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SCC  
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Inundation

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Bastion of  
Ghent

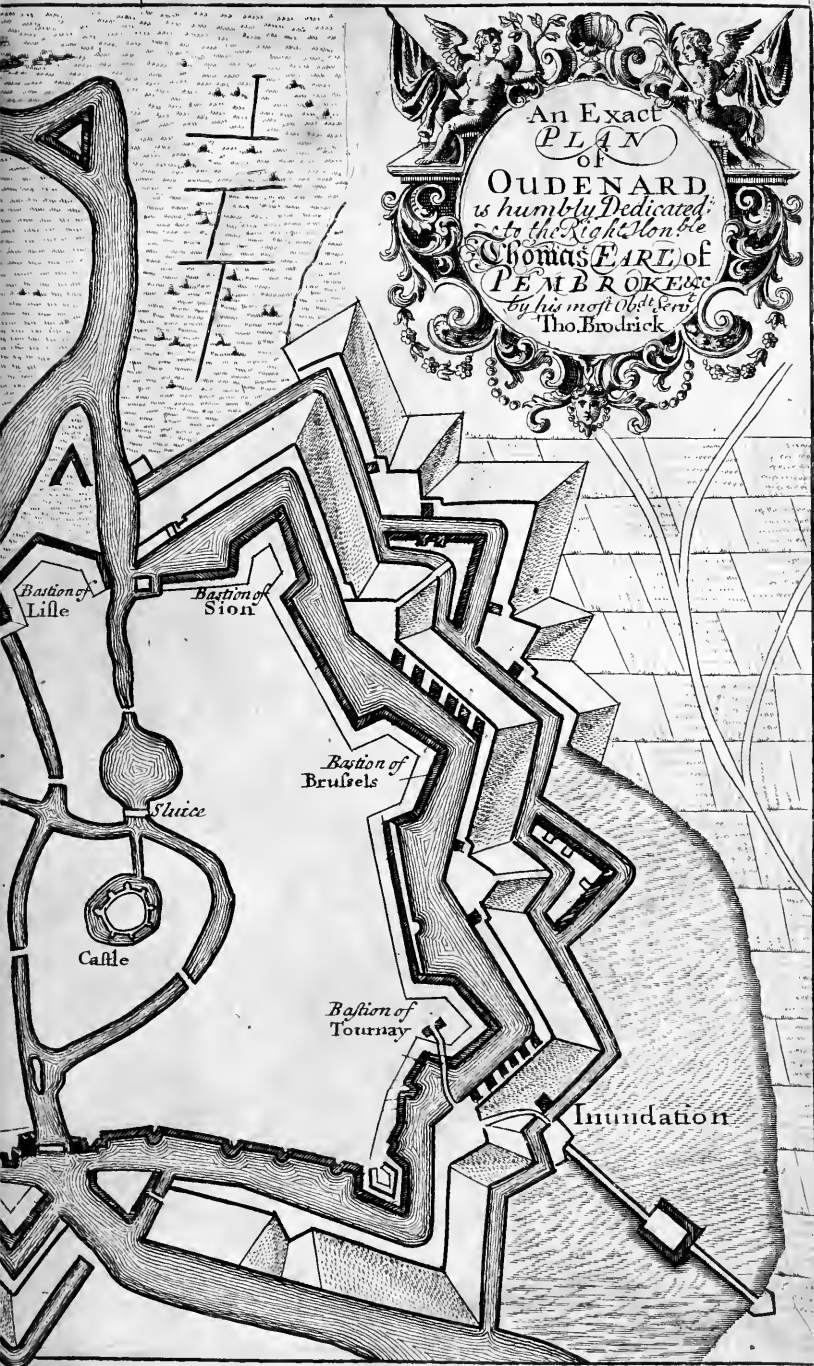
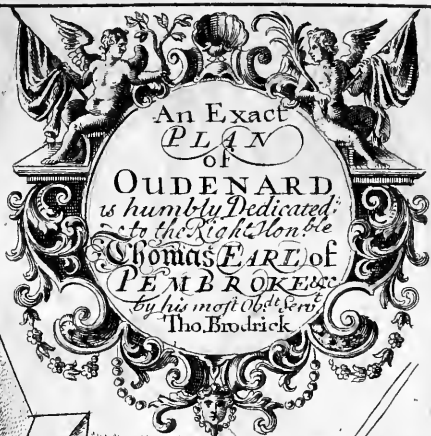
Bastion of  
Courtray

J. Harris Sc.

A Scale of Fathoms

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# Contents

Complete History of Campaign of 1708 -

an Abstract of the Peace in the Treaty of Utrecht -

*Chas Bondmelt*

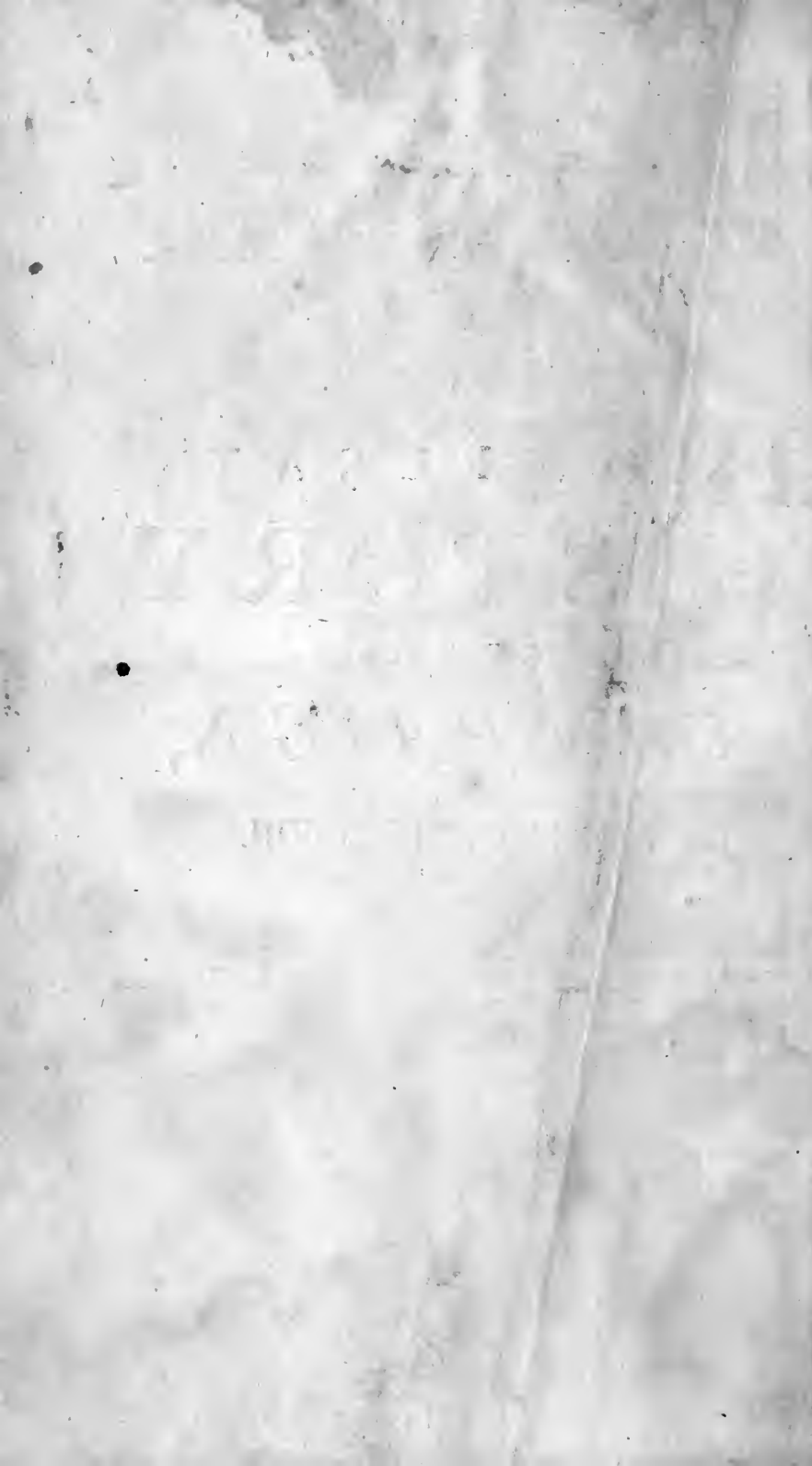
Thomas Brédrick

History of the late war in the  
Netherlands, together with an  
abstract of the Treaty of Utrecht.

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A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
CAMPAIGN,  
A N N O, MDCCVIII.

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*Time* A *Bagly*  
 COMPLEAT  
**HISTORY**  
 OF THE  
**Campaign,**  
 In the Year, 1708.



THE Campaign in the Year 1708 (of *ANNO*  
 which I shall now Endeavour to give *1708.*  
 an Impartial Account) has been so Re-  
 markeable in all its Circumstances, and  
 the Events are so exceeding Glorious  
 to the Confederates, that the like can  
 hardly be paralell'd in HISTORY.

The *French* carried on several Tow'ring Projects, and  
 being spirited by the Advantages they Obtain'd in 1707,  
 resolv'd to make still greater Efforts to regain their for-  
 mer Superiority, and indeed, the King's Forces seem'd  
 to be more Numerous than ever (especially in the *NE-*  
*THERLANDS*) where it was thought, that the Duke  
 of *Vendosme*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* were to Com-  
 mand as last Year. But, an unexpected Alteration was  
 suddenly made, and his Majesty declar'd the Duke of  
*Burgundy*, Generalissimo of his Forces in *Flanders* ( and  
 appointed *The French King makes Alterations in the Com-  
 mand of his Army.*

ANNO  
1708.



*The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough and  
Prince Eu-  
gene confer  
with the  
States-Gen-  
eral.*

appointed the Duke of *Berry*, the *Pretender*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* to serve under him. The Elector of *Bavaria* was to Command on the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Berwick* to serve under him. Mareſchal *Villars* (to whose Care the War in *Germany* seem'd particularly committed) was recall'd, and Appointed to Command in *Dauphine*. These Proceedings of the *French King*, were very surprizing on all sides; and, no doubt, but his Majesty conceiv'd great Hopes from the Alterations he had made in the Command of his Army. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, arriv'd at the *Hague* in the beginning of *April*, to concert with the States-General, the Projects of the ensuing CAMPAIGN; and afterwards, they set out for *Hannover*, to take Measures with his Electoral Highness (with whom Prince *Eugene* had conferr'd before he came to the *Hague*) for putting the Projected Designs in Execution; the Result of which, was a Mystery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe* for some time: But, it appear'd afterwards, That it was therein Resolv'd, That most of the *Imperialists*, employ'd the Year before on the *Upper-Rhine*, with the *Saxons* and *Hessians*, in the Pay of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, and the Troops which the Elector Palatine was to furnish, in Consideration of his *Imperial Majesty's* restoring him to the Possession of the Upper Palatinate, with the Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Ancestors, should march into the *Netherlands*, to Act there under Prince *Eugene*, in concert with the *British* and *Dutch Forces*, commanded, in chief, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Velt-Mareſchal *D' Auverquerque*. According, to this Disposition, the Army of the Empire on the *Rhine*, was to be very Inconsiderable; but, the Elector resigning, in favour of the Common Cause, the Lawrels which he might justly promise himself, had he been enabled to Act Offensively, repair'd to the *Rhine*, and with an Army compos'd of very indifferent Troops, did not only disappoint the Design the Elector of *Bavaria* had form'd to Penetrate into *Germany*, but hinder'd him from making any Detachments, to Re-inforce the Duke of *Burgundy* in the *Netherlands*, where was to be the main Scene of ACTION.

*The Confede-  
rate and  
French Ar-  
mies Form'd.*

ACCORDING to the Project above-mention'd, the Duke of *Marlborough* (on the 11th of *May*) repair'd to *Brussels*, and there assembled the Confederate Army; (which



(which consisted of 180 Squadrons, and 112 Battalions) while Prince *Eugene* drew together the Forces under his Command between the *Rhine* and the *Mozelle*. The French Army likewise took the Field about the same time, (which was Superiour in Number to the Confederates, as being 197 Squadrons, and 124 Battalions) and encamp'd about *Soignois*, and *Brain-la-Leew*, under the Command of the Duke of *Burgundy*. Several Marches and Counter-Marches pass'd, and there were daily Expectations of a Battle. The Confederates daily expected, large Re-inforcements from the *Rhine*, which were to be conducted into the *Netherlands*, by Prince *Eugene*, and therefore lay more quietly in their Camp, expecting them: Which the Enemy being apprisd of, ventur'd to make a Detachment, of a large Number of their Troops on the 5th of *July*, who advanc'd towards (a) *G H E N T*, and (b) *B R U G E S*. The Elector of *Bavaria* (who by his Profuse Way of Living and Popularity while Governor of the *Netherlands*) had ingratiated himself, so much with that People, as to Preserve, if not Encrease the Interest he had formerly gain'd, among Persons of all Ranks. So that, the Count *De Bergheyck*, and other Sticklers for the House of *Bourbon*, found Means to work upon the Levity and restless Spirits, of the Inhabitants of those two Places: And the French Army, headed by the Princes of the Blood, and the Duke

ANNO  
1708.

(a) *G H E N T*, is a vast large City and Castle, One of the Principal of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Earldom of Flanders, and Territory of Ghent; a Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of Mechlin. and Subject to the King of Spain. It was surpriz'd by, or rather betray'd to the French the beginning of this CAMPAIGN; but Besieg'd, and recover'd by the Duke of Marlborough towards the End of the YEAR. It stands on the River Scheld and Lys, (which divide it into 26 Islands) 27 Miles almost South-West of Antwerp, 30 North-West of Brussels, 94 almost South of Amsterdam, and 154 North-East of Paris. Longitude. 22. 58. Latitude. 51. 6.

(b) *B R U G E S*, is a Fair, strong, and Noble City of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Head of the Territory of Bruges, a Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of Mechlin, Subject to the King of Spain. This Town made its Submission to the Duke of Marlborough, after the Famous Battle of *RAMILLIES*, the French surpriz'd it, or rather had it betray'd to them the beginning of this CAMPAIGN, but Abandon'd it upon the Approach of the Confederates, towards the end of December, the same YEAR. It stands 24 Miles North-West of Ghent, 11 East of Ostend, 34 North-East of Dunkirk, and 40 West of Antwerp. Longitude. 22. 24. Latitude. 51. 17.

**ANNO** Duke of *Vendosme*, having by sudden and puzzling  
 1708. Marches and Counter-Marches, got between the Con-  
 federate Army (then Inferiour to them) and those two  
 CITIES, they were easily Surpriz'd, or rather Betray-  
 ed into their Hands, after the following Manner. On  
 the 5th of *July* (N. S.) A Party of the Enemy's Troops  
 (commanded by the Brigadiers *La Faille* and *Pasteur*) Ad-  
 vanc'd, before Break of Day, towards *GHENT*; and at  
 the Opening of the Gates, Five or Six Soldiers that were  
 sent before (pretending to be Deserters) were Admitted  
 into the Town, by the Watch of Burghers, who where  
 no more Numerous than themselves, and whom they A-  
 mus'd with Stories of the March of the *French* Army, and  
 their own Desertion. Immediately after, another small  
 Company of pretended Deserters appear'd, and entertain-  
 ed the Watch with the like Frivolous Relations; till Bri-  
 gadier *La Faille* (who had some time before been High-  
 Bailiff of that City, and had still a great Interest there)  
 coming in Person; commanded the Burghers that Guar-  
 ded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the  
*French* Troops. This was accordingly done without any  
 Resistance; and the Brigadier march'd directly to the  
 Town-House, where having summon'd the Magistrates  
 and chief Burghers to meet. he caus'd the following  
 PARDON to be Read to them.

The Elector  
 of Bavaria's  
 Pardon to  
 the Inhabi-  
 tants of  
 GHENT.

MAXIMILAN EMANUEL.

"HIS Electoral Highness entertaining Hopes, before  
 "his Departure for the *Rhine*, that the Duke of  
 "Burgundy, by the Superiority of his Forces, would ob-  
 "tain some good Success, in the Course of the C A M-  
 "P A I G N, and deliver the chief Towns of *Flanders*,  
 "from the Oppression, which they have suffer'd since  
 "they have been in the Hands of the Enemy; thought  
 "fit to leave his Orders, for signifying to the Magistrates  
 "of *GHENT*, and to all the Inhabitants of the same,  
 "how highly satisfied he is with the Zeal, Fidelity, and  
 "Adherence, which they have always shewn, for the  
 "the King, their Lawful Sovereign, and preserv'd du-  
 "ring the time they have been in Possession of the Ene-  
 "my: And, also for assuring them, that if, by the good  
 "Success of the Army of the two Crowns, they be again  
 "recover'd to the Obedience of his Catholick Majesty,  
 "he will not only Protect and Maintain them in their  
 "Ancient Privileges, Rights, and Customs. but also  
 enlarge

“enlarge them with such as they shall Judge to conduce  
 “most to their common Benefit. And, for the Satis-  
 “faction and Security of those, who may not have be-  
 “hav’d themselves as good Subjects, his Majesty has  
 “Granted, and Grants; by this ACT; a General Par-  
 “don to all, who in any Manner whatsoever, have been  
 “wanting in their Duty. Also, his Electoral Highness,  
 “in Consideration of such happy Success, promises all  
 “Those, who are in the Magistracy of *G H E N T*, that  
 “They shall continue in their Offices for two Years to  
 “come. His Electoral Highness, commands all whom  
 “this may concern, to Govern themselves according to  
 “it. Done at *Mons*, the 12th of *May*. 1708.

*ANNO*

1708.



Sign’d,

*M. E M A N U E L*.

And Underneath,

The Count *D E B E R G H E Y C K*.

**T**HE Enemy having thus made themselves Masters  
 of the Town, summon’d the Governor of the Ca-  
 stle to surrender: But, Major *De Labene* (of Sir *Richard*  
*Temple*’s Regiment) who commanded in that Fortress  
 with about 300 Men, reply’d that he would defend it  
 to the last Extremity. Whereupon, the *French* began  
 their Attacks against it, and Major-General *Murray*,  
 who was posted at *Marienkirk*, with two *English*, and  
 one *Spanish* Battalions, endeavour’d to throw a Re-in-  
 forcement into the Castle, but was repuls’d in his De-  
 sign, and Oblig’d to Retire: So that the Governor be-  
 ing altogether Unprovided for Defence against so Pow-  
 erful an Army, obtain’d an Honourable Capitulation.  
 Soon after the Surrender of *G H E N T*, Count *De La*  
*Motte* appear’d with a strong Detachment before *Bruges*,  
 which surrender’d without making the least Opposition,  
 only some Ceremonies in the Matter were Observ’d, and  
 certain Conditions agreed upon, respecting the *Sieur*  
*Briel*, the Receiver of their Contributions, and his  
 Comptroller: But, the whole Air of that Transaction  
 demonstrated, that the Articles had been settled long be-  
 fore, by other Persons than they that pretended to Ex-  
 ecute them.

*The Castle*  
*Capitulates.*

*Bruges*  
*surrenders to*  
*the French.*

Q

THE

ANNO

1708.



Prince Eugene Arrives  
in the Confederate Army.

THE Confederates were not a little Surpriz'd at these Events, which happen'd so contrary to the common Expectation; and to prevent such Disasters for the future, they concerted proper Measures, to put the Frontiers in a better Posture of Defence, and for securing such Posts as seem'd most Expos'd. However, the Castle of *GHENT* not being immediately deliver'd up, and the Governors insisting upon Articles (which took up some time) had this good Effect, that it amus'd the Enemy 3 or 4 Days, and that Delay, prov'd of most fatal Consequence to them. For, the *French* Generals, having Notice that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, was bringing up with all possible Celerity, a Re-inforcement of above 30000 *Imperialists* and *Palatines*, from *Germany* into *Brabant*; and that his Highness was arriv'd at *Brussels*, bethought themselves of retiring towards their Lines and Fortified Places, before the Conjunction of the Confederate Forces: Hoping that being Re-inforc'd with a good Body of Troops, that were coming up to them from *Alsace* (tho' not with equal Speed with the *Germans*) under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they might afterwards be able to Cope with the Confederates, or, at least, to Preserve their late easy Conquests. But, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, who acted with the greatest Unanimity, happily frustrated the Enemy's Designs: For, having by a wonderful swift March, gain'd the Advantageous Camp of *Lessines*, and then, with all imaginable Diligence, pass'd the *Dender*, and the *Scheld*, at *OU DENARD*, met the Enemy near this last Place, which they fondly thought either to have Surpriz'd, or Reduc'd in their Retreat, before the Confederates could give them any Disturbance. Hereupon, the *French* Generals were strangely puzzled, whether to avoid, or hazard an Engagement; but the Majority declaring for the latter (depending on the Advantage of the Ground, and Superiority of their Numbers) there ensu'd a Memorable BATTLE, on *Wednesday* the 11th of *July* (N. S.) in which the Troops of *France*, lost both the Reputation of their Courage, and Military Judgment.

Oudenard  
Invested by  
the French

BUT, to give a Regular Account of this Glorious Conquest, 'tis to be observ'd, that two Days before the Engagement

Engagement; the French Invested (a) OUDENARD ANNO 1708. in Form. Whereupon, the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, order'd Brigadier Chanclos, to throw himself into the Town, with Seven Hundred Men detached from Aeth, Courtray, and Menin, and Waleff's Dragoons, which was accordingly perform'd. The same Day, the Place was invested, the Confederate Army (which was encamp'd at Asche) march'd early in the Morning, with all possible Expedition, and Advanc'd as far as Herfelingen (above 5 Leagues from Asche) before 11 a Clock. The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, just in their March about Herfelingen, fronting towards the Enemy; who being far from expecting, that the Confederate Army was able to make such a swift March, did not beat their General till 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, reckoning themselves sure of the Camp of LESSINES, in Order to cover the Siege of Oudenard, from which, their Artillery lay ready at Tournay. Prince Eugene, having rejoyn'd the Army at Herfelingen, the Duke of Marlborough about 4 in the Afternoon, detach'd Major-General Cadogan, with 8 Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Possession of the Camp of Lessines: And accordingly, 800 Men of his Detachment, enter'd the Town of that Name about Midnight, and the rest having pass'd thro' at 4 in the Morning, posted themselves on this side the River Dender. On the other Hand, the signal for striking the Tents, being beat at 7 in the Evening before, in the Camp at Herfelingen, the whole Army march'd immediately, and continuing in Motion all Night, pass'd the Dender about 11 in the Morning, and march'd to the Camp of Lessines on the other side. The Enemy thus finding themselves disappointed of a Camp which they thought could not have been possess'd by the Confederates, abandon'd the Siege of Oudenard, and bent their March towards Gavre, in Order to pass the Scheld there. On the 11th of July, The Duke of Marl-

They Aban-  
don the  
Siege.

Q 2

borough

(a) OUDENARD, is a Rich, and very strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Oudenard, Subject to the King of Spain: It surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough in 1706. The French laid Siege to it the beginning of this CAMPAIGN; but the Approach of the Confederate Army, made them Abandon the Place, and engag'd them in a BATTLE near it, which prov'd a fatal Overthrow to them. It stands on the River Scheld, 13 Miles South of Ghent, 13 North-West of Aeth, 36 West of Brussels, and 37 almost North of Mons: Longitude. 22. 42 Latitude. 50. 54.

ANNO 1708. *borough* having receiv'd the agreeable News, that the *French* had quitted *OU DENARD*. and were pursu'd by Brigadier *Chanclos*, and *Waleff's* Dragoons; Major-General *Cadogan* was sent with 16 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons, to make Ways and Bridges for the Passage of the Troops over the River that runs near that Town. The Army follow'd after, about Eight a Clock in the Morning, and March'd in Four Columns, as they had Encamp'd the Night before, directing their Rout to the Left. During the March, Advice was brought, that the *French* Army was still Passing at *Gavre*; whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, resolv'd to endeavour to bring the Enemy to an Engagement. In Order thereto, the Confederates, continued their March with such wonderful Expedition, that at 2 a Clock the Front of the whole Army, arriv'd at the Bridges, over which the Sixteen Battalions that march'd with Major-General *Cadogan*, were then passing. Eight Squadrons, and part of the former Detachment, with the Quarter-Masters, and Major-General *Rantzau* at the Head of them, were posted behind a Rivulet that runs into the *Scheld*, where they observ'd, that the *French* Army, were partly Marching, and partly drawn up in Order of Battle. They took Notice likewise, that the Enemy had thrown seven Battalions into the Village of *HEYNEM* (which is situated on the Banks of the *Scheld*) and the Neighbouring Plains which confronted that small Village, were fill'd with the Troops of the Household, who were drawn up exactly Opposite to the Eight Squadrons under Major-General *Rantzau*, no Obstacle but a small Rivulet dividing them. Behind the Village were Morasses, Woods and Defiles; so that an Army had no other Way to March, but thro' the High-Road. This Disposition of the *French*, made it Uncertain whether their real Design, was to hinder the Duke of *Marlborough's* passing the *Scheld*, or to gain their own Lines between *Lisle* and *Tournay*, which they thought they might easily have done, not imagining that so considerable a Body as that of the Confederates, could March 5 Leagues in a close Countrey abounding in Passes and Defiles, have their Roads levell'd, cross a great River, and make an Attack upon them the same Day.

Motions of  
the Confede-  
rate and  
French Ar-  
mies:

Battle of  
*Queenard*. ABOUT 3 in the Afternoon, the *French* Cavalry began to disappear, directing their March towards their

OWN

own Right. This Motion gave Major-General *Cadogan* ANNO  
an Opportunity of falling upon the seven Battalions 1708.  
Posted in the Village of *Heynem*. Brigadier *Sabin*, at  
the Head of his Brigade began the Attack, and being  
seconded by 12 of General *Cadogan's* 16 Battalions, they  
utterly defeated the Enemy, taking 3 of the 7 Battalions  
entire, and making many of the Officers and Private  
Men Prisoners that belong'd to the other Four.

IMMEDIATELY after, Major-General *Rantzau*,  
at the Head of the 8 Squadrons, with the Quar-  
ter-Masters, pass'd the Rivulet, and Advanc'd into the  
Plain where the *French* Horse had been drawn up. A  
great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard, being still  
passing thro' that Plain, the 8 Squadrons, with the  
Quarter-Masters, attack'd them with great Vigour, and  
drove them into the close Ground, and the High-Way,  
that led into the March of their own Army. Here it  
was, that the Electoral Prince of *Hannover* (who had  
obtain'd leave to make the CAMPAIGN in *Flanders*,  
and had Arriv'd a few Days before) signaliz'd himself,  
and gave Illustrious Proofs of his Youthful Valour.  
That Prince charg'd with Sword in Hand as a Volun-  
teer, at the Head of his Fathers Dragoons (commanded  
by Lieutenant-General *Bulau*) His Highnesses Horse  
was shot under him, and Colonel *Luskey*, who comman-  
ded the Squadron where he charg'd, was Kill'd in his  
Presence. Lieutenant-General *Schuylenberg* likewise  
particularly distinguish'd himself upon this Occasion.  
In the Action several *French* Regiments were entirely  
broken; the Colonel who commanded them was Woun-  
ded and taken Prisoner, and his whole Party defeated,  
with the Loss of several Officers, 12 Standards, and 2  
Kettle-Drums.

IN the Mean time, the Confederate Troops conti-  
nued to pass the Bridges with great Diligence: The  
*Prussian* Horse form'd themselves upon the Right, in the  
same Plain where the advanc'd Guard was, and the  
rest of the Horse as they pass'd follow'd the *Prussians*,  
thro' the Village of *Heurne*, into the Plain; but the  
Foot by reason of the length of the March, arriv'd later  
at their Bridges: So that, till five a Clock, there were  
but the 16 Battalions before mention'd.

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1708.

W X THE Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, being pass'd into the Plain, to the Head of the Horse, where they were forming, and perceiving the great Need there was of Infantry, sent Orders to the Foot that had been employ'd in the Attack of the Village, to leave their Post there, and fling themselves into the Hedges on the other side of the Plain, towards which, the Enemy seem'd to be Marching with great Diligence. There were then on that side of the Plain, but the two Battalions of Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Grumckan*, which were Attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Post with equal Bravery, till more Foot came up to sustain them: Whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent repeated Orders to the Foot, to press their March, the *French* being then Forming, and ready to Attack the Foot with very unequal Numbers. In this Interval, the Duke of *Argyle* arriv'd with 20 Battalions; which were hardly Posted, when the *French* Attack'd them very briskly, driving some *Prussian* Battalions from their Post: But, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook the same Sword in Hand, about Six in the Evening. Count *Lottum*, by this time, was coming up with the rest of the Foot of the Right to sustain this Attack: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* finding the great Effort, was like to be made on the Right, sent to the Left for 20 Battalions. The left Wing, which had pass'd their Horse thro' *Oudenard*, and the Foot, on Bridges below the Town, arriv'd some time later than the Right, had Form'd themselves in two Lines, with the Village of *Moreghem* behind them.

A S soon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd, they form'd themselves in two Lines before the Horse, and then Attack'd in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, wherein the *French* were Posted: So that about 7 a Clock, the Fire grew Universal both on the Right and Left; and tho' in most Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being sustain'd with Fresh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obstinately a good while after. Before the Left of the Left-Wing, there was a kind of an Opening, thro' which run a Road that led into the Plain on the Top of the Hill, and which the Prince of *Nassau* clear'd, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, with great Vigour and Resolution: And,



And, at the same time, the Duke of *Marlbrough* sent Orders to Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*, and the Count *De Tilly* on the Top of the Hill, to press the *French* on that side, as much as possible. Accordingly, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* order'd Major-General *Weeck*, to march with the Brigades of *Wassenaer*, and *Oudenburgh*, which being supported by the *Danish* Cavalry (under the Command of Count *Tilly*) pass'd thro' a narrow Defilce into a Field, where all the *French* Household were drawn up. At the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the *French* retir'd, and shelter'd themselves under the Hedges, between *Wertegem* and the Castle of *Beveren*, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very Hot: But, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, coming up with 4 Brigades of Infantry, led them on with the utmost Resolution, attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and oblig'd them to give Way. Those that were retiring, were forc'd back into the Inclosures, in great Disorder; and it growing Dark, several Battalions and Squadrons, being in the utmost Confusion, were cut in Pieces, and others desir'd to Capitulate for their whole Regiments. While this happen'd on the Left, the Duke of *Marlbrough* arriv'd there, having left the Care of the Right to Prince *Eugene*, who had the Pleasure and Satisfaction to lead on the *English*, who behav'd themselves with admirable Bravery: So that at last, the Enemy finding themselves charg'd, and born down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retir'd with the utmost Precipitation, leaving many Prisoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and to save the Troops of the Household, receiv'd several Discharges of the Infantry of the Allies, and were most of them either slain or taken. Night coming on, and the Fire being directed so many different Ways at once, that it was impossible to distinguish Friends from Foes; positive Orders were given to the Confederate Troops to leave off Firing, and rather to let the Enemy escape, than venture putting themselves into Disorder. This put an End to the Memorable Battle of *OU DENARD*, and sav'd the Remaining Part of the *French* Army; For, had there been but two Hours more Day-light, in all probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their Right-Wing of Horse, had been entirely cut off, being almost Surrounded on all Sides.

The Confederate  
gains  
the Victory.

ANNO

1708.

W  
 Their just  
 Praise

DURING this remarkable Action, the Conduct and Valour of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince Eugene, cannot sufficiently be set forth. The Young Prince of *Orange-Nassau* (Stadt-holder of *Friesland*) was the Wonder of his Age. The Brave Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* (tho' almost worn out by the Fatigues of above 30 Campaigns) deserves the highest Encomium. Count *Tilly*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General *Rantzau*, and *Natzmar* : Major-General *Webb* and *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabin*, and the rest of the Generals and Officers, animated the Troops every where by their Example. To give an exact Account of the Number of Men the *French* lost in this Engagement is very difficult : For, the Spot where the Battle was fought, was full of Defiles and Passes, and gave the Friends of the Wounded, an Opportunity of carrying them off : Moreover, the Night coming on, and the Bodies of the Slain being generally stripp'd, and often falling irregularly, 'twas difficult to determine to which Party they belong'd. The *French* endeavour'd by their partial Relations, to lessen their Defeat into a DRAWN-BATTLE : But the Field where the same was fought, of which the Allies remain'd Masters, with 6 or 700 of the Enemy's Officers, and about 6000 Private Soldiers, that were made Prisoners ; and 10 Kettle-Drums, and above 100 Colours and Standards taken, made the Victory indisputable on the Side of the Confederates, who lost a Major-General, the Colonels *Adercas* and *Bolsen*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hop*, and 42 other Officers, and near 1000 Private Men. The Brigadiers *Baudeker* and *Berner*, 4 Colonels, and 160 other Officers, with near 2000 Private Men were Wounded. Of the *English* Officers, Sir *John Mathews*, and Captain *Dean* of the Guards were reckon'd among the Slain : Major-General *Meredith* receiv'd a Shot in the Cheek ; and Colonel *Groves*, and Colonel *Penyfeather* were Wounded : Which Disadvantages were abundantly repair'd, by a great Number of Deserters, who Voluntarily list'd themselves into the Service of the Allies.

Loss of the  
 French and  
 Confederates.

The French  
 make their  
 Retreat.

BY the Favour of the Night, the Enemy retir'd by the Road that goes thro' the Village of *Huyse*, from *Oudenard* to *Ghent*, leaving only some Foot, and 25 Squadrons for their Rear-Guard, while the Allies continued under Arms, expecting to renew the Engagement the

next

next Morning. In order to that, as soon as it was light, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd 40 Squadrons from the Right, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Bulau* and *Lumley*, with a considerable Body of Foot, to Attack the Enemy's Rear-Guard, which they did with great Vigour: But, several Companies of *French* Grenadiers, being advantageously Posted along the High-Way, Kill'd and Wounded several of the Confederate Officers and Private Men, and oblig'd them to give over the Pursuit; there being but one Road, secur'd by Hedges and Ditches, lin'd with the Enemy's Grenadiers, and no Place for the Cavalry of the Allies to Form in.

ANNO

1708.



THIS Account is the best that has been Publickly transmitted of that Glorious Conquest; but to furnish the READER with all the Satisfaction that can be procur'd in Relation to that Matter, I shall incert here some LETTERS, which will clearly shew to whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

# HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“ BY Reason of the shortness of Time, we could only let your High-Mightinesses know, Yesterday, that we Engag'd the Enemy about 4 in the Afternoon. Wherefore, we give our selves the Honour of sending your High-Mightinesses farther Advice, That our Army having March'd on Sunday Night from *Asche*, took the Rout of *Lessines*, in Order to pass the *Dender* at that Place, without Opposition from the Enemy, whom we had prevented by a sudden March; and arriving there on Tuesday Evening, we Understood, That the Enemy were March'd from *Alost* towards *Gavre*, where they caus'd Bridges to be made in order to pass the *Scheld*, which made Us believe, they design'd to Post themselves upon the Height of *OU DENARD*, and hinder Us from passing the *Scheld*: And, tho' our Army was very much Fatigu'd by the fore-going March, yet we resolv'd to proceed on our March Yesterday, and, if possible, to prevent the Enemy. We detach'd, therefore, 16 Battalions in the Night, to take Post on the other side the *Scheld*, near *Oudenard*, and to lay the Bridges necessary for our Passage. Yesterday Morning about 9, we receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy

The States  
Field Depu-  
ties Letter  
to the States-  
General.


“ had

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“ had pass’d the *Scheld*, and were Marching towards  
 “ *OUDENARD*, which made Us hasten our March  
 “ as much as possible, for fear our Detachment, that  
 “ was sent over, should be defeated, and our selves  
 “ prevented in our Design of passing the *Scheld*: But,  
 “ by that time the Enemy were come near *OUDENARD*,  
 “ they saw we had already taken Post over  
 “ the *Scheld*, which made them resolve to strike off to  
 “ the Right; but to cover their March against Ours,  
 “ they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges,  
 “ and into a Village upon the *Scheld*, below *OUDENARD*.  
 “ About 3 in the Afternoon, as soon as our  
 “ Foot began to come up, it was judg’d adviseable to  
 “ Attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to  
 “ go no farther, but stop their March. This Attack  
 “ was made with so much Vigour and Success, that  
 “ the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Vil-  
 “ lage, our Men falling upon them with their Bayonets  
 “ in the Muzzels of their Muskets, and not firing a  
 “ Piece, so that they presently threw down their Arms,  
 “ and a whole Brigade, together with the Brigadier,  
 “ surrender’d Prisoners. The few Horse that had pass’d  
 “ with the Detachment, Attack’d likewise the *French*  
 “ Squadrons, posted behind the Village, with so much  
 “ Success, that they were put into Disorder, and Push’d;  
 “ our Men taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and  
 “ some Horses. Hereupon, the Enemy were forc’d to  
 “ Face about to Us, and Form themselves about Four  
 “ a Clock, when most of our Foot being over and  
 “ Form’d, the general Engagement began, first on the  
 “ Right, and afterwards on the Left-Wing. The Fight  
 “ was properly between the Foot, and was Obstinate;  
 “ but our Men got Ground, and drove the Enemy from  
 “ one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the  
 “ Combat. The Horse, who by reason of the broken  
 “ Ground, could not Act, were detach’d to the Right  
 “ and Left Wing, and advanc’d so far, that they At-  
 “ tack’d the Enemy in Flank and Rear, which when  
 “ they perceiv’d, they fell, in the Night, into the ut-  
 “ most Confusion, and part of them retir’d, with the  
 “ Baggage and Artillery, towards *Ghent* and *Deynse*;  
 “ another part towards the Road of *Courtray*; and, ac-  
 “ cording to Computation, 6 or 7000 surrender’d them-  
 “ selves Prisoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their Head:  
 “ among whom, are several Dukes and General-Offi-  
 “ cers. Had not the Night come to their Assistance,  
 “ we

“ we believe they would have sav’d very little of their ANNO  
 “ Army. We therefore congratulate Your High-Migh- 1708.  
 “ tinesses upon this Compleat Victory, which GOD   
 “ Almighty has so graciously Vouchsaf’d, and which  
 “ gives us an Opportunity, with this Victorious Army,  
 “ and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was present at this  
 “ Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, and bring the  
 “ Enemy to Reason. Each General made so good a  
 “ Disposition, and every Regiment attack’d the Enemy  
 “ so well, and with so much Intrepidity, that it was  
 “ impossible for any one to signalize himself in a parti-  
 “ cular Manner. Our Loss (GOD be thanked) is so  
 “ small, that there is not, as we know of our Regiment  
 “ out of a Condition, to make the rest of the CAM-  
 “ PAIGN. Among the Horse our Loss is nothing at  
 “ all: Nor do we yet know, that we have lost any Head-  
 “ Officer of the State. with which,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

OU DENARD, July 12. 1708.

SIR,

“ ON Monday last we broke up (as I have already  
 “ the Honour to Acquaint your Lordship) with the Monsieur  
 “ Army from *Herfelingen* near *Engbien*. We march’d D’Auver-  
 “ the whole Day, and the next Night, pass’d the *Dender*, querque’s  
 “ at, and above *Lessines*. Yesterday Morning we march’d Letter to Re-  
 “ ed again from *Lessines* towards O U D E N A R D, where gister Fagel.  
 “ we arriv’d about Noon. We had receiv’d Intelligence  
 “ that the Enemy broke up on *Tuesday*, from the Neigh-  
 “ bourhood of *Alost*, and were encamp’d at *Gavre*, and  
 “ that they also pass’d the *Scheld* Yesterday at that Place;  
 “ which indeed we found to be True, perceiving, upon  
 “ our Arrival at O U D E N A R D, the Enemy upon a  
 “ full March towards *Tournay*. We laid the Bridges  
 “ over the *Scheld* in their sight, and our Troops pass’d  
 “ the River, with an Unspeakable Speed and Courage.  
 “ About 2 a Clock, the greatest part of our Army had  
 “ pass’d, with which, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and  
 “ Prince *Eugene*, form’d the Right-Wing near *Broan-Ca-*  
 “ *stle*, about half a League from the Town, and began  
 “ to Engage the Enemy in a Battle.

“ IN

ANNO

1708.



"IN the mean time, I march'd likewise with the Troops of the States, which compos'd the Left-Wing, in order to Attack the Enemy, which I did about 5 a Clock, having been Oblig'd to make a great Round to come at them; and GOD has been pleas'd so to Bless the Arms of the High Allies, that we have entirely beaten the Enemy, and forc'd them to retire in great Confusion: Some towards *Courtray*, and Others towards *Ghent*.

"I GIVE my self the Honour to Congratulate their High Mightinesses upon this Important Victory. We shall endeavour, all we can to make our Advantage of it. The Enemy will have much ado to bring their Army into the Field again this Year, in a good Condition. The Loss of the slain on their side is very Considerable, besides a great Number of Officers (some of whom are of Distinction) and common Soldiers Prisoners. We have also taken several Colours and Standards, of which I will send their High-Mightinesses a List by the next Courier.

"THE Bravery and wise Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, cannot be enough Commended; nor the Zeal and Courage of the other Generals of the State, who did all which their Duty and Regard for the Service requir'd of Them. All the Officers and Troops, without Distinction, did all that could be expected from Brave Men and good Soldiers. We sent out a Body of Horse and Foot this Morning, to pursue the Run-away Enemy, and scatter them yet more: But, they were got too far by Favour of the Night. I remain

Your Lordship's Humble

And Obedient Servant,

OU DENARD.

July 12. 1708.

AUVERQUERQUE.

S I R,

A Letter  
written by a  
French Officer  
about  
their Loss at  
Oudenard.

"I CAN only send You an unwelcome Relation of the Particulars, of the Battle which happen'd Yesterday about 2 in the Afternoon, near *OU DENARD*. 'Twill prove a great Blow to *France*; for without exaggerating

“ aggerating the Matter, we had above 10000 Men  
 “ Kill’d, Wounded, or Taken, The Action was very  
 “ ill manag’d on our side: for instead of Attacking the  
 “ Enemy, when they began to pass the *Scheld*, near *OU-*  
 “ *DENARD*, at 11 in the Morning, we let them come  
 “ over the River quietly, which they would not have  
 “ adventur’d to do, had we in any tolerable Manner of-  
 “ fer’d to dispute their Passage: But, seeing Us stand  
 “ still, they were encourag’d to Prosecute their first De-  
 “ sign, and begun to pass over two Bridges, which they  
 “ had laid. As fast as their Horse and Foot came over,  
 “ they rang’d themselves in order of Battle against Us;  
 “ and while our Generals were in Suspence, what Re-  
 “ solution to take, whether to Venture an Engagement  
 “ or not, the Enemy’s Army continued coming over the  
 “ River, and soon possess’d themselves of some Villages  
 “ and Hedges: So that at last our Generals were com-  
 “ pell’d to endeavour to dislodge them. Accordingly,  
 “ our Infantry advanc’d, and the Ground was disputed  
 “ 2 or 3 Hours, with a terrible Fire, and great Obstina-  
 “ cy on both sides: But, our Foot being tir’d with Char-  
 “ ging the Enemy 5 or 6 Times, and being dishearten’d  
 “ to see themselves not supported by our Horse (who  
 “ could not Act, because the Ground was full of Enclo-  
 “ sures) and press’d hard by the Enemy, were at length  
 “ forc’d to retire and quit the Ground to them. We  
 “ Dragoons were oblig’d to endure the continual Fire of  
 “ the Enemy’s Foot and Cannon, without daring to stir,  
 “ because we were on the Right of the King’s Household,  
 “ who suffer’d as much as We. Towards the Evening,  
 “ we were fall’n upon, by a great Number of the Ene-  
 “ my’s Horse, to hinder Us from succouring the Rest,  
 “ who were put to the Rout ( and of 7 Regiments of  
 “ Dragoons, we lost above half. At last, we saw no  
 “ other Expedient left, than to force our Way thro’  
 “ the Enemy: But first, we went to see whether we  
 “ could be Assisted in that Design, by any of our Forces.  
 “ In the Mean time, Night came on apace, and we  
 “ were inform’d, that the King’s Household (whose Re-  
 “ treat was cover’d in some Measure by Us) were at too  
 “ great a Distance. Things standing thus, our Resolution  
 “ to break thro’ the Enemy sunk; and some of the E-  
 “ nemy’s Adjutants, summoning us to yield our selves  
 “ Prisoners of WAR, we submitted to it, seeing no  
 “ other Way to save our Lives. At least 40 of our Re-  
 “ giments are reduc’d to a wretched Condition, the  
 “ greatest

ANNO  
 1708.  


ANNO 1708. "greatest Part of them being either Kill'd or Taken:  
 "So that it will be long before they can be Re-esta-  
 blish'd. Of 4 Regiments of the King's Household, at  
 least, half are taken Prisoners, and among them are  
 several Persons of Note. The Chevalier *De Longville*,  
 and 15 other Officers were mortally Wounded, and 2  
 of them are Dead since the Battle. The Regiments  
 of *Pfiffer* and *Villars* are quite ruin'd, and almost all  
 their Officers are taken, with all their Baggage, &c.

The French  
 Intrench  
 themselves at  
 Lovendegen.

Resolutions  
 of the Confe-  
 derate Gene-  
 rals.

THE Day after this Memorable Battle, the Princes  
 of the Blood, with the Pretender, retir'd with their shat-  
 ter'd Troops in the utmost Confusion towards *Ghent*;  
 and reach'd that City by 5 in the Morning: But, the  
 Duke of *Vendosme* was oblig'd to stay behind to bring  
 up the Rear, and so did not arrive there till about 5 or  
 6 Hours after. Immediately, upon his coming, he com-  
 manded the Troops to March thro' the Town, without  
 making any halt, to *Lovendegen*, on the Canal not far  
 from that City. They had the good Fortune to save  
 their Cannon and light Baggage, having left them at  
*Gavre*, the Day on which the Fight commenc'd; so they  
 Planted their Artillery on the Intrinchments which they  
 cast up for their Security on the Banks of the Canal,  
 and there stay'd to consider what Methods to make use  
 of in order to repair their late Disadvantages. On the  
 other hand, the Confederate Troops, being return'd to  
 their Camp (which was in the Field of Battle) they rest-  
 ed the 12th and 13th, whilst the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 Prince *Eugene*, Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*, and the  
 Deputies of the States-General, debated in a Council  
 of WAR, what was necessary to be done for the Prose-  
 cution of the good Success which had so signally atten-  
 ded the Confederate Arms. The Result was, that the  
 Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, should immedi-  
 ately March towards *Menin*, pass the *Lys*, level the  
 Lines between *Warneton* and *Ypres*, and hinder any De-  
 tachment from getting into the last of those Places.  
 Prince *Eugene* was to March at the same time towards  
*Brussels*, in Order to assemble the Army which he was  
 to Command, to observe the Duke of *Berwick* (who had  
 also drawn together a considerable Body made up of  
 Derachments from the *Rhine* and other Places) and to  
 hinder the French from retiring into *Brabant* by the same  
 Way they came. According to these Resolutions, Count  
*Lottum* (General of the *Prussians*) march'd the 13th at  
 Night



Night with 30 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, the next Day advanc'd towards the *French* LINES, and took several small Places. The same Day, the Army took their Rout towards *Menin*, pass'd the *Lys* near that Place, and encamp'd a small distance from the Town. Whilst a Detachment from our Army demolish'd the *FRENCH LINES* between *Ypres* and the *Lys*, another was sent to raise Contributions as far as *Arras*; the Deputies of which, not being able to agree concerning the same, return'd back again. Hereupon, our Generals had recourse to Military Execution; and a Party of the Allies set on Fire two of the Suburbs belonging to that Town. Another Party would have done the same at *Lens*, but that the Inhabitants had so much Prudence, as to give Hostages for the Sums of Money which were demanded of them.

The Allies  
Demolish the  
French  
Lines.

WHILE these Affairs were in Agitation, our Troops expected their Heavy Cannon, in order to Undertake an Important SEIGE; and the *French* continued in their Posts along the Canal of *Bruges*, without giving our Army any Disturbance. The only Method they pitch'd upon, as most proper to be put in Execution, was to harraß the *Dutch Flanders* with small Parties. This they did, and whilst our Army rais'd vast Contributions in *Picardy*, and else-where, the *French* plunder'd a few Boors under the Government of the States. Their next Attempt, was against the Forts of the *RED-HOUSE*, and Fort *PLASSENDALE*, which they made themselves Masters of Sword in Hand. But, whilst the *French* were endeavouring to Amuse the Confederates by these Proceedings, several Detachments of the Allies plunder'd the Countries of *Picardy* and *Artois*. Count *Tilly*, the Lieutenants-General *Orkney*, *Rantzaw*, and *Hompesch*; the Majors-General *Webb*, *Rantzaw*, and Count *D'Arbach*, with 40 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 1000 Grenadiers, advanc'd into *Picardy*, to lay the same under Contribution, or to put that Province under Military Execution. This Detachment about the 26th, fell in with 800 Horse, near *La Bassée*, and *Lens*, (part of the Cavalry belonging to the Duke of *Berwick's* Army) of which, a considerable Number were Kill'd, and a Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and 200 Troopers taken Prisoners. Our Troops pursu'd the Enemy to the Gates of *Lens*, wherein they had Posted 1400 Foot, which

Fort-Plasenda  
taken by  
the French.

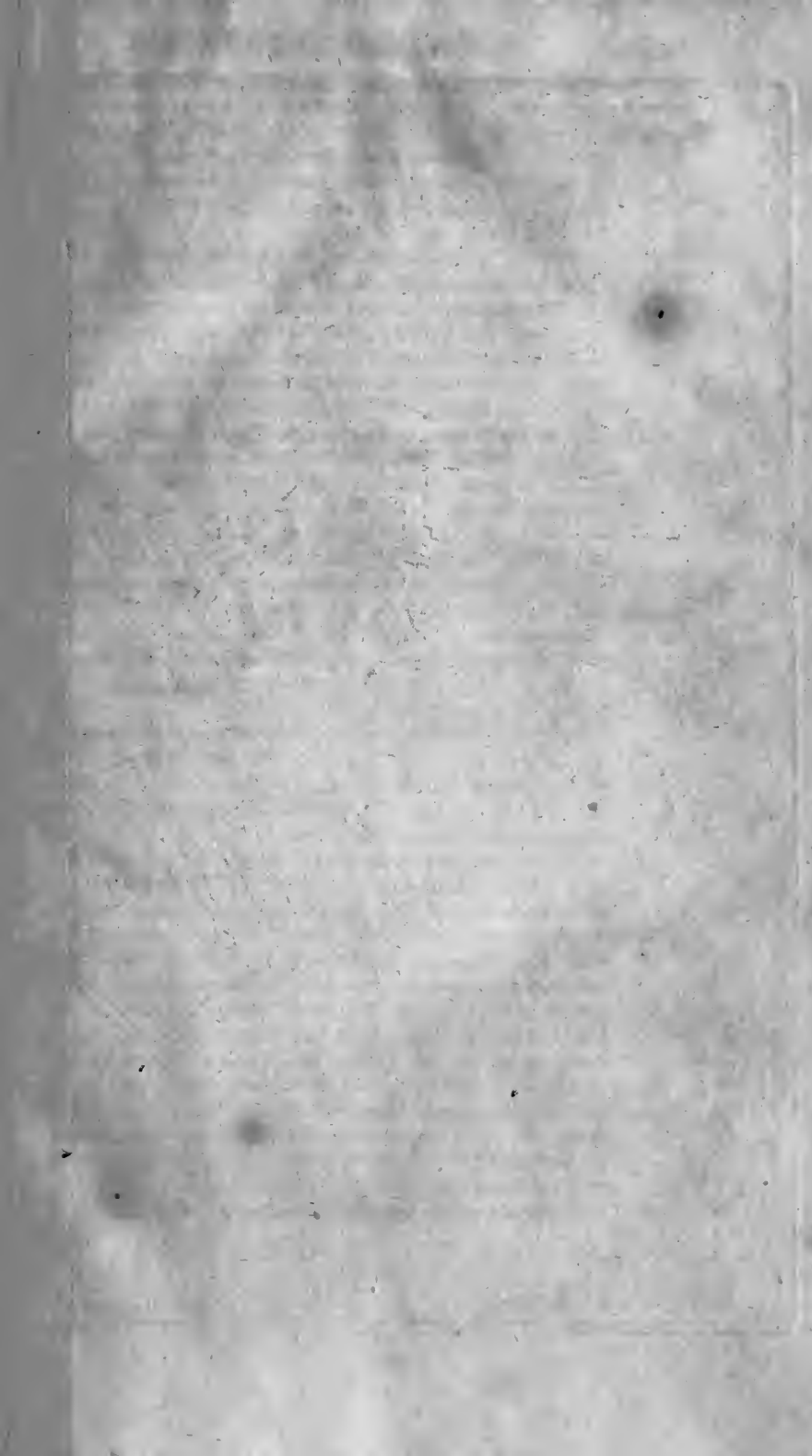
**ANNO** 1708. which abandon'd the Place upon the Approach of our Infantry. After this, the aforesaid Generals rais'd considerable Sums in the Province of *Picardy*, burnt the Suburbs of *Dourlens*, and return'd with Hostages for the Contributions they had agreed on to be paid to the Allies, without any manner of Opposition.

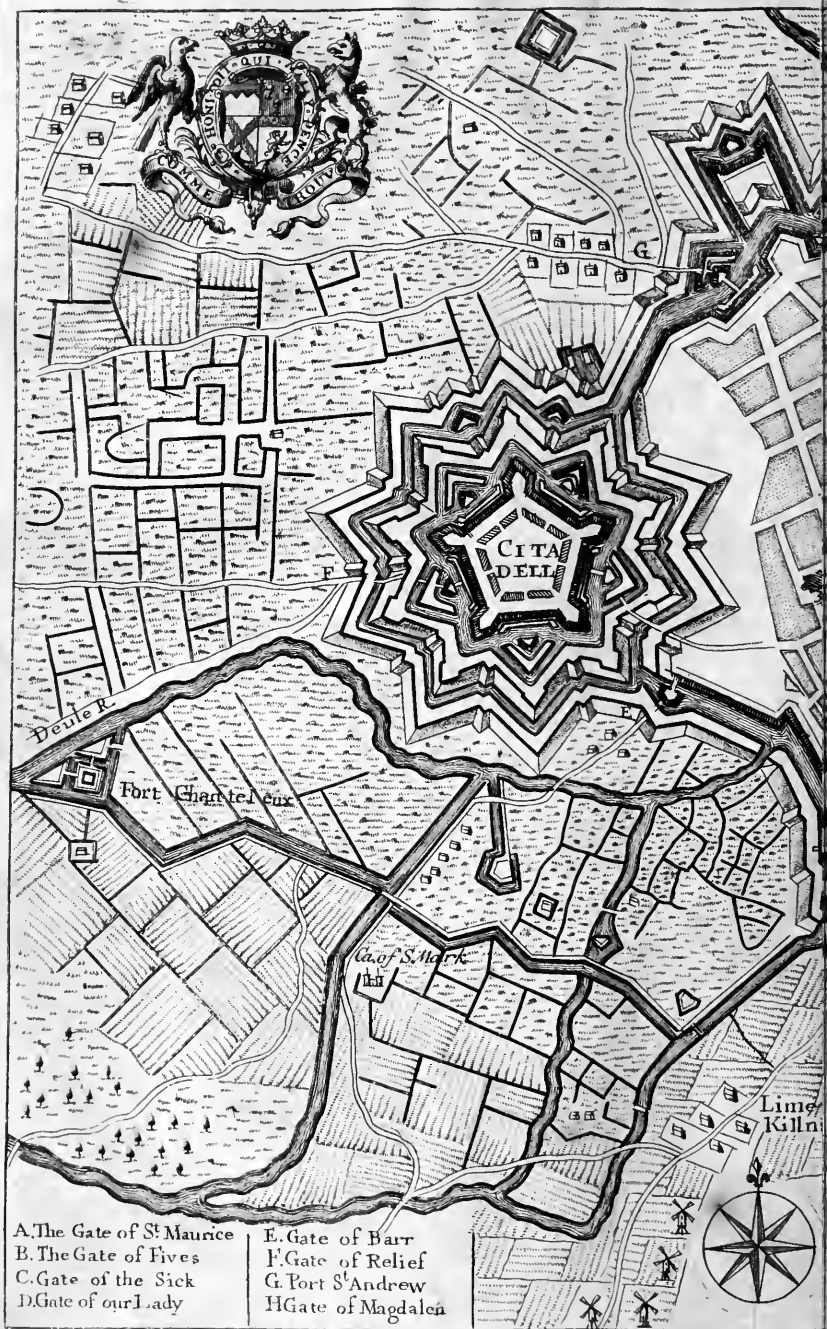
The French  
make an Ir-  
ruption into  
the Dutch  
Flanders.

SOME time after, a Detachment from the *French* Army at *Lovendegen*, (under the Command of the Chevalier *De Rozen*) made an Irruption into the *Dutch Flanders*, but they perform'd little more than the other part of the Army, commanded by the Duke of *Burgundy*; they fell in upon the *Dutch* Lines of *Bervliet*, which they took, having no manner of Guard to defend them: Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Murray* retiring before them for want of a sufficient Force to make a Stand; their Troops not amounting to more than 3 Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons. Afterwards, the *French* advanc'd, and fell into the Island of *Casandt*, where they plunder'd and burnt above 100 Houses belonging to the Country Farmers and Boors, and besides, oblig'd the Inhabitants of the Island to pay Contributions. Thus they finish'd their Expedition, without putting any thing farther material in Execution, and retir'd back again to rejoin their main Body.

THIS Invasion of *Dutch Flanders*, did not occasion any Alreration in the Measures that had been concerted for a considerable SIEGE; in order to which, a great Train of Artillery, and a vast Number of Waggons laden with Warlike-Stores, had, with all possible Expedition, been provided at *Brussels*. Prince *Eugene's* Army from *Germany* had actually join'd Ours, and the *French* fore-seeing the Storm, and rightly conjecturing *LISLE* was the Place, which the Confederates intended to bend their main Force against, had made suitable Provisions, to the greatness of the Danger they apprehended. They us'd all Humane Means for the Preservation of that Important City: For, besides the Presence of the Marechal *De Boufflers* (Governor of all *French-Flanders*) and of the Lieutenants-General *De Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Distinction; they threw into the Place, 21 Battalions of the best Troops of *FRANCE* (*viz.*) 2 of *Coastline*: 2 of *Turenne*: 2 of *Foix*: 1 of *Perigord*: 1 of *La Fay*: 1 of *Carraman*: 1 of *Brancart*: 1 of *Veauffieux*: 1 of *Du Till*: 1 of the

They Re-in-  
force the  
Garrison of  
LISLE.



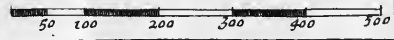




An Exact  
PLAN of LISLE,  
*Is humbly dedicated to*  
*his Grace the Duke of*  
*Devonshire*  
*By his Grace's most faith*  
*full and obedient serv*  
Tho Brodrick


- EXPLICATION**
- 1 St. Stephens
  - 2 St. Peter s
  - 3 St. Catherine
  - 4 The Cordeliers
  - 5 St. Saviour
  - 6 St. Maurice
  - 7 The Exchange
  - 8 The Town Hall
  - 9 The Hospitall of St. Saviour
  - 10 Hospitall of St. John
  - 11 Hospitall of St. Nicolen
  - 12 Fort St. Saviour
  - 13 The Dominicans

A Scale of Fathoms



J. Harris Sc.



the Kingdom: 1 of *Phifer*: 1 of *Villars*: 1 made up ANNO  
of Soldiers that escap'd from the late BATTLE: 2 1708.  
of the Queen's Fusiliers: 1 of *Chateaneuf*: 1 of *Roselli*:   
and one of *Sablanque*: Besides 3 Squadrons of the  
Queen's Dragoons: 3 of *Bellisle*: 140 Horse, and 7 or  
200 Invalids, yet in a Condition to Serve. But, not-  
withstanding the Difficulties that must Naturally at-  
tend the SIEGE of so strong and so well-provided a  
Place, besides others occasion'd by the Confederates be-  
ing cut off from their Magazines in *Antwerp*, and *Sas-  
van-Ghent*: All which, made the Duke of *Vendosme* say,  
He did not think so WISE a Captain as Prince Eugene,  
would venture upon so RASH an Enterprize. Yet, no-  
thing was able to deter the Confederate Generals from  
their Resolutions: So that having brought a great Con-  
voy of Provisions, Ammunition, and other Warlike  
Stores from *Brussels* to *Menin*, (a) LISLE was In-  
vested, on the 13th of August (N.S.) on one Side by LISLE  
Prince Eugene, and on the other, by the Prince of O- Invested  
range-Nassau (Stadt-holder of *Friezland*) in the follow-  
ing Manner. The Artillery being Arriv'd at *Pottes*,  
and all things concerted for the SIEGE; the Prince of  
Orange-Nassau was detach'd with 31 Battalions, to take  
Post at *Marquet*, upon the *Deule*, within half a League  
of *Lisle*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood* with 34 Squa-  
drons, march'd to *Potteghem*. The Grand Army march'd  
likewise from their Camp at *Werwick* to *Helchin*, and  
the same Day, Prince Eugene having pass'd the *Marque*  
at *Pont-a-Tressin*, Invested the Town, between that  
Place and the upper-*Deule*, whilst the Prince of Orange-  
Nassau did the same with his Detachment between the  
Upper and Lower-*Deule*; by which Means, the Ene-  
my were shut up, and could put no further Re-inforce-  
ments into the Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* took  
upon him to cover the SIEGE, and to that End,  
Encamp'd at *Helchin*, where he had a Conveniency  
from Time to Time, to Re-inforce the Troops employ'd  
R in

---

(a) LISLE, a Great, Rich, and strong City of the Low-Countries,  
in the Earldom of Flanders, and Marquisate of Walloon Flanders, in the  
Territory of *Lisle*, subject to the French. The Allies Invested it August  
13th, 1708. The TOWN was surrender'd to them, October 23d, and  
the CITTADEL December 11th. It stands among the Pools and  
Marshes, 15 Miles West of *Tournay*, 28 North of *Doway*, 36 South-West  
of *Ghent*, 37 South-East of *Dunkirk*, and 38 almost West of *Mons*.  
Longitude 22. 10. Latitude 50. 43.

ANNO in the Siege, or to March and Fight the Enemy, as  
1708. Occasion should require.



THIS memorable Siege was to be carried on, with 50 Battalions (*viz.*) 6 *Imperialists*, 9 *Palatines*, 5 *Hessians*, and 30 from the Grand Army: So the Confederates having prepar'd all things Necessary for so great an Undertaking, and least any false Step should be made, or wrong Measures taken, Prince *Eugene* order'd the following MEMORIAL to be made, of such Orders as were to be observ'd by the Generals and Officers under him during the SIEGE.

## I.

Orders to be  
observ'd by  
the Officers  
at the Siege  
of LISLE.

“THAT ten Battalions entire should Mount the Trenches at a Time, without making any Detachment: That out of each of the other 40 Battalions remaining, shall be detach'd 100 Men, the whole Number amounting to 4000, to be employ'd to carry on the WORKS, as there shall be Occasion.

## II.

“THAT the *Imperialists*, *Palatines* and *Hessians*, shall Mount the Trenches two Nights successively; and that a Lieutenant-General, and 2 Majors-General, shall Guard the same with 10 Battalions, and 4000 Men shall be employ'd in the WORKS.

## III.

“THE Trenches shall be reliev'd at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the End that the Relieving-Officer, during the Day-time, may be at leisure to Visit the WORKS which are made, and to consider of such that are to be made in the Night.

## IV.

“THAT 30 Battalions detach'd from the Grand Army, shall be three following Nights together in the Trenches, with this Difference, that when this shall happen, there be one Lieutenant-General, one Major-General, and two Brigadiers in the Trenches, with the same Number of Battalions and Workmen, as if the *Imperialists*, and other Troops of the Allies had Mounted the same.

## V.

“THE Attacks, in extraordinary Cases, shall be made by the Grenadiers, and Detachments from the Army.

## VI. “IE



VI.

" IF Necessity requires, that some Battalions are to  
" be plac'd at the Foot of the Trenches, they shall be  
" such Battalions which have been 24 Hours out of the  
" Trenches.

VII.

" ACCORDING to the Nature of the Ground,  
" there shall be Posted some Horses behind the Espaul-  
" ments, at the Bottom of the Trenches of RESERVE,  
" either on the Right-Hand, or on the Left, or on  
" Both, according as the Generals shall think conveni-  
" ent for the Service.

VIII.

" THE Major of the Trenches, shall be charg'd  
" with the Care of the Trenches, and shall take heed  
" that the General who enters into the Trenches, may  
" find every thing ready to push on the Works, as they  
" shall be drawn by the Directors.

IX.

" THE Directors of the Approaches are to make  
" a MEMORIAL every Morning of what they  
" want at Night, whereof the Major of the Trenches  
" is to be acquainted in due Time, and especially be-  
" fore the Trenches be Reliev'd, in order to have time  
" to fix every thing in a Readiness.

X.

" THE Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to  
" the Foot of the Trenches, for the Commissary of the  
" Fascines, to whom there shall be allow'd 100 Carts,  
" at least, to enable him to provide the necessary Fas-  
" cines, Gabions, &c.

XI.

" The Fascines shall be brought by the Workmen, as  
" far as the Head of the Trenches.

XII.

" THE Colonel and Officers of the Artillery, shall  
" be charg'd to make the Batteries, according to the  
" Orders of the Directors of the Approaches, either to  
" Destroy the Defences, or to make Breaches.

XIII.

" THE Miners, before they be fix'd to the  
" WORKS, shall be made Use of in the Sap.

XIV.

" THE Workmen shall be commanded by two  
" Lieutenant-Colonels, and two Majors, and for every

ANNO " 150 Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign  
1708. " and four Serjeants.



## XV.

" THE Major-General, which is to Relieve the  
" Trenches, shall go in the Morning, with the Majors  
" of the Regiments, into the Trenches, to examine the  
" Scituation thereof, and to inform themselves of the  
" Battalions, which they are to Relieve, and to make  
" Inspection into every thing.

## XVI.

" THE Officers are immediately to perform what-  
" ever the Directors of the Trenches shall require. If  
" it be to make an Attack in haste, they shall give  
" Notice to the General of the Trenches afterwards :  
" But if it be an Affair which is not in haste, the Offi-  
" cers and Directors shall give Notice to the General  
" before-hand.

*The Tren-  
ches open'd  
before Lille.*

ALL Matters being thus put into a proper Posture for a Vigorous SIEGE, the Trenches were open'd before LISLE, on the 22d of *August*, between 7 and 8 in the Evening, on the Right and Left of the *Lower-Deule* ; the former against the Gate of *St. Andrew*, under the Direction of *Monsieur Des Roques* ; and the other against *St. Magdalen* Gate, under the Care of *Monsieur Du Mey*. Four Thousand Workmen were commanded for this Service, cover'd by 10 Battalions of the *Imperial*, *Palatine*, and *Hessian* Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, and Major-General *Volkershoven*. Ten Battalions, and 600 Horse, were ready to sustain them ; but the Trenches were carried on with so good Success, that the Allies had above two Hours time to cover themselves, before they were perceiv'd by the Enemy, who thereupon, made a terrible Fire from the Town ; tho' with so little Execution, that the Confederates had not above 3 or 4 Men Kill'd, and about 15 Wounded. On the 23d, Lieutenant-General *Pettensdorf* (in the Service of the Elector *Palatine*) and the Majors-General *Sacken* and *Soble*, reliev'd the Trenches, with 4 *Imperial*, and Six *Hessian* Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack : But, the former going from one Attack to the other, and missing his Way, in the Night, had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, and carried into the Town. The 24th, Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, reliev'd the Trenches, with Major-General *Collier*, the Brigadiers *Wassenaar* and

*The Siege  
Prosecuted.*

and *Keppel*, and the *British* Battalions of *Godfrey* and *Ingoldsby*; two *Prussian*, the *Danish* Guards, and the Battalions of *Orange*, *Bellem*, *Swarts*, and *Mey*. The same Night, 320 *Genadiers* were commanded to Attack the Chapel of *St. Magdalen*, wherein the Enemy had 120 *Grenadiers*, with two Captains, and some Subaltern Officers, who having lost one of their Captains, and about 20 Men, the rest surrender'd: The Besiegers had in this Action near 30 Men Kill'd and Wounded, some Officers, and Monsieur *De Mey* (Director of the Attacks) receiv'd a small Contusion. The 26th, the Besieg'd retook the aforesaid Chapel, having made a Sally with most of the *Grenadiers*, and two Squadrons of *Dragoons*: But, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau*, being in the Trenches, caus'd two Battalions to Advance, who retook it, and caus'd the Enemy to retire with Precipitation into the Counterscarp. The 27th in the Morning, the Besiegers fir'd 50 Pieces of Cannon, and 20 Mortars upon the Town, with so good Success, that they beat down one of the Enemy's Batteries. On the 29th, early in the Morning, the Confederate Troops storm'd a Fortified Mill on the Right near the Gate of *St. Andrew*, with 300 *Grenadiers*, beat the Enemy from that Post, and took several Prisoners: But, at the same time, the Enemy made so terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that the Besiegers were oblig'd to quit it. The next Day, 300 *Grenadiers* were commanded to re-take the Mill aforesaid, but the Enemy set it on Fire, and abandon'd that Post. On the last of *August*, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* reliev'd the Trenches; and each Battalion was order'd to furnish Six Waggon's, to carry Stones near the Batteries, to throw the same with Mortars into the Enemy's Works. The 1st of *September* at Night, the *Imperialists* reliev'd the Trenches, and the Besiegers carried on the Sap, towards the Salient Angle of the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, within 50 Paces of the Palisado's. And a vast Quantity of Fascines and Gabions were prepar'd for making their Lodgment on the Counterscarp. At the same time, the Breach being very wide, and the Ditch almost fill'd up with the Ruins of the Walls, *Mareschal Boufflers* was apprehensive that the Town would fall into the Confederates Hands; and therefore order'd several of the largest Pieces of Cannon to be remov'd into the Citadel. On the 4th, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* reliev'd the Trenches, as

ANNO did also Lieutenant-General *Spaar* the next Day, and  
 1708. the Approaches were carried on so successfully, that it  
 was judg'd, the Counterscarp would be storm'd the  
 same Evening, but that Enterprize was put off till the  
 7th.

WHILST the Siege of *LISLE* was thus vigorously carried on, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Vendosme*, and *Berwick*, made 2 or 3 feint Advances, as if they design'd to Attack the Duke of *Marlborough*, who upon these Motions, gave Orders for his Army to be ready to March upon the first Occasion; and in the mean time, detach'd the Earl of *Athlone*, with 1500 Horse, to Observe the Enemy. That GENERAL advancing towards *Leuse*, his Van-guard fell in with 100 Horse, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick's* Army, whom they charg'd, defeated, and took 30 Prisoners. The Enemy made several Marches and Countermarches, whereby it was Apparent, that they design'd to attempt the raising of the SIEGE. The Duke of *Burgundy* likewise, sent a SPY to endeavour to get into *LISLE*, and acquaint the Marechal *De Boufflers*, that their Army being on this side *Tournay*, he might depend upon being Reliev'd: But, that Messenger happen'd to be discover'd, and Siez'd by the Allies. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Expectation of an Engagement, order'd the Confederate Army (on the 5th of *September*) to March to the Ground mark'd out for them, in order to give the Enemy Battle: And, being seasonably Re-inforc'd by Prince *Eugene*, with 72 Squadrons, and 26 Battalions from the SIEGE (with which Troops came also King *Augustus*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, as Volunteers) and Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, having march'd with incredible Speed out of *Dutch-Flanders* and *Brabant*, and join'd the Confederate Army with 7 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, they continu'd till Ten-a-Clock in Order of Battle. But, the Enemy declin'd coming to an Engagement; so that the Confederate Generals order'd the Tents to be pitch'd again, and the Detachment of Prince *Eugene* return'd to the Camp before *LISLE*, except some *Imperial* and *Hessian* Squadrons. The Generals concluding that the Enemy had no other Design than to give them frequent Alarms to retard the SIEGE, and streighten them in their Forrage, without venturing an Engagement, 100 Men out of each Battalion were order'd to cast up an Intrenchment in  
 the

The French  
 in vain at-  
 tempt the  
 Relief of  
*LISLE*.

The Confede-  
 rates In-  
 trench them-  
 selves.

the Front of their Army, which would both secure the Troops from any sudden surprize, and leave the Besiegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks without Interruption.

ANNO  
1708.

THE Confederates thus finding it Impracticable to bring the Enemy to a Battle, thought fit to storm the Counterscarp of *LISLE*. which had been delay'd by these Movements; and on the 7th of *September*, in the Morning, they made the Necessary Dispositions for that Enterprize: The Particulars of which, are exactly contain'd in the following LETTER from the Prince of *Orange Nassau*, to the States-General.

### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“THE Dispositions for the Attack of the COUN-  
“TERSCARP, were made some Days ago, but  
“by Reason of the Neighbourhood of the *French* Army,  
“and the great Detachment made for the Grand Army,  
“the Attack was put off till last Night, when we recei-  
“ved a Reinforcement from the Grand Army, of 700  
“Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers, and  
“600 Workmen. Eight Hundred Grenadiers, suppor-  
“ted by the like Number of Fusileers, 30 Carpenters,  
“and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the Attack  
“of the Right, between the lower *Deule*, and the Gate  
“St. *Andrew*, under the Direction of the *Sieur Des Ro-*  
“*ques*; and 1600 Grenadiers, supported by the like  
“Number of Fusileers, 30 Carpenters, and 2000 Work-  
“men, were commanded for the Attack of the Left,  
“between the said River, and the Gate of St. *Magdalen*,  
“under the Direction of the *Sieur Du Mey*. Our Bat-  
“teries made a continual Fire before the Attack on all  
“the Bastions, to disturb the Enemy; and after the sig-  
“nal of 3 Guns, and a General Discharge of all the  
“Artillery, we made our Attack about 8 in the Evening,  
“with so much Order and Courage on the part of the  
“Officers and Soldiers, that the COUNTERSCARP  
“was taken in a short time, notwithstanding it was  
“Defended by 200 Men of each Regiment in the Gar-  
“rison; and we lodg'd our selves on the Cover'd Way.  
“But, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire from their  
“Out-works, with their Cannon, Mortars, and small-  
“Arms, and sprung 3 Mines in the Cover'd-way, that  
“we lost many Men. I cannot give your High-Migh-

*The Prince  
of Orange-  
Nassau's  
Letter to the  
States, about  
taking the  
Counterscarp  
of Lisle.*

ANNO “tineſſes, an exact Account of the Slain and Woun-  
 1708. “ded, but they cannot be much leſs than 1000 Men.  
 ~~~~~ “I ſhall cauſe a Liſt to be made, and ſend it to Your  
 “High-Mightineſſes by the next Poſt. The further  
 “Neceſſary Diſpoſitions, are made to carry on the  
 “SIEGE, with all poſſible Vigour, and I hope GOD  
 “will be pleas’d to Bleſs the ſame.

From the Army before

I am &c.

LISLE, September 8. 1708.

I. W. F. Prince of

ORANGE and NASSAU.

THE Confederates having made themſelves Maſters of the Counterscarp, endeavour’d to perfect their Works with all poſſible Application. The Night, between the 9th and 10th, the Enemy made a Sally, but were repulſ’d with conſiderable Loſs. On the 11th, the *Imperialiſts* reliev’d the Trenches, and an Adjutant came from the Grand Army, to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, that the *French* were advanc’d within ſight of the Intrenchments, and ſeem’d to have a Deſign to Attack them: Whereupon, his Highneſs march’d with 15 Battalions, and the Cavalry, to Re-inforce the Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace being at Dinner, receiv’d Advice, that the *French* Foragers were advanc’d within a Quarter of a League of the Confederate Camp, and were ſuſtain’d by ſeveral Regiments. Lieutenant-General *Wood* (who happen’d to be at Table) deſir’d his Grace’s Permiſſion, that he might charge them with 2 Battalions only. His Grace granted his Requeſt, and having detach’d the Regiment of *Sir Richard Temple*, and another *Engliſh* Battalion for that Enterpriſe; they fell upon the Enemy, whom they repulſ’d as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had poſted ſome Forces in a Caſtle, which was ſurrounded with Ditches. The *Engliſh* endeavour’d to Diſlodge them from thence, and charg’d the *French* with abundance of Bravery: But, the Duke of *Vendosme* caus’d all his Grenadiers, and the Piquet of 6 Brigades, (which were encamp’d in the Front of his Army, near *Pont-a-Marque*) to ſupport his Troops in the Caſtle aforeſaid: Whereupon, the 2 Battalions were oblig’d to retire, after a very ſtout Reſiſtance, and retreated in good Order, with the Loſs of about 6 or 7 Officers, and near 200 Men Kill’d or Wounded.

Two Eng-  
 liſh Battali-  
 ons repulſ’d  
 at Enneve-  
 lin.

Wounded. The next Morning, the *French* Troops began to be in Motion, and about 2 in the Afternoon, the Allies saw the Head of their Army, consisting of several Battalions and Squadrons, with their Workmen, who levell'd the Ground, between them, and the Allies Intrenchments. The Confederate Generals now thought the Enemy were in good earnest for an Attack, so that the Troops were immediately order'd to their Arms, and the Regiments commanded to their Respective Posts behind the Intrenchments. Prince *Eugene* likewise joy-ned the Army, and at the same time, Orders were sent to the Earl of *Albemarle* (who was then between *Oudenard* and *Menin* with 30 Squadrons, to guard a Convoy from *Brussels*) to return to the Camp with the utmost Expedition: Accordingly, his Lordship on the 12th, at break of Day, arriv'd with his Detachment. About 4 in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to Cannonade the Confederate Camp, directing their Fire chiefly against the Village of *Entiers* (where the Brigadiers *Evans* and *Wertmuller* were posted with 2 Brigades of Foot) and were answer'd by the Artillery, planted on the Intrenchments, which continued till it was Dark. The Confederate Troops (which lay upon their Arms all Night) were the next Day form'd in Order of BATTLE; and early in the Morning, the Enemy renew'd their Cannonading, with between 30 and 40 Pieces, most 24 Pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almost equal Execution on both sides. At length, the Enemy withdrew their Heavy Cannon, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, perceiving, that they had no other Design, than by frequent Alarms, to delay the storming of the Out-Works of *LISLE*, the Troops were order'd to encamp in such a Manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the *French*, provided they should make any farther Attempts, and the Works about the Village of *Entiers*, were Repair'd and Augmented, for the greater Security of that Post: So Prince *Eugene* being satisfied that the Confederate Camp was sufficiently secur'd, his Highness return'd on the 13th of *September* with his Troops to the SIEGE,

ANNO  
1708.

The French  
Cannonade  
the Confede-  
rates in  
their Camp.

DURING these Transactions in the Confederate Camp, on the 12th, about 9 in the Morning, the Besieged came out of the Town in great Numbers, with 4 Colours, and attack'd the Trenches on the Left, in 6 different Places; having at the same time, another Body

The Siege of  
Lisle contin-  
ued.

of

ANNO of Troops in the cover'd-Way ready to sustain them :  
 1708. But before they could do any other Damage, than the  
 overturning a few Gabions, they were engag'd by the  
 next Battalions in the Trenches, and oblig'd to Retreat  
 in great Disorder, having had above 60 Men Kill'd, and  
 among them several Officers; and of the Confederates,  
 14 Men were Kill'd, and near 30 Wounded. Lieutenant-General *Arnau* continued that Night in the Trenches, which were reliev'd the Night between the 13th and 14th by the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*; but the Works were not advanc'd very much, because the Troops which had joyn'd the Grand Army with Prince *Eugene*, were not return'd to their Respective Posts: However, they arriv'd the 14th, a little before break of Day. The same Night, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, with 10 Battalions as Usual, and the Besiegers began to Work upon some Mines, in order to fill up the Ditch of the *Tenaille*, and they plac'd a great many Gabions on the Palisadoes. On the 15th, Prince *Eugene* thought fit to alter the former Dispositions for relieving the Trenches, and order'd that all the Lieutenants-General of his Army, should Roll according to their Turns: That one of them should Mount the Trenches every Day, with a Major-General: That the former should take his Post at the Attack on the Left, and the latter on the Right; and that 12 Battalions instead of 10 should Mount the Trenches. *Viz.* Five *Imperialists*, *Palatines*, and *Hessians*; and 7 detach'd from the Troops of the Prince of *Nassau*. Accordingly, on the 17th in the Evening, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* reliev'd the Trenches with 12 Battalions; and the same Night, Director *Du Mey*, attack'd with 50 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers, a Traverse in the Cover'd-Way, from which he beat the Enemy with considerable Loss. From the 17th to the 20th, the Besiegers made their Advances with all possible Diligence; and on the 21st, the Necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Enemy's Works: And as the Besieg'd seem'd resolv'd to make a Vigorous Defence, all imaginable Precautions were taken for succeeding in that Enterprize. In Order thereto, 1100 Grenadiers, supported by 1200 Fusileers, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major, with 1700 Work-men, were order'd for each Attack, under the Directions of the Generals in the Trenches. The Attack began between 6 and 7 in the Evening, and was very Hot, even

The Besiegers Attack the Enemy's Works.



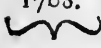
ry Foot of Ground being disputed with a great deal of ANNO  
Obstinacy; but at last, the Besiegers, made a good 1708.  
Lodgment on the *Tenaille* on the Right, and took a  
Place of Arms on the Counterscarp on the Left. During  
the Heat of the Action, our Grenadiers were Repuls'd,  
by a great Number of fresh Troops that came out upon  
them: Whereupon, Prince *Eugene* (whose Presence was  
highly Necessary to Animate the Soldiers) rally'd them  
himself, and led them on again to the Charge. In  
which Brave Attempt, his Highness was Wounded by  
a Musket-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above  
his Left-Eye, made no Fracture, and only beat off his  
Hat. In this Action, the Besiegers lost near 1000 Men,  
to supply which, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent, the next  
Day, a Re-inforcement of 400 *British* and *Prussian* Gre-  
nadiers from his Army to the SIEGE. The same Mor-  
ning, his Grace, and King *Augustus* went to make Prince  
*Eugene* a Visit, and finding him ready to Mount on  
Horse-Back, they prevail'd with his Highness to conti-  
nue a few Days in his Chamber, till he was perfectly  
Recover'd: During which time, his Grace sustain'd the  
Weight of the Command, both of the Siege, and his  
own Army: For he forthwith went into the Trenches,  
visited the Works, and acted all what Prince *Eugene*  
would have done, had he not been prevented by his  
Wounds.

Prince Eu-  
gene Woun-  
ded.

ON the 22d, Major-General *Cadogan* set out for  
*Ostend*, to view a considerable Number of Troops,  
which were landed there from *England* (under the Com-  
mand of Lieutenant-General *Earl*) and to concert the  
Necessary Measures, for securing a great Convoy they  
expected from *Ostend*. These Troops had been Embar-  
ked on Board the Fleet for some time, made a Feint of  
Landing in *Bologne Bay*, and afterwards, alarm'd the  
*French Coast of Normandy*, to the great Terror and Ex-  
pence of the Inhabitants: And, at length returning to  
our own Coast, the Duke of *Marlborough* desir'd they  
might be Landed at *Ostend*, and they prov'd a very  
seasonable Re-inforcement to the Grand Army, in that  
critical Conjuncture. The same Day, the 400 Grenadiers  
that were detach'd from the Duke's Army, and 550  
Fusileers, were to Post themselves that Evening in the  
*Tenaille* on the Left; but the Grenadiers arriving too  
late, the Attack was put off till the next Day. So that,  
on the 23d, all things being in a Readiness, the Duke

The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough Re-in-  
forc'd with  
Troops from  
*Ostend*.

of

ANNO of *Marlborough* (who was in the *Trenches*) caus'd a signal  
 1708. to be given for the *STORM* to begin, which was car-  
 ried on with all imaginable Success. The Troops beat  
 the Enemy quite from the *Tenaille* on the Left (that on  
 the Right, being taken the 21st at Night) and made a  
 great Lodgment, along the Cover'd Way, without any  
 considerable Loss, except some Engineers and Officers  
 that were Wounded. It was observ'd on this Occasion,  
 that the Enemy did not defend these Posts with the like  
 Vigour, as they formerly Exerted; from whence it was  
 conjectur'd, that either the Garrison had been much  
 Weaken'd, in the hot Disputes they had sustain'd, or  
 that they began to want Ammunition, which afterwards  
 prov'd very Apparent. For, the *SIEGE* having been  
 protracted to an unusual Length, and the Garrison ha-  
 ving sustain'd several Assaults, and made all the while  
 a Prodigious Fire; *Marschal Boufflers* found Means to  
 Acquaint the Duke of *Vendosme*, that he had scarce Am-  
 munition sufficient for 4 Days; which pressing Necessi-  
 ty oblig'd the Enemy, to Venture upon a bold Attempt  
 of supplying the Place. In Order to that, the Duke of  
*Vendosme*, detach'd the Chevalier *De Luxembourg*, and  
 under him Monsieur *De Tournefort*, with 400 Horse  
 for the Van-Guard; 262 Horse-Grenadiers; 2 Squa-  
 drons of Dragoons; 2 of *Burgundy*; 1 of *St. Agnan*; 2  
 of *Morteville*; 2 of *La Fontaine*; 1 of *Breteche*; 2  
 of *Ternau*; and, 2 of *Forceaque*; to endeavour to sup-  
 ply the Besieg'd: Each Man having a Bag of 40 Pound  
 Weight of Powder behind him. They advanc'd the  
 28th at Night, along the Cawsey from *Doway* to *Lisle*,  
 and were met by an Out-Guard of 100 Horse, comman-  
 ded by Count *Schlick*, who had been encamp'd at *Pont-  
 a-Tressin* with 30 Squadrons. This Out-Guard chal-  
 leng'd them, and they declar'd that they belong'd to the  
 Allies Grand Army, and were conducting some Prisoners  
 to the Camp. But, a subaltern Officer having a Mis-  
 trust, advanc'd to Examine them; who thinking it im-  
 possible to conceal themselves any longer, rode full Gal-  
 lop along the Cawsey, and got into the Line of Circum-  
 vallation. The Guard and Centinels having fir'd at  
 them, the Camp in General took the Alarm, and several  
*Palatine* Dragoons getting on Horse-back with the ut-  
 most Expedition, fell upon the Enemy, and pursu'd  
 them to the Barrier of the Town, which the Besieg'd  
 were at first cautious of Opening, and left their Men  
 sometime expos'd: By which Means, a great many were  
 Kill'd,

The French  
 endeavour to  
 throw a sup-  
 ply of Men  
 and Ammu-  
 nition into  
 Lisle.

Kill'd, and several return'd back again into the Confederate Camp, and endeavour'd to save themselves by Favour of the Night. The Infantry made several Discharges at them, and the Powder they had in Baggs taking Fire, did abundance of Mischief. Those who made their Escape, threw away their Powder, which was set on Fire by their Horses striking against the Pavement. The Allies took 7 Officers, and about 40 Prisoners, but what Numbers were Kill'd and Blown up, could not easily be found out. After this unexpected Accident, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*. gave the following ACCOUNT of it to the States-General.

ANNO

1708.



## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

“THE 27th Instant, I did my self the Honour to acquaint your High-Mightinesses, how far the Works against this City were advanc'd; there has been no Alteration since: Our Men continue working, to perfect the Mines in the *Tenailles*, and to carry on the Saps to the Cover'd-way.

*The Prince of Hesse-Cassel's Letter to the States.*

“YESTERDAY towards the Evening, we heard a great Blow, which we suppos'd to be a Mine; half an Hour after, another Crack was heard, and at Midnight such a Blast, that the Ground shook with it. This alarm'd the whole Army! I went to the Right, from whence the Noise came, (having first given Order to all the Cavalry under my Command, to Saddle and Mount) and found that a great Detachment of the Enemy, coming from *Doway*, had endeavour'd to break thro' at the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, on the High-Way between *Doway* and *Lisse*, where the *Palatine* Horse are encamp'd. Part of them having pass'd, and our Men putting themselves in a Posture to Oppose them, the Baggs of Powder, which most of the *French* Horse and Dragoons had behind them (of about 50 Pound Weight each) took Fire, which made a terrible Noise. The foremost of them upon this Accident, rode full Gallop towards the Town: Nevertheless, before they could reach it, the same Disaster befell them a second time, just as they came up to the Barrier, which might in all probability, be occasion'd by the Horses shoes striking upon the Pavement, or by the Sparks of the first Fire, that fell upon their Men, who were not aware of it. 'Tis said, that

ANNO 1708. " that, at least, an Hundred Men Perish'd in this Man-  
 " ner, near the Gate ; and, 'tis likely, this is the last  
 " Noise we heard. Between Fifty and Sixty Troopers  
 " were Kill'd upon the Place, where they pass'd the  
 " Line ; and 'twas a dreadful Spectacle to see the  
 " Way strew'd with dead Carkasses, Horses, Heads,  
 " Arms, and Legs, half Burnt ! The Others who were  
 " behind, Retir'd as fast as they could. I caus'd them  
 " to be Pursu'd, but it was impossible to Overtake them.  
 " They found, however, upon the Road, for two  
 " Leagues beyond the Camp, Sacks of Powder, Swords,  
 " Pistols, and loose Powder, which shews the Precipi-  
 " tation with which they made their Retreat. Our  
 " *Hessian* Hussars set Fire to a great many Sacks which  
 " they found in the Road, as they return'd from the  
 " Pursuit. We reckon that about 300 Men got into  
 " the Town, but carried too little Powder with them,  
 " to ballance their Loss. On the other Hand, 'tis  
 " plain, that AMMUNITON, which is so ne-  
 " cessary for their Defence, begins to fall short in the  
 " Place.

" YOUR High-Mightinesses will, no doubt, have  
 " had direct Advice, of the Advantage which the Troops,  
 " lately arriv'd from *England*, sustain'd by those, Ge-  
 " neral *Cadogan* carried with him from the Army, have  
 " obtain'd near the Canal that goes from *Ostend* to  
 " *Newport*, over the Duke of *Berwick's* Troops that At-  
 " tack'd them. The great Convoy is arriv'd at *Menin*.  
 " I congratulate Your High-Mightinesses upon both  
 " these Accounts, and am, with much Respect, &c.

From the Camp before LISLE,  
 September 29. 1708.

Sign'd,

FREDERICK, Prince of HESSE.

WHILE these things were transacting before  
 LISLE, the Duke of *Marlborough* (who on the  
 25th of *September* return'd to the Camp at *Lanoy*) was  
 taken up in making Detachments, and taking other  
 Measures for securing a great Convoy of Ammunition,  
 that was expected from *Ostend*. His Grace had order'd  
 6 Battalions, and 800 Horse, under Brigadier *Lands-  
 berg*, 10 Squadrons under Brigadier *Starkerbergh*, and  
 6 Battalions under General *Els*, to Guard that CON-  
 VOY.

VOY. But, his Grace having receiv'd Advice, ANNO  
1708.  
 that the *English* Troops under Lieutenant-General *Earl*,  
 had advanc'd to *Leffingen*, on the Canal between *Bruges*  
 and *Newport*; and that the Count *De la Motte*, had  
 been Re-inforc'd with several Brigades from the *French*  
 Army, to Intercept him; he concluded that the afore-  
 said Detachment would not be sufficient to Oppose the  
 Enemy: And therefore, Major-General *Webb*, and  
 Brigadier Count *Nassau Woudenburgh* (Son to the Velt-  
 Marechal *D'Auverquerque*) March'd the 26th, by Break  
 of Day, with 12 Battalions more, to join the Detach-  
 ments aforesaid, on the Road between *Menin* and  
*Ostend*, and were order'd to Advance as far as *Ichtegem*,  
 in the Countrey call'd *Le Franc de Bruges*, which is  
 about 4 Leagues from *Leffinghen*. Major-General *Ca-*  
*dogan* march'd in the mean time, with a Detachment of  
 Horse and Foot, to meet the Convoy aforesaid, upon  
 their passing the Canal of *Bruges*. Notwithstanding,  
 it was impossible to take other Precautions for securing  
 that Convoy, than those that were taken, yet the  
 Confederates were under great Uneasiness for it, upon  
 Advice that the Body of Troops the Enemy had about  
*Brussels*, were march'd by *Ninove* to *Ghent*, to join the  
 Count *De la Motte*; and that the Intercepting of that  
 Convoy, was judg'd so Important, that the Duke of  
*Berwick* was gone to *Bruges* to Command the Army  
 assembled there. The *French* having concerted all the  
 Necessary Measures for disturbing the Allies, and de-  
 priving them of any Supplies, the Count *De la Motte*  
 march'd from *Ghent*, with above 22000 Men, and came  
 up with 6000 of the Confederate Troops, that were  
 order'd to Guard the Convoy, which occasion'd one of  
 the most Glorious and Remarkeable Actions that has  
 been recorded in History. Of which, there cannot be  
 a better Relation, than what is given by Major-Gen-  
 eral *Webb* (now Lieutenant-General) it being on the  
 11th of *October*, publish'd by Authority, in the follow-  
 ing Manner.

The French  
 endeavour to  
 Intercept the  
 Confederate  
 Convoy from  
 Ostend.

“ AFTER that the Detachments which were sent  
 “ to cover the March of the Waggon from *Ostend*,  
 “ to the Siege of *LISLE*, had join'd at *Turout* the  
 “ 27th of *September*, General *Webb* (who as eldest Ma-  
 “ jor-General, commanded in Chief) receiv'd Advice,  
 “ that Major *Savery*, of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had  
 “ possess'd himself of the Post at *Oudenburgh*, where-  
 “ upon

Battle of  
 WYNEN-  
 DALE.

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1708.



“ upon, he sent 600 Grenadiers, under the Command  
 “ of Colonel *Preston*, a Battalion of *Orkney's*, under the  
 “ Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune*,  
 “ commanded by Colonel *Voogt*; the whole under the  
 “ Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to Re-inforce that  
 “ Post. The 28th, at 8 in the Morning, all the Horſe  
 “ (under the Command of Major-General *Cadogan*)  
 “ were order'd to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the  
 “ CONVOY there, except 150 Horſe, which were  
 “ ſent the Night before, under the Command of Count  
 “ *Lottum*, to *Oudenbourg*, with Orders to the two Bat-  
 “ talions and 600 Grenadiers, to Guard the CONVOY  
 “ to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards, to rejoin the Foot at  
 “ *Turout*. About Noon, Count *Lottum* return'd to  
 “ *Turout*, with advice, that in his Way to *Ichtegem*,  
 “ he met with an Advanc'd-Guard of the Enemy,  
 “ which he puſh'd into the Plain, where he obſerv'd 16  
 “ Squadrons mounting in great haſte, on the Alarm;  
 “ which their Advanc'd Guard gave them; whereup-  
 “ on, he thought it neceſſary to return in all haſte, to  
 “ give the General an Account of it. On this Advice,  
 “ all the Foot, conſiſting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lot-*  
 “ *tum*, with his 150 Horſe, making the Advanc'd  
 “ Guard, with the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers;  
 “ that were not detach'd, were Order'd to March im-  
 “ mediately to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the  
 “ Way of (a) *WYNENDALE*. As ſoon as the Ad-  
 “ vanc'd Guard got to *Wynendale*, they perceiv'd the  
 “ Enemy in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon,  
 “ the Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were drawn up  
 “ in Order of Battle. Major-General *WEBB*, and  
 “ Count *Naffau Woudenbourg*, at the Head of the 150  
 “ Horſe, advanc'd to *Reconnoitre*, the Enemy giving  
 “ Orders at the ſame time to the Foot to advance, and  
 “ Form themſelves as faſt as poſſible in the Plain:  
 “ The 150 Horſe were left at the Opening of the Plain;  
 “ under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuſe the  
 “ Enemy; and, to Embarraſs them the more, the  
 “ Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers were Poſted in a  
 “ low Coppice on that ſide of the Plain, where the E-  
 “ nemy

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(a) *WYNENDALE*, is an Inconſiderable Place in Spaniſh Flanders, adjoining to a WOOD, call'd the WOOD of *Wynendale*, Subject to the King of Spain; but not worth taking Notice of, only upon the Account of the Memorable BATTLE above-mention'd. It is 11 Miles South-Weſt of *Bruges*, and 28 North of *Liſle*.

" nemy were expected to Pass. As soon as our Troops  
 " past out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General  
 " *WEBB* drew them up in Order of Battle, posting them  
 " in the Opening between the Wood of *WYNENDALE*,  
 " and the Coppice on the other side, where the Quar-  
 " ter-Masters and Grenadiers were Posted. We had  
 " scarce got six Battalions into the Opening, when the  
 " Enemy began to Cannonade Us with 40 Pieces of  
 " Cannon, whereof 10 were of 3 Bores: But, not-  
 " withstanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the 150  
 " Horse kept their Ground; which produc'd the de-  
 " sir'd Effect, in giving the General time to Form his  
 " Foot in two Lines. The Left Wing was extended  
 " beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the En-  
 "emy from passing that Way, as to cover our Flank.  
 " On our Right Wing was Posted in the Wood of  
 " *WYNENDALE*, the Regiment of *Hukelom*; and  
 " on our Flank on the Left, the Regiment of the He-  
 " reditary Prince of *Prussia* (commanded by Colonel  
 " *Rhader*) with Orders not to discover themselves, nor  
 " Fire, till they could take the Enemy in Flank. Some  
 " Plottoons of Grenadiers, were advanc'd 40 Paces  
 " upon the Right and Left, with the same Orders, and  
 " the Quarter-Masters were also Posted in a Road on  
 " the Left, that cross'd thro' the foremention'd low  
 " Coppice. The Enemy, after 3 Hours Cannonading,  
 " advanc'd towards Us on the Plain in 12 Lines,  
 " whereof Six were Foot, and Six Horse: Whereupon,  
 " Count *Lottum* was order'd to Retire, and Post him-  
 " self 300 Paces behind the Foot, which he did in very  
 " good Order. The *French* continued to March streight  
 " up to Us, with 40 Battalions and 60 Squadrons:  
 " But the General perceiving they extended themselves  
 " to their Right in the Coppice, he sent Count *Nassau*  
 " to observe their Motion, who immediately order'd  
 " thither the Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by  
 " Colonel *Beschefer*: And, Brigadier *Eltz*, being come  
 " up with the last Regiment, was posted on the Right,  
 " in the Wood of *WYNENDALE*. About half a  
 " Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began,  
 " Brigadier *Lansberg*, with the two Battalions and 600  
 " Grenadiers that had been detach'd, having Advice  
 " that the Enemy advanc'd to Attack Us, rejoin'd Us  
 " just time enough to form a third Line. Some Mi-  
 " nutes after, the Enemy began the Attack, marching  
 " within 150 Paces of our Flank on the Right, where

The Enemy  
 begin the  
 Attack.

ANNO " the Battalions who hid themselves, according to the  
 1708. " General's Orders, and who were not to Fire till the  
 ~~~~~ " *French* Flank came opposite to them, gave them such  
 " a warm Fire, that their Left-Wing gave into their  
 " Centre ; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince,  
 " who was Posted on the Flank, on our Left, much  
 " about the same Distance, did not miss the Opportu-  
 " nity of their Disorder, to give them a very vigorous  
 " Discharge, which put their whole Line in Confusion.  
 " Nevertheless, the Enemy push'd on, and put two of  
 " our Battalions into Disorder : But, the *Swiss* Regi-  
 " ment of *Albemarle*, (under the Command of Colonel  
 " *Hirtgell*) advancing upon their Horse that were en-  
 " deavouring to Penetrate, engag'd them long enough  
 " to give Time to the General, and Count *Nassau*, to  
 " bring up the Regiments of *Bensdorf*, *Gauvain*, and  
 " *Lindeboom*, to supply the Room of those that were  
 " press'd, which was done in a Moment. However,  
 " the Enemy, supported by so many Lines, made ano-  
 " ther Attempt to Penetrate ; but our Battalions rather  
 " advanc'd than gave Way ; tho' the General gave Or-  
 " ders against advancing, fearing least that might ren-  
 " der the Fire of our Flanks useless. This Precaution  
 " had all the desired Success ; the Regiments and Gre-  
 " nadiers making such a continual Fire, as forc'd their  
 " two Wings upon their Centre, and oblig'd the whole  
 " to retire in the greatest Confusion, notwithstanding  
 " all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encou-  
 " ragement or Violence, to keep them up : So that  
 " they only fir'd at a great Distance on our Lines,  
 " which Ours return'd, advancing by Plotoons, as at  
 " their Exercise, with all the Order imaginable. Major-  
 " General *Cadogan*, who came up some time after the  
 " Action began, offer'd to charge the Enemy in their  
 " Disorder with two Squadrons of Horse, the other Four  
 " which he had sent for, not being arriv'd till near 7 at  
 " Night : But, it was not thought adviseable to expose so  
 " small a Number to Charge the Enemy, who had brought  
 " up all their Horse to Favour their Retreat. The  
 " BATTLE lasted 2 Hours, and was very Hot, in  
 " which we had 912 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd and  
 " Wounded : But the Enemy (as we were assur'd by  
 " Letters from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by Report of  
 " Prisoners and Deserters) lost betwixt 6 and 7000  
 " Men. They made their Retreat in so great Confu-  
 " sion, that they left most of their Cannon in a Wood,  
 " which



“ which they did not carry off till next Day at Eleven-  
“ a-Clock, after hearing that our Convoy were passing  
“ *Rouffelaer*. We remain'd on the Field of Battle till  
“ two-a-Clock the next Morning, having first carried  
“ off all our Wounded, and several of the Enemy.  
“ This Victory is the more Surprizing! That by Rea-  
“ son of several Detachments, we had not above 6000  
“ in the Action; whereas the Enemy, by their own  
“ Accounts, had no less than 24000 Men.

**ANNO**

1708.


*The Great*

Convoy

from Ostend

arrives safe

at Rouffe-

laer.

**THE** Count *De la Motte* being oblig'd to retire,  
gave the Convoy an Opportunity to arrive the same  
Night (*Sept. 28. N. S.*) unmolested at *Rouffelaer*, and  
the next Day at *Menin*: And, as this critical Action  
was chiefly owing to General *WEBB*'s Conduct and  
Military Abilities; so that eminent Service was deser-  
vedly Acknowledg'd, both by the Unanimous Thanks  
of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, and in a particular  
Manner by the King of *Prussia*, who conferr'd on Ge-  
neral *WEBB*, the Noble Order of **GENERO-**  
**SITY.**

**ON** the 30th of *September*, Prince *Eugene* being  
recover'd of his Wound, visited the Trenches, to the  
inexpressible Joy of the Confederate Troops. On the  
1st of *October*, the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince  
of *Holstein-Beck*, Major-General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard*  
*Temple*, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7  
on the Left; and that Evening they Attack'd, and  
made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp, before the  
great Breach on the Right, the Enemy retiring behind  
the Traverses on the Left. On the 3d, a Disposition  
was made for Attacking the Ravelin on the Right, and  
300 Grenadiers were detach'd from the Duke of *Marl-*  
*borough*'s Army, to joyn the Troops for that Service.  
The Attack began about Noon, and succeeded so well,  
that by half an Hour after One, they made a Lodg-  
ment on the Ravelin, forc'd the Enemy behind the  
Traverses to leap into the Water, where most of them  
were Kill'd or Drown'd: So that the Besiegers were  
now Masters of both the Counter-Guards and the Ra-  
velin. On the 7th, the Besiegers continued to perfect  
the Batteries on the Counterscarp, to ruin the Batteries  
of the Enemy on the Courtine, and beat down the  
Bridge of Communication, which they had from a  
Place of Arms to the Ravelin. They carried on two

*Siege of*  
*Little Prose-*  
*cuted.*
*The Besie-*  
*gers take*  
*Possession of*  
*the Counter-*  
*guards and*  
*Ravelin.*

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Mines on the Left Attack, towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, over-against the Breach, and the Miners discover'd two Mines of the Enemy, from which they took out the Powder. On the 8th, in the Evening, the Enemy sallied out, and over-turn'd several Gabions, about our Places of Arms at the Left Attack; and the next Day was partly spent about repairing the Works, and setting up again the Gabions, which the Enemy had overturn'd the Night before. On the 12th, the Besiegers continued to enlarge the Place of Arms for the General Assault, and finish'd two Descents into the Ditch on the Right: But, on the Left, the Enemy return'd behind two Traverses of the Cover'd Way, behind the Courtine, which hinder'd the Advancement of the Work on that side. On the 13th, the Besiegers sprung a Mine, under the Place of Arms, which blew up several of the Enemy's Men; and, in the Evening, 30 Grenadiers Attack'd the Enemy behind the two Traverses on the Left, and over-set the Boat, by which they would have retir'd: So that of a Lieutenant, a Serjeant, and 20 Men, 3 only were made Prisoners, the rest being either Kill'd or Drown'd. The 15th, the Besiegers sprung 4 Mines in the Place of Arms on the Right, where the Enemy had cast up an Intrenchment; enlarg'd the Places of Arms for the General Assault; and on the Left, made some Progress in the Lodgment in the cover'd Way. The 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, the Besiegers made all the Necessary Preparations for a General Storm, by continuing to drain the Ditch; making Apertures in the Walls; working on the Galleries; filling up the Ditch; perfecting their Lodgments, and Places of Arms; and finishing their Batteries, which consisted of 45 Pieces of Cannon, and 55 Mortars; to supply which, a new Convoy of 200000 Weight of Powder, with a great Number of Bombs, Cannon-Ball, and Hand Grenado's, arriv'd at the SIEGE from *Ostend*.

THE Duke of *Vendosme*, exasperated at Count *De La Motte's* shameful Defeat at *Wynendale*, march'd in Person to *Oudenbourg*, with the best part of the French Army, and order'd the Dykes between *Bruges* and *Newport* to be cut in several Places, in Order to lay the Countrey under Water, and hinder the Communication between *Ostend*, and the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army: But, notwithstanding the great Inundation, Major-General

neral *Cadogan*, favour'd by the *British* Troops at *LEFFINGHEN*, found Means to carry thro' the Water considerable Quantities of Ammunition, and other Necessaries. Hereupon, the Duke of *Vendosme* bent his Efforts against the Village of (a) *LEFFINGHEN* with 7 or 8000 of his Men. They Intrench'd themselves, and threw up Batteries against the Place, as if it had been one of the most regular Fortifications in the World. On the 19th of *October*, the Enemy fir'd the whole Day from one of their Batteries, with Red-hot Bullets, against the Houses, wherein about 400 Barrels of Powder were lodg'd; but, to prevent Mischief, the said Ammunition was order'd to be laid under Water, Preserving only as much as was thought Necessary for maintaining that Post. On the 20th, upon Advice, that the Duke of *Vendosme* was to be that Night in the Trenches, it was resolv'd to Attack the Enemy on the other side of the Canal; and 50 Grenadiers of the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderbeck* (commanded by Captain *Moor*) and the same Number of the Regiment of *Caris* (commanded by Captain *Clare*) the whole supported by 200 *English*, were order'd for that Service. Four Grenadiers, were sent before, who pretending to be Deserters, amus'd the Enemy, whilst the rest of our Troops came up, who charging the *French* with abundance of Bravery, drove them from that Post to a second Intrenchment, and seized their Battery, where they continued for some time. The Enemy lost 100 Men in this Attack, besides 40 taken Prisoners; among whom, were a Captain, and the Chevalier de *Crossy Colbert* (a Major-General and Engineer) who offer'd the Soldier that took him, 200 Pistoles, and a Commission for his Liberty, which he generously refus'd. On the Confederates side, Captain *Clare* was Kill'd, and Captain *Moor* receiv'd a mortal Wound thro' the Body with a Bayonet, besides which, 2 subalterns were Wounded and 15 private Men Kill'd or Wounded. On the 15th, early in the Morning, the *French* attack'd a Church-yard, wherein Colonel *Caulfield* (who commanded in *Leffingen*) had posted 150 Men, who made but little Resistance, and retir'd into a Redoubt near the Canal. At last, a great Body of the Enemy, consisting

ANNO  
1708  
The French  
Attack Leffingen.

(a) *LEFFINGHEN* is an inconsiderable Village, in the Neighbourhood of *Ostend*, where a Body of the Confederate Troops were Posted, in Order to keep open a Communication, with the Grand Army of the Allies, to the Besiegers of *LISLE*; and from whence the Duke of *Vendosme* could not drive them, without Attacking it in Form.

**ANNO** 1708. ing of 50 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by 10000 Foot, possess'd themselves of the Village, and oblig'd Colonel *Caulfield*, with the rest of his Troops, to surrender Prisoners at Discretion.

*Leffinghen*  
surrender'd.

THIS easy Conquest, was not an Equivalent, for the great Loss the Enemy sustain'd 2 Days before, by the Surrender of the Town of *LISLE*. For, the Batteries of the Besiegers (consisting of about 50 Pieces of Cannon, and 25 Mortars) began to Fire on the 21st of *October*, with so much Success, that on the 22d, the Garrison beat a Parley, and offer'd to Capitulate for the TOWN. Whereupon, Hostages were Exchang'd, and it was Agreed, that *Mareschal Boufflers*, should Capitulate for whatever related to the Garrison, with Prince *Eugene* of Savoy; and that the Magistrates, and Council of the Town should propose their own Terms for themselves, and the Castlary of *LISLE*, and agree about the same, with the Field-Deputies of the States-General, which was done accordingly. The 23d, in the Morning, the Capitulation was concluded and sign'd, containing in Substance, "That, the *French* should that Afternoon, surrender the *Magdalen Gate*, and all "Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition in the "Town. That all their Sick and Wounded, should either be transported to *Doway*, or remain in *LISLE*, "till their Recovery, at their own Charge. That, the "Horse who had enter'd the Town, since the *SIEGE*, "might be sent to *Doway*, with the Wives and Families "of the Officers and Soldiers, &c. That, all Prisoners "taken, during the *SIEGE*, be restor'd on both sides: "And, that the Troops of the Allies should not enter the "Town, before the 25th of *October*; by which time, "the *French* Garrison was to withdraw into the Citadel. These Articles being agreed upon, and all things dispos'd for the Performance of the Capitulation, the Cavalry which got into the Place, under the Command of the Chevalier *De Luxemburgh*, march'd out of it the Twenty Fifth, for *Doway*, with the other Persons that were allow'd by the Capitulation: And, at the same time, the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* (who was appointed to be Governor of the Town) march'd in with 2 *English* and 13 other Battalions, and a Detachment of Horse. 'Tis difficult to determine the Loss on either side, from the Thirteenth of *August*. (N. S.) when *LISLE* was Invested, to the 23d of *October*, the Day on which the Town surrender'd:

The Confederates take Possession of the Town of Lisle.

The Loss on both sides computed.

render'd. But, according to the *French* Account, they had 12000 Men in Garrison, when the Confederates broke Ground against them, besides Three thousand Burghers, who did constant Duty with the Regular Troops; of which, 4500 Men only retir'd with Mareschal *Boufflers* into the Citadel, and 'tis computed, that about 2000 more were Sick or Wounded at the time of the Capitulation: So that the *French* lost between 6 or 7000 Men upon a reasonable Computation, and, the Allies near 8000.

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THE Cessation of all Acts of Hostility, between the Town and the Citadel, which was to expire the 26th, according to the Articles of Capitulation, was continu'd till the 29th: During which time, the Inhabitants (who were very much afraid, that the *French* would not have so much Regard to their Houses as the Allies had) us'd their utmost Endeavours to persuade Mareschal *Boufflers* to Capitulate. The Enemy made Extravagant Demands of Money, and pretended to March out with all their Cannon, and that the Allies should set at Liberty Mareschal *Tallard*, with some other unreasonable Pretensions, which the Allies reject'd with Scorn. These Negotiations being broke off, the Hostilities began at 5 o' th' Clock; but during the Cessation, the Besiegers had cast up Intrenchments, and drawn a Parallel from one end of the Esplanade to the other: They had also made several Coupures, on the Walls near the Citadel, to the Right and Left. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, posted himself at *La Bassée*, and Orders were given to Fortify that Place. The Duke of *Marlborough* continued at *Rousselaer*, for the more easy Subsistence of the Confederate Troops. From thence he detach'd the Earl of *Stairs*, to provide Corn for the Army in the Districts of *Furnes* and *Dixmuyde*. That Detachment had the good Fortune to surprize Four Companies of *French* Grenadiers at the Bridge between *Dixmuyde* and *Newport*. On the other Hand, they met with the great Mortification to have 4 of their Squadrons undergo the same Fate. Those Troops were all *Prussians*, and defended themselves for some time with abundance of Bravery; but finding that all the Avenues were clos'd, and that there was no Possibility of forcing their Way thro' the Enemy's Troops, they were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of WAR.

The Siege of  
the Citadel  
of Lille Pro-  
secuted.

The Earl of  
Stairs's un-  
fortunate  
Expedition.

'ANNO

1708.



Monsieur  
Auver-  
querque  
Dies.

WHILE, these Matters were transacted, the Brave Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*, departed this Life on the 18th, in his Quarters at *Rousselaer*, in the 67th Year of his Age: Whereby, the Command of the Dutch Troops fell of Course, on the Count *De Tilly*, as the Eldest General in their High-Mightinesses Service. On the 29th, about 5 in the Afternoon, the Besieg'd in the Citadel of *LISLE*, began the Hostilities by the Discharge of 5 Pieces of Cannon, which they continued to Fire the rest of the Evening, without doing the Besiegers any considerable Damage. On the other Hand, the Allies contracted the Lines of Circumvallation, erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortars, which they were ready to Fire upon the CITADEL by the 11th of November. The Besiegers carried on their Approaches by the Sap, and the Besieg'd, sparing their small stock of Ammunition, as well as the Besiegers; the Attack of that Fortress was maintain'd with inconsiderable Loss. On the 13th, the Confederates lodg'd themselves by the Palisadoes of the first cover'd Way; and, the next Day, they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, except 2 Places of Arms, which the Enemy Abandon'd the 15th. Hereupon, the Allies erected two Batteries on that Work, but did not design to play their Artillery from thence, till they had lodg'd themselves on the 2d Counterscarp: For, which purpose, they prepar'd a vast Quantity of Fascines, continued to drain the Ditch, made several Openings into it, pass'd the same the 7th in the Night, and lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Second cover'd Way, without any Loss. Four Days before, the Prince *D'Auvergne* was detach'd from *La Bassée*, to Attack the Fort of *St. Venant* upon the *Lys* (on the Frontiers of *Artois*) in which, the Enemy had Posted 100 Men; who upon the Approach of that Prince, made only one Discharge, and retir'd towards *Aire*.

St. Venant  
surrender'd.

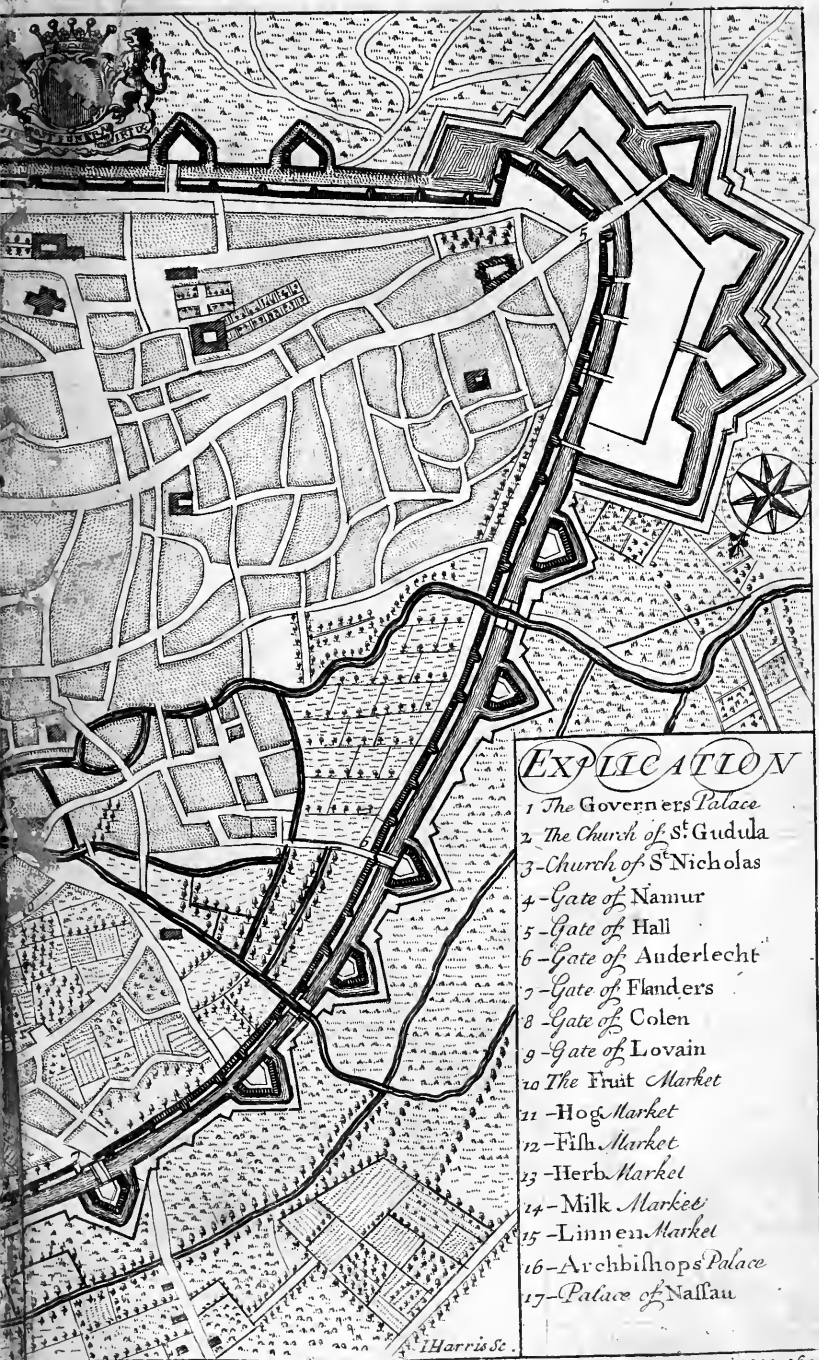
WHILST the Siege of the Citadel of *LISLE* was carrying on with all the Vigour that is consistent with the cautious Method of Sapping, both out of a just Regard for the Lives of valiant Men, who had already gone thro' incredible Fatigue, and innumerable Dangers, and for want of sufficient Stores of Ammunition; the Enemy thought to have taken such infallible Measures for distressing the Allies, both by their Inundations between *Bruges* and *Newport*, and their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, that their publick Ministers in *Rome* and




An  
Exact Plan of  
**BRUSSELS**  
*is humbly Dedicated*  
to the *Rt Hon<sup>ble</sup>*  
**Richard F.R.I.** of  
**Durlington**  
By  
*his most Obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>*  
Tho. Brodrick







ANNO 1708.  "few Troops he has; wherefore, if he obliges his Electoral Highness, to begin the Attack, he shall have no Capitulation for himself, or his Garrison. Let not the Commandant flatter himself that he can retire with his Garrison to *Antwerp*, if he delays to surrender; for he is to know, that he will soon find Troops posted to hinder his Retreat.

HEREUPON, the Governor (who had 9 Battalions, and 1000 Horse, under him) return'd the following Answer, by the same Trumpeter,

MONSEIGNEUR,

The Governor's Answer.

"THE Commandant of *Brussels*, is very Unfortunate, in not having the Honour to be known to your Electoral Highness. He dares assure you, that he will do all that a Man of Honour ought to do: That he is satisfied with his Garrison, and, that he has the Honour to be, with Profound Respect,

MONSEIGNEUR,

Your Electoral Highness's

Most humble Servant,

PASCAL.

The Elector of Bavaria Attacks Brussels.

THE Elector of *Bavaria*, was not a little surpris'd at this Resolute Answer; and so, on the 26th of *November*, in the Morning, the Enemy began to Fire from their Batteries against the City, but with little Success. Towards the Evening, they began to Fire with their Small-Shot, against the Men in the Out-Works, and about 9 at Night, they Attack'd the Counterscarp with great Fury, between the Gates of *Louvain* and *Namur*. The Fire was Terrible on both sides, and lasted till 5 the next Morning; during which Time, the Enemy made 9 Attacks, and at last lodg'd themselves on the Glacis of the Counterscarp. But, about Six-a-Clock, the Besieged made a Sally from the Cover'd-Way, Sword in Hand, with such Success, that the Enemy were beaten out of their Works, after a most Furious, Obstinate, and Bloody Engagement. The Action ceas'd the 27th, about 10 in the Morning, and the Allies expected to be Attack'd a second Time at Night; for their Spies unanimously Reported

Reported, that the Enemy had a Design, not only to make a General Assault, but would also Fire with Red-hot Bullets, to excite the Burghers to Sedition: And so, the Besieg'd dispos'd all things as well as possible, for resisting the Enemy's Attacks. But, in the Afternoon, instead of renewing the Engagement, the Elector of *Bavaria* demanded a Suspension of Arms, in Order (as he pretended) to Bury the Dead, and draw off the Wounded; which prov'd but a Stratagem to raise the SIEGE with less Disadvantage. For, upon the Arrival of two Couriers from *Mons*, with Intelligence that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* had pass'd the *Scheld*, in Order to relieve *BRUSSELS*; his Electoral Highness, sent away his Baggage, and in the Night March'd off with his Troops, without Sound of Trumpet, or Beat of Drum; and with such Precipitation, that the Enemy left in their Camp, 12 Pieces of Cannon nail'd up, 2 large Mortars, and about 20 Barrels of Powder. They also left about 800 Men Wounded in the adjacent Villages; and, the Dragoons and Hussars, who, the next Morning, went out in pursuit of the Enemy, brought in a great many Prisoners, and some Baggage: So that it was computed, that what with their Kill'd, Wounded, Prisoners, or Deserters, this Fruitless Expedition cost them above 3000 Men; whereas the Loss of the Allies did not amount to above 5 or 600 Kill'd or Wounded.

ANNO  
1708.

He raises the  
Siege.

The Loss on  
both Sides  
computed.

FOR this Brave and Resolute Defence of the City of *BRUSSELS*, Lieutenant-General *Paschal* was justly advanc'd by King *Charles III.* to the Honour and Dignity of a Marquis. However, it had not been possible for that GENERAL to defend himself much longer, with a Garrison scarce 5000 Men Strong, in so Great and Unfortified a Place: The Preservation whereof, was therefore principally owing to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, who with Incredible Secrecy and Expedition, pass'd the *Scheld* the 27th of *November*, in the Morning, with very little Opposition: The *French* in a Panick Fear and Distraction, and to their Eternal Reproach, abandoning those Lines and Intrenchments, which they had been casting up for 3 Months past. This Affair was manag'd with so much Prudence and Precaution, that it will redound to the Immortal Glory of the Confederate Generals. For, the Duke of *Marlborough*, being early acquainted with the

General Pas-  
chal created  
a Marquis.

ANNO  
1708.



the Extremity the City of *Brussels* was in, recall'd the Troops which were in the District of *Furnes* (commanded by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*) which join'd the Army at *Rousselaer* on the 22<sup>d</sup>, and also the Detachment which was at *Lens* and *La Bassée*. The same Day, they receiv'd Advice, that the Dam which the Enemy had been making near *Gavre*, to stop the Course of the *Scheld*, was broke and carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream, which very much facilitated their Passing that River. The Army arriv'd the 25<sup>th</sup>, at *Harlebeck*, and continued there till Four in the Afternoon, for giving time to Prince *Eugene* to come up to the Place appointed.

Measures  
concerted to  
pass the  
Scheld.

THE Measures were concerted thus, That, the Prince of *Savoy's* Army should pass the River between *Eskenaffe* and *Hauterive*; the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Count *Tilly*, at *Kerkhoven*; and Count *Lotum*, with the Earl of *Orkney* between *Gavre* and *Asperon*. Major-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans* were sent before to lay the Pontoons over the *Scheld*, who not only perform'd their Orders, but pass'd the River, and posted themselves, and their Detachment on the other side, and put to Flight a Body of the *French*, which lay Intrench'd thereabouts. The Confederate Troops were therefore order'd to March with all possible Expedition, and as they pass'd the River, they Form'd themselves in Order of Battle. Prince *Eugene* having Advice of these Proceedings, pass'd directly over the River, and join'd the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Kerkhoven*. Upon their Conjunction, they advanc'd to *Berchem*, in Order to dislodge the Enemy from that Post; but Monsieur *Souteron* (who commanded there) retir'd with the utmost Precipitation. The *Dutch* Cavalry pursu'd them, and happen'd to fall in with a Party of Grenadiers, who had lin'd some Hedges and Ditches, in order to secure the Retreat of the rest. In this Action, the Allies had about 60 Men either Kill'd or Wounded; among the latter, Brigadier *Baldwin* (in the Service of the *States*) was shot thro' the Body: And, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*, and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, had their Horses Kill'd under them. The Confederates pursu'd the Enemy till 'twas Dark, and encamp'd on the Hills near *Oudenard*, to the Joy of the whole Army, who expected to have met with great Difficulties in passing the *SCHELD*;  
and

The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough passes  
the Scheld.



and to the Surprise of the Generals themselves, who could not have Imagin'd that the Enemy would have so easily abandon'd Posts so advantageous by Nature, and which they had fortified with so much Application and Labour. In the several Pursuits, the Confederate Forces took great part of the Enemy's Baggage, their Bread-Waggons, several Colours, Standards, 2 or 3 Pair of Kettle-Drums, and Kill'd and made Prisoners near 1000 Men.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, upon his Arrival at *Oudenard*, took the Necessary Measures for advancing towards *Brussels*; and in his March, he was inform'd at *Alost*, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, upon the first Notice that he had of the Passage of the *Scheld*, quitted the SIEGE, with great Precipitation and Confusion, leaving all his Artillery and Wounded Men behind him. Whereupon, his Grace came to *Brussels* the 29th in the Morning, to take proper Measures for sending a Supply of Ammunition and Stores to the Siege of the Citadel of *LISLE*, and to thank the Garrison for their Vigorous Defence. His Grace was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy, and complimented by the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of the City upon their Deliverance, which they justly Attributed to his Conduct, and Expeditious March. The Day before, Prince *Eugene*, with his Troops, and a Detachment of 8 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons from the Grand Army, return'd to *Lisse*; and the 16 Battalions under Count *Lottum*, march'd back again to the Camp: But, the same Morning, Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, with 40 Squadrons, advanc'd towards *Alost*, being order'd to encamp between that Place and *Asche*, in Order to Relieve *Brussels*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, with King *Augustus*, and several other Persons of Distinction, having been entertain'd at Dinner by General *Paschal*, and given the Necessary Directions, return'd in the Evening to his Camp at *Alost*, where the Troops rested the 30th. The Day following, the Confederate Army mov'd from thence, and encamp'd with the Right at *Oudenard*, and the Left near *Bierlegheim*. At the same time, Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, was order'd to Advance with 20 Battalions, and to pass the *Scheld* at *Oudenard*, where he encamp'd on the other side the River, to assist at the Works that were order'd to be made for the Security of that Place, and to be near

**ANNO** near at hand to join Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, who  
 1708. with 38 Squadrons, and 8 Battalions; were Encamp'd  
 near *Menin*: By which Dispositions, a Communication was maintain'd with Prince *Eugene's* Forces in  
*LISLE*.

*The Siege of  
 the Citadel  
 of Lisle con-  
 tinued.*

*The Citadel  
 of Lisle Sur-  
 renders.*

THE Siege of the Citadel of *Lisle*, was all this while carried on with great Diligence; and in the Absence of Prince *Eugene*, the Besiegers had lodg'd themselves on the second Counterscarp, and began on the 1st of *December* to raise Batteries thereon, which being finished in Six Days, his Highness sent a Summons to *Mareschal Boufflers*, offering him an Honourable Capitulation, if he would Surrender before the Batteries had begun to Fire, otherwise to expect no other Terms than for him and his Garrison to be made Prisoners of WAR. Hereupon, the Governor, whose Stock of Ammunition was almost Exhausted, and being inform'd that the Communication between the two Cities of *Brussels* and *Lisle* was Free and Open, thought fit to prevent the Consequences of a Breach being made in the Body of the Citadel, by beating a Parley the 8th of *December* (N.S.) Hostages being exchang'd, the Articles were Sign'd the Day following: And, on the 10th, *Mareschal Boufflers* with the whole Garrison, march'd out with all the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Doway*. Whereupon, the Prince of *Orange-Nassau* wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

*Prince of  
 Orange-  
 Nassau's  
 Letter to the  
 States upon  
 the Surrender  
 of the  
 Citadel of  
 Lisle.*

“ALL the Lodgments before the Citadel having been join'd, and all things being ready to make the Descents into the Cover'd Way, and to finish the Batteries on the Left, in order to batter in Breach; the Enemy beat a Parley Yesterday Morning, at 7 o' th' Clock. The Hostages on both sides being Exchang'd, Prince *Eugene* went with those of the *French*, to the Abbey of *Loos*; but, the Capitulation was not sign'd till this Day at 4 in the Afternoon: And, I thought it my Duty to send it by Major *Thilo-van-Thilau*, my Adjutant-General. I most humbly congratulate Your High-Mightinesses on this new Conquest, which is so much the more considerable, because the Enemy had been oblig'd to Sur-  
 “render

“ render in a Season of the Year so far advanc’d ; and  
 “ that we have not on our part fir’d a Gun, and have  
 “ lost very few Men. I pray GOD to bless more  
 “ and more the Arms of your High-Mightinesses, and  
 “ those of your Allies ; so that after a Series of Glo-  
 “ rious and Happy Successes, there may result from  
 “ thence a firm and lasting P E A C E : And, that the  
 “ Lustre and Glory, which this State has attain’d to, by  
 “ the particular Favour of the Almighty, under the  
 “ most wise Government of Your High-Mightinesses  
 “ may be long preserv’d. I am, &c.

ANNO

1708.

From the Camp before

Sign’d,

LISLE, December 9.

1708.

I. W. FRISO, Prince of

ORANGE and NASSAU.

I F the Difficulties of an Enterprize increase the Glo-  
 ry thereof, the taking of LISLE, must be one of  
 the most Glorious Performances that ever was. The  
 Place was in it self as strong as Art could make it, on  
 the Fortifications whereof, the late Celebrated Engi-  
 neer Monsieur De Vauban, had exerted his utmost Skill.  
 It was defended by a Numerous Garrison, under the  
 Command of a Marechal of France, and several other  
 Experienc’d Generals ; provided with all manner of  
 Necessaries, and encourag’d to a vigorous Defence, by  
 the Approach of a Powerful Army, which was as Nu-  
 merous, if not Stronger, than the Forces of the Allies :  
 And yet, the latter, without having any Communica-  
 tion with their own Territories, ever since the Duke of  
 Vendosme, took the Village of Lessinghen after a Siege  
 of 8 Days, reduc’d LISLE, found means to subsist  
 about it, till the Reduction of the Citadel, and got  
 Corn from the Territories of the Enemy. The French  
 thought this beyond the Power of Man, and therefore  
 boasted, that without striking a Blow, they would  
 Oblige the Allies to abandon the SIEGE. And in-  
 deed, the Difficulties the Allies had to struggle with,  
 were so Many, and so Great in themselves, that the  
 Confidence of the Enemy did not appear altogether  
 Unreasonable. But, what would have been impracti-  
 cable by the Duke of Vendosme, and other French Ge-  
 nerals, was happily accomplish’d by Prince Eugene of  
 Savoy, and the Duke of Marlborough, who after the  
 Reduction

ANNO  
1708.

The French  
Army Sepe-  
rates.

Reduction of the Town and Citadel of *LISLE*, were resolv'd to Crown their Conquests before the end of the Campaign, with the Recovery of *GHEENT* and *BRUGES*. The *French* Generals not imagining that the Confederates would have attempted any thing, after the last Important Conquest, (especially at this advanc'd Season of the Year) seperated their Army, and return'd to *Paris*. But, upon Advice, that the Allies had invest-ed *GHEENT*, on the 18th of *December* (N. S.) Monsieur *De Chamillard* (the *French* King's Prime Minister) by his most Christian Majesties Directions, wrote the following Letter to Count *De La Motte*.

SIR,

Monsieur  
Chamill-  
lard's Letter  
to Count De  
La Motte a-  
bout the De-  
fence of  
Ghent.

" THE Preservation of *GHEENT*, is of so great Im-  
" portance, that you can never take too many Pre-  
" cautions, in concert with the Baron *De Capres*, Monsieur  
" *De-la-Faye*, the Brigadiers, and other chief Officers, for  
" a long and Vigorous Defence, in case the Enemy re-  
" solve to Besiege it in Form. Notwithstanding, the  
" Place in it self is not strong, yet it cannot be Attack'd,  
" but by narrow and difficult Places. You have a great  
" Number of Troops, which are more than sufficient to  
" defend a Cover'd-Way, and sell dear to the Allies the  
" Conquest of that Place, if they persist in their Design,  
" to make themselves Masters thereof. I cannot forbear  
" to tell You, that to a great deal of Courage and good  
" Inclination, it is necessary to add a great Calmness and  
" Sedareness of Mind, and Patience, in Order to make  
" use of all the Difficulties which may disturb the Enemy,  
" and retard the Siege. Do not take upon your self alone,  
" all the Motions which are to be made; for there are  
" several Officers, who are capable to Advise and Assist  
" You. You know how much I interest my self, in eve-  
" ry thing wherein you are Personally concern'd; tho'  
" Reasons of State Oblige me to explain my Thoughts  
" to You, on such things, which, in my Opinion, may  
" most contribute to a long Defence. I think, however,  
" my self oblig'd to tell You, (as relating to You alone)  
" that after having had the Misfortune to Command in  
" *OSTEND*, which the Enemy reduc'd in a very few  
" Days, and of having not succeeded in the Fight of  
" *WTNENDALE*; it is of the Highest Concern to  
" Your self, as well as to his Majesty, that the Oppor-  
" tunity you have now, may give him so good an Opi-  
" nion of You, as may obtain from his Majesty, those  
" Marks





Marks of Distinction, for which you have so long laboured. I do not know whither You want any Majors-General of the King's Troops: But as all the Forces which are to be from *Ghent* to *Ipres*, with those in *Bruges* and *Newport*, and all the General Officers, and Others, are to obey your Orders; You may signify to those, who are to Command there this Winter, what you shall think fit to be done for the Service of his Majesty. According to the Repartition of the Winter Quarters, which I send You with this Letter, you will find that several Regiments which were design'd for *Ghent* and *Bruges*, are march'd towards *Newport* and *Ipres*; for the first Disposition of the Troops, was made in View of Winter-Quarters, and not for continuing the CAMPAIGN, and maintaining Sieges. However, his Majesty has commanded me to let you know, that it is not fitting to change any thing as to the Garrison of *GHEENT*. He is pleas'd to send Orders to Monsieur *De Puiguiou*, to leave in *Bruges* 14 Battalions, and 9 Squadrons, as Monsieur *Grimaldi* has desir'd it: But, the rest of the Forces, are forthwith to return towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom.

IF you are Besieg'd, you must use all possible Means to protract the SIEGE; insomuch, that it may cost the Allies very Dear: And, dispute the Ground Inch by Inch, as Monsieur the Mareschal of *Boufflers* has done at *Lisle*. I know the Difference between the Fortifications of *Lisle*, and those of *Ghent*; but there is in the latter, a good Cover'd-Way, which is equally good every where: And, after 6 Weeks time, the Enemy were not entirely Masters of that of *Lisle*, tho' the Garrison of that Place was not so strong as Yours. I write to Messieurs the Baron *De Capres* and *De La Faye*, to desire them to Act in concert with You, in every thing that may contribute to the good of the Service, and content the Burghers of *GHEENT*, which deserve, and should have had a happier Fate. I tell you nothing as to the Preservation of the Troops: You have, in my Opinion, a long time before You ought to think of their Preservation; and, I have Reason to Believe, that they will serve with much Distinction and Affection under your Command. I am, &c.

CHAMILLARD.

T


ALL

ANNO  
1708.

Ghent In-  
vested.

The Tren-  
ches Open'd.

ALL the necessary Preparations being made for the Siege of *G H E N T*, that City was Invested on the 20th of *December* (N. S.) in the following Manner. Count *Lottum*, with 39 Battalions, and 36 Squadrons, were Posted between the *Upper-Scheld*, and the *Lys*: The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, with 40 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*: The Duke of *Wirtemberg* between *Mulestein*, and the lower *Scheld*, with Twenty five Squadrons, and 26 Battalions: Count *Tilly* with 30 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Meerlebeck*, that he might be near the Centre of the several Attacks. On the 24th, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd, at the Attack Commanded by General *Lottum*; and 2000 Workmen cover'd by 7 Battalions, and 2 more in Reserve, with 600 Horfe, were order'd for that Service, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, Major-General *Weeke*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*. The Men work'd about half an Hour before the Enemy discover'd them; and then they made such a terrible Fire, that the Allies had near 30 Men Kill'd, and about 70 Wounded. They carried on their Works with good Success, from *St Peter's Gate* towards *Fort Monterey*, and finish'd a Parallel of 1000 Paces from the Right to the Left, within 200 Paces of the Counterscarp. On the 25th, at Night, the Trenches were open'd at the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* Attack, with 4 Battalions, and 600 Horfe, commanded by Major-General *Murray*, which cover'd 1400 Pioneers, and this Attack was directed against the Castle. The same Night, they open'd the Trenches before the *Brussels Gate*, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*, with Four Battalions, and Six Hundred Workmen commanded by Brigadier *Evans*, who carried on their Works with a great deal of Success, and made a Communication without any Loss: But, the Works on the Right, being very Difficult, and time as well as Fascines being wanting to finish the same, the Garrison made a Salley with ten Companies of Grenadiers, who put the first Troops into some Confusion; and whilst Brigadier *Evans* was bringing up the next Battalions to support them, he was taken Prisoner with Colonel *Grove*, of the Lord *North* and *Grey's* Regiment: They had likewise about 20 Officers and Soldiers Kill'd or Taken; but the Enemy retired upon the first firing of the Troops, and had not time

to level the Works. On the 26th, the Batteries began ANNO  
to Fire upon the RED-FORT, and the Garrison (con- 1708.  
sisting of 200 Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR.   
The following Days, the Approaches were carried on The Red-  
with a great Deal of Success; and the Batteries being Fort surren-  
ready to Fire, on the 30th, at Six in the Morning, with ders.  
Red-Hot Bullets, and the Mortars to throw Bombs and  
Carcases into the Town, the Count *De La Motte*, sent  
out a Trumpet to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and de-  
manded an Honourable Capitulation, which was Gran-  
ted him: Pursuant to which, one Gate of the City, and Ghent Ca-  
another of the Castle, were deliver'd to the Troops of pitulates.  
the Allies, on the 31st of *December* (N. S.) and 2 Days  
after Count *De La Motte*, march'd out with his Garri-  
son, which consisted of above 30 Battalions, and 16  
Squadrons, in order to be conducted to *Tournay*: The  
Duke of *Argyle*, with 6 *British* Battalions, immediatel-  
y after took Possession of the Town and Citadel.


THE Reduction of *Ghent* (the last great Effort of  
the Confederates in the *NETHERLANDS*) occasion'd  
a great Surprize at the *French* Court; and was indeed in  
it self very Wonderful, considering the Scituation and  
Largeness of the Place, its Numerous Garrison, the hard  
Season of the Year, and the Fatigue the Troops had al-  
ready undergone, in this extraordinary Long and Diffi-  
cult CAMPAIGN. The Consequence of surren-  
dring that Important City, was the Enemy's quitting of The French  
*BRUGES*, *PLASENDALE*, and *LEFFINGHEN*, Abandon  
and retiring into their own Territories. The Duke of Bruges.  
*Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, having thus Gloriously  
finish'd this CAMPAIGN, and settled the Winter-  
Quarters for the Forces of the Allies, set out the 9th of  
*January* from *Brussels* for the *Hague*; having left all the  
Confederate Troops, under the Command of Count *Til-  
ly*, General of the *Dutch* Forces.





A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1709.



THE *French*, in the Year 1708, having ANNO  
Miscarried in almost every thing they 1709.  
Undertook, and the Confederate Arms,   
having, that CAMPAIGN, been *The French*  
attended with many Great and Glori- *propose to*  
ous Successes; the Court of *France*, be- *Treat of*  
gan to Entertain very Serious Thoughts PEACE.  
of PEACE; and thereupon, made some plausible  
Overtures, which were generally thought to be the  
more Sincere, in that the whole Kingdom of *France*  
was then reduc'd to the utmost Extrémities, by the  
great Scarcity of Money and Corn. In the beginning  
of the Year, the President *De Rouille* (who was per-  
mitted by the Allies, to come into the *Netherlands*, to  
treat of PEACE) came to *Antwerp*; where Monsieur  
*Byss* (Pensionary of *Amsterdam*) and Monsieur *Vander-*  
*dussen* (Pensionary of *Goude*) on the part of the Confe-  
derates,

ANNO 1709. derates, held a Conference with him. The States-General gave immediate Advice to the Emperor, and the Queen of *Great-Britain*, of what had been Propos'd; and Prince *Eugene* arriv'd at the *Hague*, March the 27th (N.S.) on the part of the Emperor, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 8th of *April*, on the part of Her Majesty. The Confederates having made their Demands, the President *De Rouille* communicated them to the *French* Court, and receiv'd Orders to agree to them. The Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to *England* to inform Her Majesty what Steps had been taken in this great Work, and to receive her further Commands. The *French* Court seem'd so much in earnest, that the King dispatch'd the Marquis *De Torcy* (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) who arriv'd at the *Hague*, May 9th, to finish the Negotiation. The Duke of *Marlborough* being return'd, his Grace with the Lord *Townshend*, were constituted Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries; and several Visits, Interviews, and Conferences having pass'd between the Ministers of *France*, and those of the Allies, the following ARTICLES (Preliminary to the Treaties of a General PEACE) were at last Agreed on, and Concluded, viz.

## I.

Preliminary  
Articles of  
PEACE.

A GOOD, Firm, and Lasting Peace, Confederacy, and perpetual Alliance and Amity, shall be forthwith Treated and Establish'd, between his Imperial Majesty, with all and each of his Imperial Majesty's Allies, (principally, the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces) on the one Part; and his most Christian Majesty, and his Allies on the other Part. And, seeing the present Conjunctures have not permitted his Imperial Majesty, to take previously the Approbation and Consent of the Empire, upon all that relates to it, in several Articles contain'd in these Preliminaries; his Imperial Majesty shall endeavour to Procure, according to the Usage establish'd in the Empire, as soon as possible, the Consent and Ratification of the said Empire, before the Execution of the Articles, which particularly concern the Empire.

## II.

AND, to attain this good End speedily, and to enjoy it as much as possible, from this time, Preliminary

nary Articles are agreed, to serve for a Foundation of the Treaties of a GENERAL PEACE. ANNO 1709.

## III.

FIRST, in Consideration, and in Consequence of the said good Peace, and sincere Union of all the Parties; the most Christian King shall, from this Time, Acknowledge Publickly and Authentickly, as also afterwards, in the Treaties of Peace to be made, King CHARLES III. in the Quality of King of *Spain*, the *Indies*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, and generally of all the Territories dependent, and comprehended under the Name of the Monarchy of *Spain*, in what Part of the World soever Scituate, (except what is to be given to the Crown of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, pursuant to the Treaty between the High Allies, and the Barrier in the *Netherlands*, which the said King CHARLES III. is to put into the Hands of the said Lords, the States-General of the United Provinces, according to the Tenor of the Grand-Alliance, in the Year 1701; except also what shall be hereafter mention'd, touching the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*; and also except the Agreements yet to be made with the said King CHARLES III. without excepting any thing more) Together with all the Rights which the late King CHARLES II. did possess, or ought to have possess'd, as well for himself, as his Heirs and Successors, according to the Will of *Philip IV.* and the Compacts establish'd, and receiv'd in the most Serene House of *Austria*.

## IV.

AND, whereas the Duke of *Anjou*, is at present in Possession of a great part of the Kingdoms of *Spain*, of the Coast of *Tuscany*, the *Indies*, and part of the *Netherlands*, 'tis reciprocally agreed, that for the sure Execution of the said Articles, and of the Treaties of Peace to be made, the said Treaties shall be finish'd within the Term of two Months, to begin from the first Day of the ensuing Month of *June*, if possible; during which Time, his most Christian Majesty shall so Order it, that the Kingdom of *Sicily* shall be put into the Possession of his Catholick Majesty CHARLES III. And, the said Duke of *Anjou*, shall depart in full safety and Freedom, out of the Limits of the Kingdoms of *Spain*, with his Consort, the Princes his Children, their Effects, and generally all Persons who are willing to follow them. And if, before the said Term expire,

ANNO the said Duke of *Anjou* do not consent to the Execution  
 1709. of the present Agreement ; the most Christian King,  
 and the Stipulating Princes and States, shall, by Concert, take proper Measures, that it may have entire Effect, and that all *Europe* may, by the full Performance of the said Treaties of Peace, speedily enjoy perfect Tranquility.

## V.

TO facilitate the Establishment of that Tranquility, his most Christian Majesty shall, within the Term of the two Months, withdraw the Troops and Officers he now has in *Spain*, and also those he now has in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as well as in the other Countries and Territories depending on the said Monarchy in *Europe*, and from the *Indies*, as soon as possible ; promising on the Faith and Honour of a KING, not to send henceforward, to the Duke of *Anjou* (if he refuse to Acquiesce with this) or to his Adherents, any Succour, whether of Troops, Artillery, Ammunition, or Money, directly or indirectly.

## VI.

THE Monarchy of *Spain*, shall remain entire in the House of *Austria*, in the manner above-mention'd. None of its Parts shall ever be dismember'd ; neither shall the said Monarchy, in whole, nor in part, be united to that of *France* ; nor shall one and the same King, or a Prince of the House of *France*, ever become Sovereign thereof, in any manner whatsoever, either by Will, Legacy, Succession, Marriage-Compact, Donation, Sale, Contract, or any other Way whatever. No King who shall Reign in *France*, nor any Prince of the House of *France*, shall ever Reign in *Spain*, or acquire within the Extent of the said Monarchy, any Towns, Forts, Places or Countries, in any Part of it (especially in the *Netherlands*) by Virtue of any Donation, Sale, Exchange, Marriage-Compact, Inheritance, Legacy, Succession by a Will, or in default of a Will, in whatever kind or manner soever, either for Himself, or for the Princes his Sons, or Brothers, or their Heirs and Descendants.

## VII.

PARTICULARLY, and especially, *France* shall never become possess'd of the *Spanish West-Indies*, nor send Ships thither to exercise Commerce, under any Pretext whatsoever.

## VIII. HIS



## VIII.

ANNO

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HIS most Christian Majesty being willing to give sure Proofs of the Intention he has to maintain a firm and lasting PEACE, and to put an End to all Umbrage of any clandestine Designs, consents to deliver up to his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire, the City and Citadel of *Strasbourg*, in the Condition they are now in, the Fort of *Kehl*, and its Dependencies and Appurtenances, situate on either side of the *Rhine*, without any Demand of Cost or Expences, under what Pretext soever ; with 100 Pieces of Brass Cannon of different Sizes : viz. 50 Pieces, some 24, some 12 Pounders ; and 50 Pieces, some of 8, some of 4 Pound Ball, and Ammunition in proportion ; to be Re-establish'd in the Rank, Prerogatives, and Priviledges of an Imperial City, which it enjoy'd before it came under the Dominion of his most Christian Majesty : Which said City of *Strasbourg*, and its Forts, shall be deliver'd up and evacuated immediately, after the Ratifications of the Emperor and Empire, shall be exchange'd at the *Hague* ; and on the Appearance, at the Gates of the said City, and Forts of *Strasbourg*, of some Person Authoriz'd by a full Power from his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire in the usual Form, to take Possession of them.

## IX.

THAT, the Town of *Brisac*, with its Territory, shall be evacuated by his most Christian Majesty, and by him restor'd to his Imperial Majesty ; and the House of *Austria*, with all the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR that shall be found in it by the end of *June* at farthest, to be henceforward enjoy'd by his Imperial Majesty, as his own Propriety, so as his Imperial Majesty has enjoy'd, and ought to have enjoy'd it, in execution of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Reswick*, with the Cannon, Artillery and Warlike Stores now in it.

## X.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall from henceforth possess *Alsace* in the literal Sence of the Treaty of *Munster* ; so that he shall content himself with the Right of Prefecture over the ten Imperial Towns of the said *Alsace*, yet without extending the said Right to the Prejudice of the Prerogatives and Rights belonging to them in common with other free Towns of the Empire ; and he shall enjoy his said Right, together with the Prerogatives, Revenues, and Demesnes, in such

ANNO 1709.  such manner as his said Majesty ought to have enjoy'd them from the time of the Conclusion of the said Treaty, putting the Fortifications of the said Towns into the same Condition they were in at the same time; excepting the Town of *Landau*, the Possession and Propriety of which, shall belong for ever to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, with Power to Demolish the said Place, if the Emperor and Empire shall think fit.

## XI.

IN consequence of the said Treaty of *Munster*, his most Christian Majesty, shall within the time agreed, cause to be demolish'd at his own Expence, the fortify'd Places he has at present on the *Rhine*, between *Basil* and *Philipsbourg*: viz. *Hunningen*, *New Brisac*, and *Fort Louis*; with all the Works belonging to the said Fort, on each side of the *Rhine*, so that they may never be Rebuilt hereafter.

## XII.

THAT the Town and Castle of *Rhynfelt*, with their Dependencies shall be possess'd by the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, till it shall be Agreed otherwise.

## XIII.

THE Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, Affirming, That the Clause incerted in the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Reswick*, relating to Religion, is contrary to the Tenour of the Peace of *Munster*, and consequently, ought to be repeal'd; 'tis thought fit, that this Affair shall be referr'd to the Negotiation of the GENERAL PEACE.

## XIV.

AS to *Great-Britain*, his most Christian Majesty shall, from this Time, and in the Negotiation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, Acknowledge the Queen of *Great-Britain* in that Quality.

## XV.

HIS said Majesty shall also Acknowledge the Succession of the Crown of *Great-Britain* in the Protestant Line, as 'tis settled by Acts of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

## XVI.

THE most Christian King, shall deliver up to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, what *France* possesses in the Island of *Newfoundland*; and on the part of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, as well as on the part of his most Christian Majesty, all the Countries, Islands, Ports and

and Colonies, which have been taken and possess'd on *ANNO*  
 both sides, during the Present WAR, in what part 1709.  
 soever of the *Indies* situate, shall be mutually re-  
 stor'd.

## XVII.

HIS said Majesty promises, to cause all the Fortifications of the Town of *DUNKIRK*, its Harbour and Rys-banks, with what belongs thereto, to be Demolish'd at his own Expence without Exception: So that one half of the said Fortifications shall be Demolish'd, and one half of the Harbour fill'd up within the Space of two Months; and the other half of the Fortifications shall be raz'd, as well as the other half of the Harbour fill'd up, in the Space of two Months more, to the Satisfaction of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and of the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces: Nor shall it be permitted ever to Rebuild the Fortifications, or make the Harbour Navigable again, Directly or Indirectly.

## XVIII.

THE Person who pretends to be King of *Great-Britain*, having desir'd to depart the Kingdom of *France*, and so to prevent the Demand which the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *British* Nation have made, shall retire into such a Country, and in such Manner, as by the next ensuing Treaty of a GENERAL PEACE, shall be agreed, as to the Means of his retiring.

## XIX.

IN the Principal Negotiation of the Treaties to be made, Care shall be taken to settle a Treaty of Commerce with *Great-Britain*.

## XX.

AS to the King of *Portugal*, his most Christian Majesty shall consent that he shall enjoy all the Advantages stipulated in his Favour, by the Treaties made between him and his Allies.

## XXI.

HIS Majesty shall Acknowledge the King of *Prussia* in that Quality, and promise not to disturb him, in the Possession of the Principality of *Neufchatel*, and of the County of *Valengen*.

## XXII.

AND, as to the Lords, the States-General, his Majesty shall Yield and Make over to them, in the most express Terms that shall be judg'd proper, the Place of  
*Furnes*,

ANNO 1709. *Furnes*, with its District (the Fort of *Knocque* being therein included) *Menin* with its Verge; *Ipres*, with its Castellany and Dependencies, which from henceforward shall be *Bailleu*, *Warneton*, *Comines*, *Werwick*, *Poperingen*, and what depends on the Places above-mention'd (the Town and Castellany of *Cassel*, remaining to his most Christian Majesty) *Lisle*, with its Castellany (the Town and Government of *Doway* to be excepted) *Conde* and *Maubeuge*, with all their Dependencies, the whole in such Condition as the said Places are at present, and particularly, with the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of WAR therein; to serve with the rest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, for the BARRIER of the said Lords, the States-General, upon which they may agree with the said King *Charles*, according to the Tenour of the Grand-Alliance, as well with regard to the Garrisons, which the said Lords the States-General shall maintain therein, as to all other things in the *Spanish Netherlands*, and particularly, as to their having in Propriety and Sovereignty the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, according to the 52d Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Year 1648, as from Time to Time they shall think fit. But, 'tis Understood, that if there is a General Magazine in *Tournay*, the Quantity and Quality of the Artillery and Ammunition to be left in the same Place, shall be agreed.

## XXIII.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall also deliver up all the Towns, Forts, and Places which he shall have possess'd himself of in the *Spanish Netherlands*, in the Condition they are now in; with their Cannon, Artillery, and Warlike-Stores. But, 'tis Understood, that if (since the Troops of the most Christian King enter'd *Namur*) any Magazine has been erected, or Stores of Artillery and Ammunition laid up, in that Town and Castle, more than for their Defence, they shall be remov'd by the Officers of his most Christian Majesty, in concert with those of the States-General, at the time of the Evacuation, which shall not on this Account be retarded, but shall be done within the Time that shall be limited; the whole on this express Condition, that the Roman-Catholick Religion shall be maintain'd in all the said Places to be deliver'd up, and in their Dependencies, in the same manner as 'tis now establish'd there; except, that the Garrisons of the

the States may exercise their own Religion, as well in the Places yielded, and made over for enlarging the Barrier, as in the Places of the *Spanish Netherlands* that are to be restor'd. ANNO 1709.

## XXIV.

AND, to the end that this Agreement may have its full Effect; his most Christian Majesty promises not to cause to be remov'd from this time, any Cannon, Artillery or Ammunition, out of the Towns and Forts which are to be restor'd and yielded up by Virtue of these Articles.

## XXV.

HIS Majesty shall grant to the said Lords the States-General, in Relation to their Commerce, what is stipulated by the Treaty of *Reswick*; the *Tarif* (or Book of Rates) of 1664, the Suppression of the *Tarifs* made since, the Revocation of the Edicts, Declarations, and Arrests posterior to them, contrary to the said *Tarif* of 1664, and also the Abolition of the *Tarif* made between *France*, and the said Lords the States-General the 29th of *May*, 1699. So that, with respect to them, the *Tarif* of the Year 1664 only shall be of Force: And, all *Dutch* Vessels trading in the Ports of *France*, shall be exempted from paying the Tonnage-Duty of 50 Sols *per* Ton.

## XXVI.

AFTER the Signing of the Treaties of PEACE, his Majesty shall Acknowledge the Ninth Electorate erected in Favour of his Electoral Highness of *Hannover*.

## XXVII.

THE Duke of *Savoy* shall be Re-instated in the Possession of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, and of all the other Places and Countries, hereditarily belonging to him, and of which his said Majesty shall have possess'd himself by his Arms during the Course of this present WAR, without any Reservation: His Majesty consenting besides, that his Royal Highness shall enjoy all the Countries, Territories, and Places, which have been Yielded and Made over to him, by the Emperor and his Allies.

## XXVIII.

THAT, the King make over to the Duke of *Savoy* the Propriety and Sovereignty of the Towns of *Exilles*, *Fenestrelles*, and *Chaumont*, now possess'd by the Arms of his Royal Highness, together with the Valley of *Pragelas*;

ANNO 1709. *Pragelas*; as also whatever lies on this side the *Genevre*, and other Mountains: So that from henceforward, the said Mountains may serve for a Barrier and Limits, between the Kingdom of *France*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*.

## XXIX.

AS to the late Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, their Demands and Pretensions shall be refer'd to the Negotiation of the Treaties of P E A C E: And the Dispositions and Degrees of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, made and issued during this WAR, shall be maintain'd, with respect to his Electoral Highness *Palatine*, who shall remain in Possession of the Upper-Palatinate, the County of *Cham*, and the Rank and Dignity with which he has been Invested by his Imperial Majesty; as also with respect to what has been done in Favour of the Imperial Towns of *Donawert*, and to several other Dispositions of that Nature. And, for what relates to the Garrisons, which on part of the Lords the States-General, may be plac'd in the Town of *Huy*, the Citadel of *Liege*, and the Town of *Bonn*, they shall remain there, till an Agreement otherwise be made, with his Imperial Majesty, and the Empire.

## XXX.

AND, for removing all Doubts, touching the Execution of the said ARTICLES, and to hasten the Execution of them, upon which depends the Re-establishment of the General Tranquility, and of Reciprocal Confidence, and Amity between the Parties.

## XXXI.

IT is Agreed, that the further Demands, which the Emperor, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the said Lords the States-General, may make in the Negotiation of the GENERAL PEACE, as well as the most Christian King, shall not interrupt the Cessation of Arms, which will be mention'd in a Subsequent Article.

## XXXII.

AS for the Empire, the Four associated Circles, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Prussia*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and other Allies, they shall be free to make, in the said General Congress such Demands (besides what is above granted to them) as they think convenient.

## XXXIII.

THE General Negotiation shall be finish'd, if possible, within Two Months, as is aforesaid.

## XXXIV.

## XXXIV.

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AND to the End the said Negotiation may be the better terminated within the Space of the said two Months ; and that, upon the Execution of the said ARTICLES, the P E A C E may immediately be made : 'Tis agreed, that there shall be a Cessation of Arms, between the Armies of all the Parties who are at WAR, to commence every where, as soon as the Conclusion of the said Articles shall come to the Knowledge of the said Parties at present in WAR.

## XXXV.

THE most Christian King, to give Proofs of his Desire and Inclination to put a speedy End to this Bloody WAR, promises immediately after the Conclusion and Ratification of the said Articles, to evacuate, in the *Netherlands*, the Towns of *Namur*, *Mons*, and *Charleroy*, before the 15th of *June* next : *Luxembourg*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, and *Maubeuge*, within 15 Days after ; and before the 15th of *July*, the Towns of *Newport*, *Furnes*, with Fort *Knocque*, and *Ipres* : And, before the Expiration of those two Months, to raze, and fill up (as is above Stipulated) the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk* : The delivering up of *Strasbourg*, and the Fort of *Kehl*, being refer'd to the Stipulation of the 8th Article.

## XXXVI.

HIS most Christian Majesty promises likewise, from the Time of the said Conclusion, and before the Expiration of the two Months after it, to execute all that has been formerly stipulated, with respect to the other Allies.

## XXXVII.

AND, in case the King of *France* executes all that is above-mention'd, and that the whole Monarchy of *Spain* be deliver'd up, and yielded to King *CHARLES III.* as is stipulated by these Articles, within the limited Term ; 'tis agreed that the Cessation of Arms, between the Parties in WAR, shall continue till the Conclusion and Ratification of the Treaties of P E A C E which are to be made.

## XXXVIII.

ALL this, shall serve for the Basis and Foundation of the Treaties of Peace to be made, which shall be drawn up in the most ample Forms, that have usually been Observ'd in Treaties of P E A C E, with respect to Cessions, Successions, Renunciations, Dependencies, and

ANNO and Appendages, Evacuation of Cannon, Artillery;  
 1709. and Stores of WAR, Gallies, Crews serving in Gal-  
 leys, without Cost and Charges, and the like Things.

## XXXIX.

THE Ratification of the Preliminary Articles above Specify'd, shall be finish'd and exchang'd, on the part of the most Christian King, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, before the 15th of *June* next: On the part of the Emperor, by the 1st of *July* following: And of the Empire as soon as Possible. And, upon the Delivery of the said Ratifications of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the Lords the States-General, the Execution of what is stipulated, touching the Evacuation of Places, which his most Christian Majesty is to restore, and yield up in the *Netherlands*; as also touching the Demolition of the Town of *Dunkirk*, and the filling up of its Harbour, and every thing granted to the said Potentates, shall immediately be Set about, and Perform'd without Delay. The like Execution shall take Place, with respect to what is stipulated in Favour of the Emperor, and King *CHARLES III.* after his Imperial Majesty's Ratification; and all that relates to the Empire shall be Executed, after the Ratification of the said Empire be exchang'd: As to the other Allies, the Articles that concern them shall be Executed, after they have Acquiesc'd with, Sign'd and Ratify'd the said ARTICLES,

## XL.

AND to hasten the Conclusion of the Treaties of a GENERAL - P E A C E, 'tis agreed, that on the 15th of *June* next, the Congress shall begin in this Place of the *Hague*. And all Kings, Princes, and States, in the Alliance, and Others, shall be Invited to send hither their Ministers Plenipotentiaries. And to prevent all Difficulties and Disputes, about the Ceremonial, and to forward as much as possible, the Conclusion of the General Peace; those of the said Ministers, who shall have the Character of Ambassadors, shall not declare it till the Day of Signing, the Treaties of the said P E A C E.

DONE, Concluded, and Sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his said Imperial Majesty; of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great - Britain*; and of the Lords the  
 States-



States-General of the United Provinces, with the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his most Christian Majesty, in the *Hague*, the 28th of *May*, 1709.

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*Eugene* Prince of *Savoy*.  
The Prince and Duke  
of *Marlborough*.  
*Townshend*.  
*A. Heinsius*.  
*Welderem*.

*Philip Lewis* Count  
(*De Sinzendorf*).  
*Bonima*. Baron *De Reed*.  
*Van Renswoude*, *Goslinga*.  
*Ittersum*, *Wichers*,  
*Will. Buys*. *Van Dussen*.

AFTER the *Imperial*, *British*, and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, had sign'd the afore said Preliminary ARTICLES, the *French* Ministers refus'd to set their Hands to them, pretending they had not full Instructions to proceed so far. However, the Marquis *De Torcy* told the Allies, that he would immediately set out for *Paris*, to lay the whole Transaction before the most Christian King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification : And at the same time, promis'd Prince *Eugene*, that he would acquaint him with his Majesty's Resolution by the 4th of the next Month. Accordingly, he took leave of the Confederate Ministers, and that Afternoon left the *Hague*, and proceeded on his Journey. At the Expiration of the Time limited, the Marquis sent a Letter to Prince *Eugene*, importing, " That he " had communicated to the *French* King, the Project " of P E A C E ; but that his Majesty having examin'd " the same, found it impossible for him to accept it ; and " therefore, had sent Orders to the President *De Rouille*, " to notify the same to the Potentates engag'd in the " WAR. On the 5th, that Minister having receiv'd an Express from *France*, acquainted the Confederate Ministers, that his Master could not ratify some Articles agreed to in the Conferences held with the Marquis *De Torcy*, and concluded on the 28th past ; and that the most Christian King, particularly excepted against the 10th, 11th, 28th, 29th, and 37th Articles : And withal, he offer'd some Reasons, which had been alledg'd in several Conferences, endeavouring to persuade them, that these Terms were so hard, that it could not reasonably be expected, that his Master should ever comply therewith. Whereupon, the Confederate Ministers, in a Conference among themselves, came to a Resolution, That no Alteration ought to be

The Marquis  
De Torcy  
sets out for  
Paris.

The French  
King Refuses  
to sign the  
Preliminary  
Articles.

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The Confe-  
rences break  
off.

admitted in the Articles Preliminary, especially in those excepted against by *France*, which were the most Essential. And so they told the President *De Rouille*, That, they would not recede from any of the ARTICLES agreed to, and that if his Master did not think fit to comply therewith, the Allies would not think themselves bound by the said Articles, or restrain their Pretensions to the Contents thereof, after the 15th of that Month, the Time allow'd by the said Articles. The *French* Minister said he had no Orders to make any farther Declaration. So, on the 9th in the Morning, he set out from the *Hague*, to embark at *Rotterdam* for *Antwerp*, from whence he continued his Journey to *Paris*. The *French* King, in order to raise in his Subjects, an Indignation against the Exorbitant Demands of the Allies, and thereby encourage them to bear some time longer the Burthen and Calamities of the WAR, caus'd the following Circular Letter, to be written to all the Governours of his Provinces.

## COUSIN,

The French  
King's Ma-  
jesty.

“THE Hopes of an approaching Peace were so generally spread in my Kingdom, that out of Regard to the Loyalty my People have express'd during the whole Course of my Reign, I think my self oblig'd to give them the Comfort of acquainting them with the Reasons, which still hinder their enjoying the Repose I design'd to procure them.

“IN Order to restore the same, I would have accepted Conditions very Opposite to the Security of my Frontier Provinces; but the more Facility and Desire I have shewn to dissipate the Umbrages which my Enemies affect to entertain of my Power and Designs, the more have they multiply'd their Pretensions; insomuch, that by Degrees, adding new Demands to the first, and making Use, either of the Duke of *Savoy's* Name, or of the Interest of the Princes of the Empire; They have at once let me see, that they had no other Intention, than to encrease at the Expence of my Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to themselves easy Ways to penetrate into the Heart of my Kingdom, as often as it would suit with their Interest to begin a New WAR. Nor would the War I now maintain, and was willing to have ended, have

“ceas'd,

"ceas'd, had I consented to the PROPOSALS  
 "they have made to Me: For, they fix'd within two  
 "Months the Term, wherein I was, on my part, to  
 "execute the Treaty; and, during that Interval, they  
 "pretended to oblige me to deliver up to them the Places  
 "they demanded of me in the *Low-Countries* and  
 "*Alsace*, and to Raze those, on the Demollishing where-  
 "of they insisted; refusing on their part, to enter into  
 "any other Engagements, than the Suspension of all  
 "Acts of Hostility, till the first Day of *August*, and  
 "reserving to themselves the Liberty of acting then by  
 "Force of Arms, in case the King of *Spain* (my Grand-  
 "son) persisted in the Resolution of defending the  
 "Crown GOD has given him, and rather to Perish,  
 "than abandon faithful People, who for Nine Years,  
 "have Acknowledg'd him as their Lawful King. Such  
 "a Suspension (more dangerous than WAR it self)  
 "would rather put off than forward PEACE: For,  
 "it would not only have been necessary to continue the  
 "same Expence for the maintaining of my Armies, but  
 "as soon as the Term of the Suspension of Arms would  
 "have expir'd, my Enemies would have Attack'd me,  
 "with the New Advantages they would have taken  
 "from the Towns, into which I should have Introduc'd  
 "them my self, at the same time, that I should have  
 "Demolish'd those that are a Bulwark to some of my  
 "Frontier Provinces. I Pass over in Silence, the  
 "PROPOSALS they have insinuated to me, of  
 "joyning my Forces with those of the Confederates;  
 "and to compel my Grandson to descend the Throne,  
 "if he did not Voluntarily consent to live, for the fu-  
 "ture, without Dominions, and to reduce himself to  
 "the Condition of a Private Man. It is against Hu-  
 "manity, to believe that they had even the Thought,  
 "of engaging me in such an Alliance with them; but,  
 "altho' the Tendernefs I have for my People, be as  
 "hearty as for my own Children; altho' I bear a part  
 "in all the Ills, which the WAR makes such faithful  
 "Subjects undergo; and I have shewn to all *Europe*,  
 "that I sincerely desir'd to make them enjoy PEACE,  
 "I am perswaded they would themselves oppose the  
 "Acceptance of it, on Conditions equally Opposite  
 "to Justice, and to the Honour of the *FRENCH*  
 "Name.

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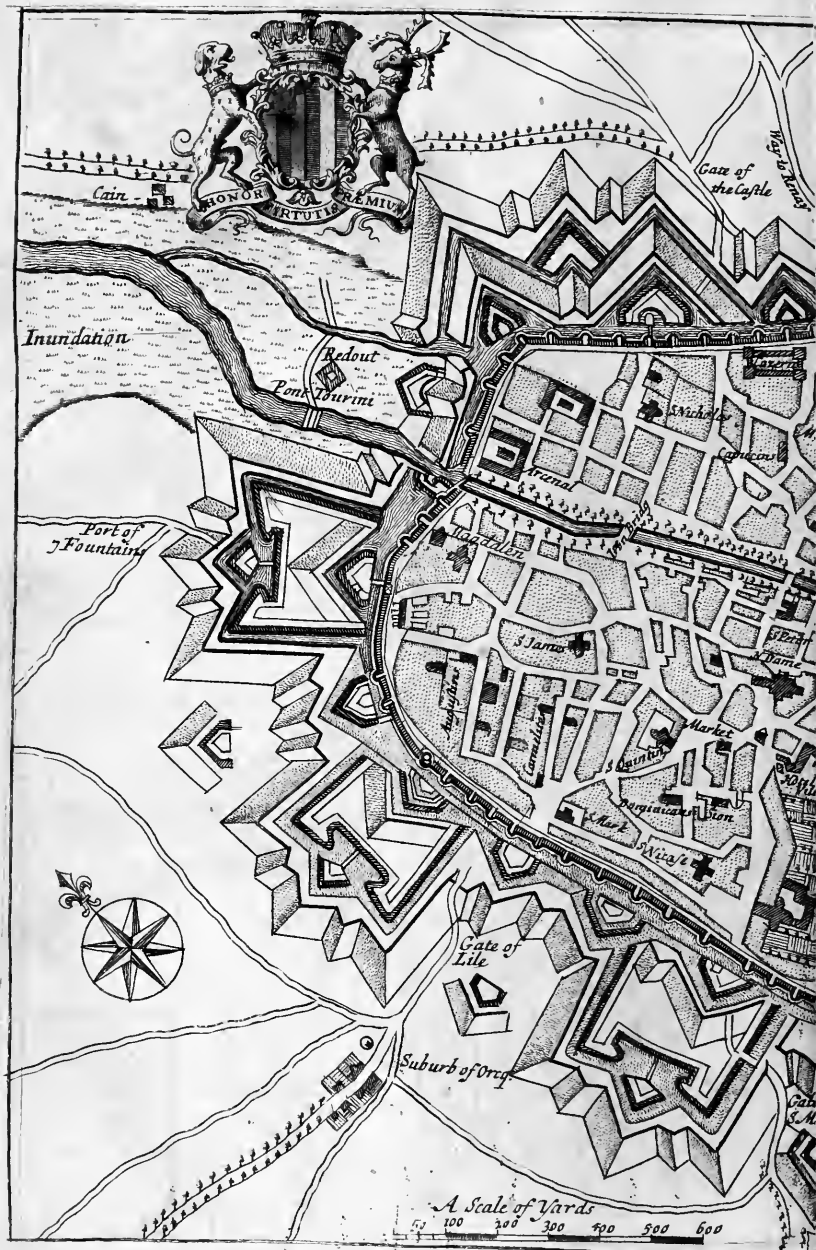


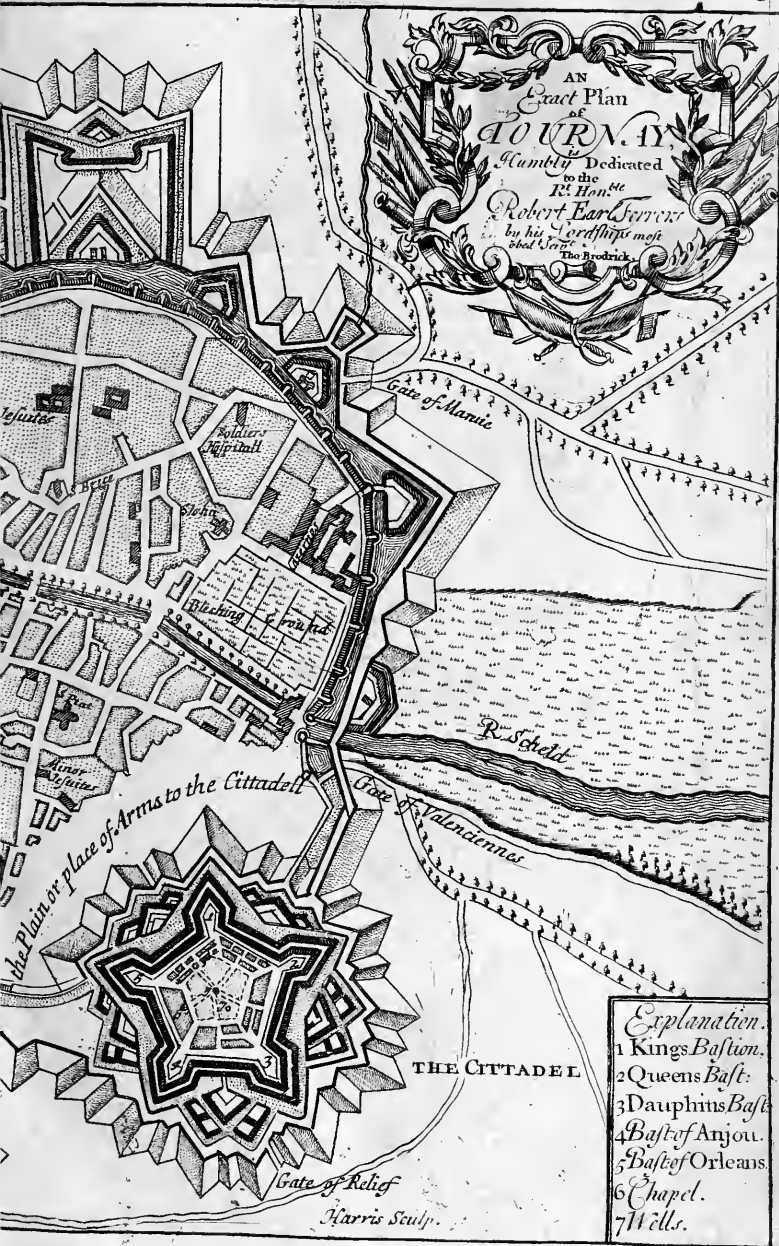
“IT is therefore my Intention, that all those, who for so many Years past, have given me Demonstrations of their Zeal, by contributing with their Labours, Fortunes, and Blood, towards the maintaining so heavy a WAR, may know, that the only Value my Enemies pretended to set on the Offers I was willing to make to them, was a Suspension of Arms; which being stinted to the Space of two Months, would have procur'd to them more considerable Advantages than they may expect from the Confidence they put in their Troops. As I repose mine in the Protection of GOD, hoping that the Purity of my Intentions, will draw the Divine Blessing upon my Arms, I write to the Arch - Bishops and Bishops of my Kingdom, to excite more and more, the Fervency of Prayer in their respective Diocesses: And at the same time, I order you to acquaint my People, within the Extent of your Government, that they should enjoy P E A C E, if it had been in my Power, as it was in my Will, to procure to them a Good they wish for with Reason, but which must be Obtain'd by new Efforts, since the Immense Conditions I would have Granted, are Useless towards the Restoring of the Publick Tranquility. I therefore leave it to your Prudence, to make my Intentions known, in such a manner, as you shall judge convenient: And so, I pray GOD to have you in his holy Keeping.

The Confederate Army Form'd.

THE Confederates justly incens'd with Indignation at the Proceedings of the *French* (which had all the Air of Artifice and Amusement) resolv'd to improve their late Advantages, by a vigorous Prosecution of the WAR. In Order to that, the Confederate Troops, design'd for this CAMPAIGN, to the Number of 110000 Men, being assembled about *Courtray* and *Mennin*, form'd the Army the 21st of *June* (N.S.) near the last Place, and march'd the 22d towards *Lisse*. The next Day, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* put themselves at the Head of the Army; the Right-Wing whereof, under the Command of the First, pass'd the *Lower-Deule*; the Left under his Grace pass'd the *Marque*, and the Army encamp'd in the Plain of *Lisse*, on both sides of the *Upper-Deule*. About the same time, the Enemy's Forces were on their March from all Quarters, to Form their Army in the Plain of *Lens*, under












under the Command of the Marefchal *De Villars*, where he began to caft up deep Intrenchments to cover his Troops. The 24th, upon Advice from *Arras*, that Marefchal *Villars* had positive Orders to venture a Battle, the Quarter-Mafters-General went out with 1200 Horfe, to view the Ground between the two Armies, and the Scituation of the Enemy's Camp; and, upon their Return, reported, that they were advantageoufly Pofted, between *Pont-a-Vendin*, *Cambrain*, and *Beauvrain*; their Right and Left being cover'd by Moraffes, and their Front by fome Villages, which they had Fortified: And, that they were perfecting their Intrenchments with all poffible Application. The next Day, Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, were fent out with other Detachments, to take a narrower View of the Enemy; and, upon their Report of the almoft infuperable Difficulties, that muft unavoidably attend the Attacking, of the French Troops, in their Advantageous and Fortified Camp; the Confederate Generals refolv'd to lay Siege to the Important City of (a) *TOURNAY*: The Conqueft of which (notwithftanding the great Fortifications) appear'd the more eafy, becaufe Marefchal *Villars*, on the Approach of the Confederate Army, had unadvifedly, very much Weaken'd the Garrifon.

ANN O  
1709.  
  
The French  
Intrench  
themselves at  
Lens.

ON the 26th, the Confederates decamp'd, about Nine in the Evening, from the Banks of the *Deule*, march'd part of the Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; and on the 27th, in the Morning, arriv'd before *TOURNAY*, which Place was foon after Invested. This Enterprife was manag'd with fo much Secrecy and Precaution, that the Enemy could not have any Notice of the Defigns of the Allies, nor Time to Reinforce the Garrifon, which confifted only of 12 Weak Battalions, and 4 Squadrons of Dragoons, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *De Surville*. Upon the Confederate Army's coming up to the Town, the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Detachment (under the Prince of *Naffau*) to Surprise St. *AMAND* a Poft

Tournay  
Invested.

V 3

very

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(a) *TOURNAY*, a very ftrong City and Caftle of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, in the Territory of Tournay, a Bifhoprick, under the Arch-Bifhop of Cambray. It ftands on the River *Scheld*, 15 Miles Eaft of *Lifle*, 20 North-Eaft of *Doway*, 32 almoft Weft of *Mons*, and 30 Nigh South of *Ghent*. Longitude 22.36. Latitude 50.43.

ANNO

1709.


St. Amand  
and Mortagne Sur-  
pris'd by the  
Allies,

very necessary to cover the intended Siege) and another to take Possession of *MORTAGNE* (a Post where the *Scarpe* falls into the *Scheld*) both which was soon Effect'd; the *French* Troops retiring upon the Approach of our Men. The Governor of *Tournay*, not a little Surpris'd to see the Town Invested, which was unprovided with Necessaries for a long Siege, rifled great part of the Corn of the Inhabitants, and sent out a Party of *French* Dragoons, to fetch in the large Cattle out of the Neighbourhood; who were most of them cut off, or taken Prisoners, and the Cattle (to the Number of above 700) were generously restor'd to the Peasants. At the same time, *Marschal Villars* being sensible of his Mistake in weakening the Garrison of *Tournay*, order'd 7 or 8000 Horse from *Mons* and *Conde* to advance, and endeavour to throw themselves into the Town; but Measures were taken to prevent them, that they were forc'd to retire, without attempting any thing.

700 of the  
Allies taken  
at Warneton.

ON the 1st of *July* (N.S.) The Prince of *Nassau*, having left 1000 Men, under the Command of a Brigadier, at *St. Amand*; and a Colonel with 700 Men, at *Mortagne*, return'd to the Camp before *Tournay*, with the Earl of *Orkney*, General *Hompesch*, and the rest of their Troops. The next Day, a *French* Brigadier, and a Captain, were taken in the Confederate Camp, in the Habit of Peasants. On the 3d, all the Troops appointed for the Siege, had taken their Posts round the Town, from *Cerque* above the Town, to the Castle of *Constantine* below it: And the next Day, the Line of Circumvallation was begun on this side the *Scheld*. In the Interim, upon Advice that a Detachment of 10000 Men from the Enemy's Army, was march'd towards *Warneton*; Lieutenant-General *Wilks* was detach'd thither with 2500 Grenadiers, and 30 Squadrons: But, before he could arrive, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and about 700 Men, had yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. All the Necessary Dispositions being made for opening the Trenches, and the Bridges of Communication being laid over the *Scheld*, the GENERALS made the following Disposition for the Attacks of the City and Citadel.

“THERE shall be 3 Attacks: One against the Citadel, and One on each side the River, against the Town;

“ Town ; of which, the Principal shall be commanded ANNO  
“ by General (a) *Lottum*, against the Citadel, on the 1709.  
“ side of the Gate of *Valenciennes*. The Second, by   
“ General (b) *Fagel*, against the Gate of *Marville*: And, *Dispositions*  
“ the Third, by (c) General *Schuylemburg*, against the *made for the*  
“ Horn-Work of the Gate of the 7 Fountains. Sixty *Attacks a-*  
“ Battalions are appointed for the Trenches: viz. 3 *gainst Tour-*  
“ *Imperialists*, 7 *English*, 3 *Danes*, 7 *Prussians*, 3 *Saxons*,  
“ 23 *Dutch*, 5 *Hannoverians*, 3 *Palatines*, 4 *Hessians*,  
“ 2 *Wirtemburghers*: And, 6 Squadrons of the Troops  
“ of the several Nations likewise, are to attend the  
“ Usual Services of Horse in a SIEGE. The Regu-  
“ lations for the Attacks, are as follow.

## I.

“ OF the 60 Battalions, 10 shall enter the Trenches, *Regulations*  
“ out of which 10, and also of the 10 that are to *for the At-*  
“ Mount next, no Detachment shall be made. But, as *tacks against*  
“ for the other 40 Battalions, from 50 to 100 Men of *Tournay.*  
“ each Battalion, shall be commanded out to Work.

## II.

“ THE Generals, and General-Officers shall keep at  
“ their Respective Attacks: But, the Battalions shall  
“ relieve, and Roll from one Attack to the other. At  
“ each Attack, a Lieutenant - General, a Major-Gener-  
“ al, and a Brigadier, shall be in the Trenches every  
“ Night. At the Attack of the Citadel, 4 Battalions  
“ are to be employ'd in the Trenches, and 6 Battalions  
“ at the other two Attacks, with the Workmen, are  
“ Necessary.

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(a) THE General Officers at Count *LOTTUM's* Attack. *Withers*, *Fing*, and *Heyden* (Lieutenants-General) *Sir Richard Temple*. *Denhoff*, and *Vegelin* (Majors-General.)

(b) AT General *FAGEL's* Attack. *Dedem*, *Oxenstiern*, and *Spaar* (Lieutenants-General.) *Hamilton*, *Wassenaer*, and *Keppel* (Majors-General.)

(c) AT General *SCHUYLEMBURG's* Attack. *The Duke of Ar-*  
*gyle*, *Wackerbaert*, and *Week* (Lieutenants - General) *Hondorf*, *Dal-*  
*bergne*, and *Nassau-Woudenbourg* (Majors-General.)

THERE are also to be 4 Brigadiers, at each Attack, to be taken as they rise in Seniority, of the *English*, *Primrose* and *Sabin*. Each General is to chuse the Major of the Trenches at his own Attack.

ANNO

1709.

## III.

“THE Trenches shall Usually be reliev'd at 4 in the Afternoon, to the end that the General-Officers who relieve, may have Day enough to View at leisure the Works made, and to examine what is to be done in the Night while they are there.

## IV.

“IN extraordinary Attacks and Cases, the Grenadiers, and detach'd Men, out of all the 60 Battalions, shall be employ'd.

## V.

“IF there be a Necessity to place a Reserve of some Battalions at the Entrance of the Trenches, they shall be such Battalions as have been 24 Hours out of the Trenches.

## VI.

“ACCORDING to the Scituation of the Ground; Reserves of Cavalry shall be Posted behind the Espaulements at the Entrance of the Trenches, either on the Right or Left, or on both Sides, as the General of the Attack shall judge convenient for Security and Service.

## VII.

“THE three Majors of the Trenches, shall be charg'd with all that is Necessary for the Trenches, and shall take Care that the General-Officers who enter the Trenches, may find every thing ready for carrying on the Works, as they shall be mark'd out by the Directors of the Approaches or Engineers.

## VIII.

“THE Directors of the Approaches, shall every Morning draw up a List, of what they shall want in the Evening, and shall give it to the Majors of the Trenches in due time, before the Trenches are reliev'd, that there may be time enough to get all things in readiness.

## IX.

“THE Fascines and Gabions shall be brought to the Entrance of the Trenches, by the Commissary of the Fascines; who for this Service is to be furnish'd with at least 100 Waggon, that the Horses and Carriages may be Reliev'd.

## X.

“THE Carrying the Fascines to the Head of the Trenches, shall be perform'd by the Workmen of the Trenches.

## XI. “THE

XI.

“ THE Colonel and Officers of the Artillery, shall  
“ be charg’d with making the Batteries, after they are  
“ inform’d by the Generals and Directors of the Ap-  
“ proaches what Works are to be Attack’d, whether  
“ for Ruining the Enemy’s Defences, or Battering in  
“ Breach.

XII.

“ THE Miners are to be well Instructed in what  
“ manner to carry on their Works, to examine with  
“ their Spits the Ground as they go on, and to be pro-  
“ vided with Materials for supporting the Ground over  
“ them, where that is requisite.

XIII.

“ THE Workmen at each Attack, shall be com-  
“ manded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Major, a  
“ Captain, a Lieutenant, and Ensign, 4 Serjeants, and  
“ 150 Men.

XIV.

“ THE Majors - General that are to relieve the  
“ Trenches, shall with the Majors of the Regiments,  
“ go in the Morning into the Trenches, to examine and  
“ inform themselves what Condition and Forwardness  
“ things are in.

XV.

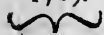
“ THE Directors and Engineers belonging to the  
“ Trenches, shall be there likewise in the Morning,  
“ when the Generals are there, to inform them of their  
“ Designs, that the Generals may the better make the  
“ proper Dispositions for advancing the Works, and for  
“ the Security of the Trenches.

ON the 4th of July (N. S.) the Enemy endeavour’d  
to possess themselves of *Commies*, and *Fort Rouge*, in  
the former of which Places, was a Major, with 150  
Men, and in the latter, a Captain with 50, who were  
twice attack’d with great Vigour; but they defended  
themselves so bravely, that the Confederate Troops  
coming up in time to their Relief, the Enemy not only  
retir’d with Precipitation from those two Places, but  
abandon’d the Post of *Warneton*. On the 7th, at Night,  
the Trenches were Open’d before *TOURNAY*, at the  
3 Attacks, with the Loss of about 30 Men Kill’d, and  
as many Wounded. The next Day, the Trenches were  
reliev’d about 4 in the Afternoon, but the Violent Rains  
which fell in the Night, very much incommoded the  
Besiegers,

*The French  
abandon  
Warneton.*

*The Trenches  
Open’d before  
Tournay.*

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1709.



The Attacks  
carried on.

Besiegers, and retarded the Works, The 9th, the Besiegers began to erect a Battery: The same Day, two French Officers (who attempted to get into the Town) were taken Prisoners; and in the Night, the Trenches were carried on (notwithstanding the wet Weather, and the continual Fire of the Besieg'd) with the Loss of near 40 Men, Kill'd or Wounded. The 10th, 30 Vessels laden with Artillery and Ammunition, arriv'd near the Bridges of Communication. The same Day; the Besieg'd made a Sally with 500 Men, but immediately retir'd at the Approach of the Confederates. The 12th, they made another Sally by the *Valenciennes* Gate; but General *Lottum* had dispos'd all Things at his Attack with such Regularity, that the Enemy were immediately repuls'd with the Loss of near 20 Men. On the 13th, the Besiegers began at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and fir'd from two Batteries of 12 Pieces of Cannon each, with so much Success, that they soon dismounted the Guns of the Enemy on that side; and beat down a Wind-mill, from which they had very much disturb'd our Men in the Trenches. The 14th, they began at the same Attack to Fire from another Battery to break open Sluices; and the same Day, the Batteries at the Attack of General *Fagel*, began to Fire, as did the 15th, those at the Attack of General *Schuylemburgh*: The rest of the Cannon and Mortars, to the Number of 100 Guns, and 60 Mortars were Mounting on several Batteries, and were in a Condition to Fire the 16th. The same Day, the Besiegers at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, began to batter the Wall, which made the Communication between the Town and Citadel. On the 19th they fir'd from a Battery of 11 Pieces of Cannon, at General *Fagel*'s Attack, in Order to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and into the Cover'd-Way, on the same side, from the *Scheld* to the Citadel, which would very much facilitate the Success of that Attack: And, on the 21st, they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, at General *Fagel*'s Attack, and Fir'd into the Cover'd-Way on the other side of the *Scheld* before the Attack of Count *Lottum*, with so much Success, that the Besieg'd were forc'd to quit that Post. The Attack of General *Schuylemburgh*, was likewise by this time very forward; for they made such an incessant Fire from their Batteries, that on the 22d, the Breaches in the Horn-work, the Ravelin, and the Wall of the Town, were almost in a Condition to be Mounted, and

at

at the same time, the Saps were carried to the Wall of the Ditch. However, they continu'd to Fire from all the Batteries to enlarge the Breaches, insomuch, that General *Schuylemburgh*, on the 27th, caus'd the Ravelin and Half-Moon at his Attack to be storm'd: And, notwithstanding, the Vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, and their prodigious Fire, the Allies lodg'd themselves thereon, and perfected their Lodgment, by favour of the continual Fire they made from the Cannon and Mortars. On the 28th, in the Morning, the Besieg'd made a Vigorous Sally, in order to retake the Works they had lost the Night before; but met with so warm a Reception, that they were forc'd to retire with considerable Loss: And, in the Evening, the Besiegers having made the necessary Dispositions for a General Storm and the Enemy fearing to be taken Sword in Hand; they beat the Chamade, and desir'd to Capitulate for the TOWN. Whereupon Hostages were exchang'd, and after some Debates, the Capitulation (consisting of 22 Articles, propos'd, by the Garrison, and 4 added by the Besiegers) was agreed to, containing in Substance, "THAT, the Roman-Catholicks, with the Bishop and Clergy, should be maintain'd in all their Privileges. "That the *Liste-Gate* should be deliver'd up, the 30th in the Morning, and the Garrison to retire into the Citadel the 31st, at which time the Town was to be deliver'd up. That the Sick and Wounded which were in a Condition to be remov'd, to go to *Valenciennes* or *Doway* at their own Charge, 6 Days after the signing the Capitulation: But, those who were unable to go, might stay in the Town till their Recovery. There were several Articles for the Payment of Debts; for the Inhabitants, or Officers withdrawing themselves, Families, and Effects; and for Regulating other particular Points, which are Usual in Capitulations. The Besieg'd desir'd leave to send an Officer to *Mareschal Villars*, in order to receive his most Christian Majesty's Orders, before they surrender'd the Town; but that was refus'd them. On the part of the ALLIES, it was demanded, that Hostages should be left, for the Payment of the *French King's* Debts. That the Keys of the Magazines should be deliver'd up, and the Mines faithfully discover'd: And, that the Inhabitants of *Tournay*, might have leave to withdraw their Effects out of *France*. The Articles relating to the Capitulation for the Inhabitants of *Tournay*

ANNO  
1709.

The Town of  
Tournay Ca-  
pitulates.

" in

ANNO “ in particular, were left to the Management of the De-  
 1709. puties of the States. Thus after 21 Days of Open-  
 ~~~~~ Trenches, the Victorious Arms of the Allies reduc'd a  
 Place which the *French* thought Impregnable, and that  
 in the sight of a numerous Army of the Enemy, who  
 made no Attempt to Relieve it: And, the Conquest  
 was so much the more Advantageous still, that the Loss  
 of the Allies before it, was less than could have been ex-  
 pected, considering the Strength and Importance of the  
 Place.

And Surren-  
 ders.

THE *French* (according to the Capitulation) surren-  
 der'd one Gate the 30th of July (N. S.) The next Day,  
 the Marquiss *De Surville* (the *French* Governor) was en-  
 tertain'd at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*; and in the After-  
 noon, retir'd into the Citadel, which his Garrison had al-  
 ready enter'd to the Number of about 4000 Men. At the  
 same time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Num-  
 ber of 800, march'd out to be conducted to *Doway*; and  
 the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was appointed Governor of  
*Tournay*, took Possession of the Town. The time agreed  
 to for evacuating the same, expiring that Night, the Al-  
 lies began to work again on the Approaches to the Citadel:  
 Count *Lottum* continuing the Command of his Attack,  
 with 4 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, as ma-  
 ny Brigadiers-General, 30 Battalions, and 10 Squa-  
 drons, including the Garrison of the Town. On the  
 1st of *August*, about 6 in the Evening, the *French* began  
 the first Act of Hostility, and fir'd from the Citadel,  
 with Cannon and Small-shot, upon Count *Lottum*'s  
 Trenches and Batteries; from whence, they were im-  
 mediately answer'd, and the Fire continued very hot on  
 both sides, the whole Night. The same Day, the Dis-  
 positions were made for a Second Attack, the new Lines  
 of Circumvallation about the Citadel almost finish'd,  
 and Orders given for levelling those about the Town.

The Siege of  
 the Citadel  
 of Tournay.

IN the mean time the Marquiss *De Surville*, having  
 propos'd to the Confederate-Generals, the appointing 2  
 Persons to treat about the Surrender of the CITADEL;  
 Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, nomina-  
 ted the *Sieur De Lalo* (a Brigadier in the *British* Troops)  
 on their Part: And, the Marquiss *De Surville*, nam'd  
 the Marquiss *De Ravignan* (a Brigadier in the *French*  
 Service) who having conferr'd, drew up, and Subscrib'd  
 the following Agreement.

I. THAT



## I.

ANNO

1709.

THAT the Citadel of *Tournay* shall be evacuated, and deliver'd up to the Allies, on the 5th of *September* next, at Noon: But, in case the King's Army, Obliges the 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons (amounting to about 18000 Men) employ'd in the SIEGE, to raise it, the Capitulation shall be Void.

Articles for  
settling the  
Time of sur-  
rendering the  
Citadel of  
*Tournay*.

## II.

THAT the Garrison of the Citadel, as well Officers as Soldiers, shall March out with Arms and Baggage, and the Honours of WAR, on the 5th of *September* next at Noon, and shall be conducted in Safety by the shortest Way, to the nearest Town, or to the Army of *France*, at the choice of the Marquiss *De Surville*, or of the Person who shall command.

## III.

ON the 8th of *August*, provided the Marquiss *De Ravignan*, brings the Ratification of the Court, sufficient Hostages shall be given on both sides; and a Gate shall be deliver'd, after the Capitulation shall be sign'd by the foremention'd Principals, the Eighth or Ninth of *August*.

## IV.

THAT the Guard which the Allies shall place, at Gate of the Citadel, shall not exceed the Number of 300 Men: In the midst of which Gate, a Barrier shall be made in the usual Manner.

## V.

THAT Commissaries shall be appointed to See that the said 30 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons, shall remain before the said Citadel, till the Day stipulated, which is the 5th of the Month of *September* next; and that none of those Troops shall be employ'd otherwise than Investing the Citadel, or in keeping the Town of *Tournay*, till after the time that the Citadel shall be evacuated and deliver'd up to the Allies.

## VI.

THAT the Hostages given on the part of the Allies, shall be Authoriz'd by the Marquiss *De Surville*, to view the Magazines, Artillery, Ammunitions of WAR, Provisions, and other Things, that are to be left in the Citadel after the Evacuation, in the Condition they are in on the 8th of *August*: But, 'tis Understood, that use shall be made of the Things necessary for the daily Subsistence of the Garrison, till the Day of the Evacuation; and the Marquiss *De Surville* shall promise, that the Surplus

ANNO plus of the said Ammunitions, &c. shall not be dissipated, nor Damag'd, during the time the Garrison shall remain in the Citadel.

1709.

## VII.

THAT the 8th or 9th of *August* next, the Gate shall be put into the Possession of the Allies; and from the Signing of the Capitulation, there shall be a Cessation of Arms on both sides.

DONE and Concluded in two INSTRUMENTS of the same Tenour, the 4th of *August*, 1709. If one Word be alter'd in them, the Agreement to be Null.

Sign'd,

LALO.

RAVIGNAN.

The French King refuses to sign the Articles.

The Siege of the Citadel of Tournay carried on.

THESE Articles were sent to the *French* Court for their Approbation, and an Answer was to be return'd the 8th: But, upon this Occasion, the *French* gave a fresh Instance of their Insincerity, and manifested to the World, that their Proposals for delivering up the Citadel of *Tournay*, was but an Artifice to gain Time; and Amuse the Allies. For, the *French* King, would not Ratify these Articles, but upon Condition that there should be a Cessation of Arms in General, in the *Netherlands*, till the 5th of *September*, which the Allies would not consent to: And so the SIEGE was carried on with all possible Vigour, notwithstanding the great Disadvantages the Confederate Troops lay under, by Reason of the Vast Number of the Enemies Mines. To give an Account of every particular Circumstance that Occurr'd during this Difficult Siege, would be both tiresome to the Reader, and inconsistent with my design'd Brevity. It will be sufficient to take Notice, that from the 8th of *August* (the Day whereon the Marquis *De Ravignan*, return'd from the *French* Court) to the 20th of the same Month, the Enemy sprung 16 Mines, which cost the Besiegers a great Number of Men, and very much retarded their Approaches. On the 20th, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, with so great Execution, that part of the Wall from the Town to the Citadel, two Branches of the Trenches, a Parallel, two Saps, and two of the Besiegers Mines were ruin'd; and

and a Captain, two Ensigns, and 19 Soldiers Kill'd. The 22d, the Miners of the Allies discover'd the Branch of another Mine, and as they were busy in finding out the Mine it self, they heard the Enemy working on a great Gallery : Whereupon, a Lieutenant, and Sixteen Grenadiers, were order'd to dislodge them ; but the Lieutenant being Kill'd at the first Onset, his Men were disheartned and retir'd. Immediately after, another Officer with a fresh Detachment, was order'd to go upon that Service ; but the Enemy throwing a great Number of Grenado's, and making a terrible Smoak, the Besiegers were forc'd to retire, to prevent being Suffocated. The 22d, the Miners, supported by a Lieutenant, and 12 Grenadiers, were at Work to pierce thro' a Traverse, cross the Gallery they had discover'd ; but the Enemy threw in a great Quantity of Straw, Hempe, and Powder, which being set on Fire, Occasion'd such a Smoak, that the aforesaid Officer, with 8 Grenadiers were stifled. All this while the Miners of the Besiegers, frequently met with those of the Enemy, and engag'd them with Pistol and Bayonet. On the 26th, the Enemy sprung a Mine, which Kill'd above 400 of the Confederate Troops, who notwithstanding that Loss, and the prodigious Fire of the Besiegd, lodg'd themselves that Night near the Pallisadoes, at General *Schuylenburgh's* Attack. On the 29th, Monsieur *Du Mey* (the chief Director of the Attacks) was mortally Wounded. That Day, and the next, the Besiegers made a most terrible Fire upon the CITADEL, and threw abundance of Bombs which did great Execution.

ANNO  
1708.

ON the 30th, at 6 in the Morning, the Enemy beat a Parley, desiring to Capitulate ; and Hostages being exchange'd on both sides, Monsieur *Dolet*, and the Marquis *De Ravignan* (both Majors - General) and 4 other Officers, came out of the Citadel ; and Major-General *Hondorff*, with 5 Officers more on the Besiegers side were sent in. Monsieur *Dolet*, and his Company, were brought to the Earl of *Albemarle's* House, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* were met to receive their Proposals. They offer'd to Surrender the Place, and deliver'd a Project of a Capitulation, consisting of 11 Articles, the chief whereof were : " That the Chapel should not be made Use of, for the Exercise of any other Religion, but the *Roman-Catholick*, " upon

The Citadel  
of Tournay  
offers to Ca-  
pitulate.

ANNO 1709. " upon any Pretext whatsoever : That, they should  
 " have 12 Pieces of Cannon, and 6 Mortars, with  
 " Ammunition for 20 Charges, and Horses and Wag-  
 " gons, and other Necessaries for that Purpose, to be  
 " furnish'd by the Besiegers : That, the Garrison should  
 " march out, Drums beating, and Colours flying, with  
 " the other Usual Marks of Honour : That, they should  
 " have 4 Cover'd Waggons : And, that the Prisoners  
 " should be return'd on either side, and no Deserters  
 " stop'd.

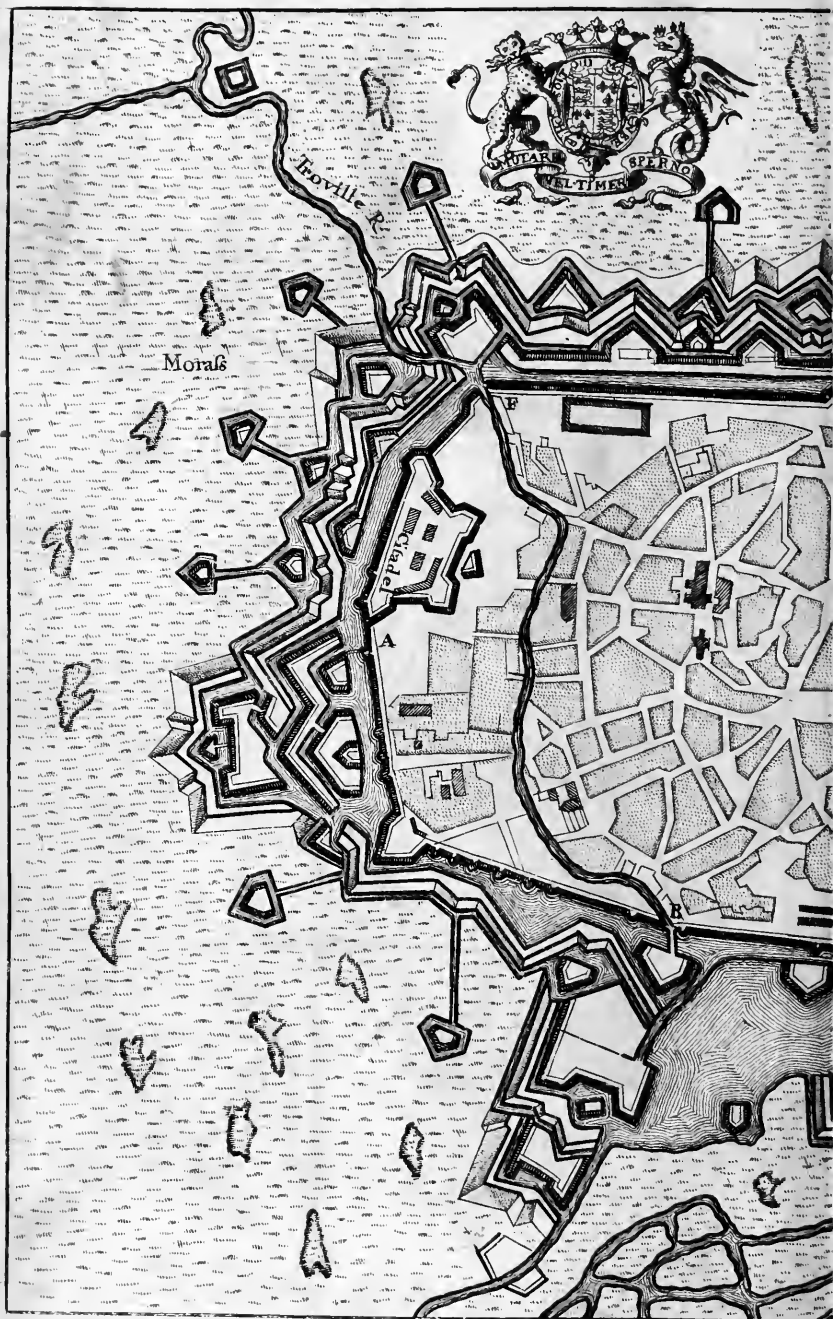
The Articles  
 rejected.

The Citadel  
 of Tournay  
 surrenders.

MONSIEUR *Dolet*, and the other *French* Ho-  
 stages having made these Offers, were desired to with-  
 draw ; and after some Consultation, they were call'd  
 in again, and were told by the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 and Prince *Eugene*, that they could not allow any other  
 Conditions, but that the Garrison should surrender  
 themselves Prisoners of WAR. So they return'd into  
 the Citadel, and about 3 o' th' Clock in the Afternoon,  
 the Hostilities were renew'd. The Confederate Gene-  
 rals insisted upon having the Garrison made *Prisoners of*  
*WAR*, as well for the Honour of the Arms of the Al-  
 lies, as in return for the *French* King's having refus'd  
 to agree to the former Capitulation, which was declar'd  
 to the *French* Officers aforesaid : Moreover, during the  
 Cessation, the Allies had confirm'd Accounts, that the  
 Enemy own'd they were Oblig'd to Surrender for want  
 of Provisions ; which they did accordingly, in less than  
 3 Days time, upon the following Conditions : " That,  
 " all the Officers and Soldiers should retain only their  
 " Swords and Baggage, and leaving their Colours and  
 " Arms behind, were permitted to return to *France*,  
 " upon Condition that they should not Serve, until  
 " they were actually exchange'd, against the like Num-  
 " ber of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies ; and those  
 " taken at *Warneton* were immediately to be sent back  
 " as part of that Exchange. According to this Capitula-  
 tion the Garrison deliver'd a Gate of the CITA-  
 DEL, the 3d of *September*, in the Afternoon, and  
 march'd out the 5th, to be conducted to *Conde*.

AFTER this Important Conquest, the Duke of  
*Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, resolv'd to leave no-  
 thing unattempted, that might tend to the Improve-  
 ment of their late Successes ; and therefore, concerted  
 the Necessary Measures for Besieging MONS. In order







AN  
Exact Plan of  
MONKS  
*is humbly Dedicated*  
to his GRACE  
*Henry DUKE of*  
*Beaufort*  
*by his most Obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>*  
Tho Brodrick.



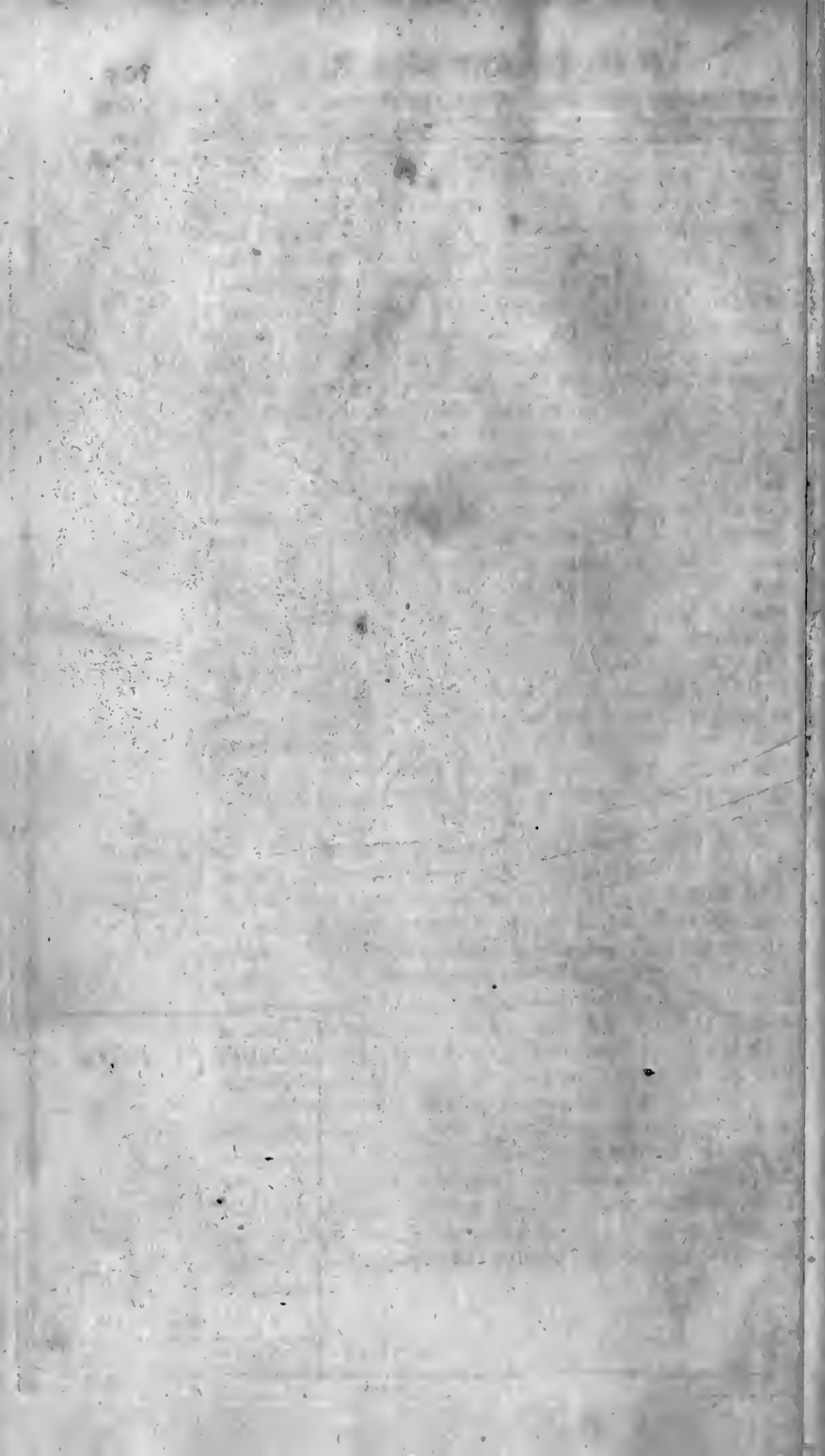
### EXPLICATION

- A Bartmont Gate
- B Gueritte Gate
- C Havre Gate
- D Nimy Gate
- E The Park Gate
- F Ravage Gate

A Scale of Fathoms



J. Harris.





der thereto, the Grand Army, on September 3d, de-  
camp'd from *Orchies*, pass'd the *Scheld*, joyn'd in their  
March, and encamp'd the 4th at *Brifoul*: The Here-  
ditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, (who was detach'd the  
Day before with 4000 Foot, and 60 Squadrons) en-  
camping at some Distance. The 5th, the Troops con-  
tinu'd their March, notwithstanding a violent Rain.  
The Prince of *Hesse* pass'd the *Haisne* in the Afternoon,  
and the Grand Army encamp'd at *Siraut*, within a  
League of that River. The 26th, in the Morning, the  
Army was again in Motion; and in the March, the  
Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice, that the Prince  
of *Hesse*, having made the Disposition for Attacking  
the *French* Lines, from the *Haisne* to the *Sambre*, 3 Re-  
giments of Dragoons had abandon'd the same. The  
*French* design'd to defend those Lines; for the Cheva-  
lier *De Luxembourg*, with a great Detachment, arriv'd  
soon after to sustain the Regiments of Dragoons, and  
was follow'd by *Mareschal Villars* in Person: But, see-  
ing that their Troops had quitted their Post, they  
march'd back to *Quievrain*, whither the whole *French*  
Army march'd from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*. On  
the other Hand, the Prince of *Hesse*, having taken  
Possession of the other Lines already mention'd, en-  
camp'd with his Right to *Zenappe*, and his Left to *Tre-  
miers*, whereby *MONS* was in a manner block'd up;  
and the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, encamp'd  
at *Havre*, and that under Prince *Eugene* at *St. Denis*.

ON the 17th of September, *Mareschal Boufflers* ar-  
riv'd in the *French* Camp, and joyn'd *Mareschal Villars*.  
The same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Ad-  
vice, about Noon, that the *French* were marching to  
Attack the Body under the Command of the Prince of  
*Hesse*: Whereupon, Orders were given to the Army,  
to decamp from *Havre*, and leave their Baggage behind,  
and their Tents standing. The Army having made a  
Halt on the Hills of *Belian*, (where the Prince of *Hesse*  
had his Quarters) the Generals receiv'd there farther  
Intelligence, that the *French* had not pass'd the Defiles  
of *Wafine*, but were encamp'd near *Quievrain*; where-  
upon, the Confederate Army continu'd in that Camp  
the following Night, but in Order of BATTLE. The  
Duke of *Marlborough* being inform'd, that the Garrison  
of *Mons* consisted only of Nine weak *Spanish*, and two  
*Bavarian* Battalions, besides the Dragoons of *Pasteur*,  
X conjectur'd

Motions of  
the Confede-  
rate and  
French Ar-  
mies.

ANNO

1709.



conjectur'd that Mareſchal *Villars's* chief Deſign, was to Oblige the Confederates to draw all their Forces into the Plain between *Belian* and *Trameries*, that he might have an Opportunity to throw Re-inforcements into *Mons*: To prevent which, his Grace ſent ſome Troops towards *St. Guſtain*. The 8th, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke, ſpent the whole Day in viewing the Ground between the two Armies; and the 9th in the Morning, the *French* made a Motion, as if they would March towards *Boffu*: But, the Duke of *Marlborough* being advanc'd with ſome other Generals, to take a narrow View of their Army, they ſoon perceiv'd that the Motion of their Left was only a Feint to cover the March of their Right, which ſil'd off at the ſame time. Whereupon, his Grace being unwilling to loſe a Minute's time, order'd his Army to March by his Left; by which Motion, the two Armies came ſo near, a little after Two, that they Cannonaded each other till the Evening. They continued all the Night in the ſame Situation; the *French* being Poſted behind the Woods of *La Merte*, and *Taiſniere*, near *Taiſniere* and *Malplaguet*, where they intrench'd themſelves the 10th: And, the Confederate Troops lay with the Right near *Sart* and *Bleron*, and the Left on the Edge of the Wood of *Lagniere*, the Head-Quarters being near the Centre of **BLAREGNIES**.

The Confederate Generals re-join'd to Attack the French.

THE Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, in concert with the States Field-Deputies, having reſolv'd to Attack the *French*, notwithstanding their advantageous Poſts and Intrenchments: Orders were ſent to the Troops that had been employ'd in the Siege of *Tournay*, to join the Grand Army, which they did the ſame Night. So that the next Day, there happen'd one of the moſt Bloody and Obſtinate Engagements, that has been recorded in HISTORY. A Particular Relation of which Memorable BATTLE, having been Printed at *Bruffels*, I will inſert it here as an Authentick Piece.

Battle of Blaregnies.

THE 11th; the Detachment which arriv'd the Evening before from *Tournay*, March'd towards *Sart*, and was plac'd near the Wood on the Right-Wing, where the Enemy's Left-Wing was Poſted. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the States-Deputies, went together along the Lines, between the

Enemy's

Enemy's Army and Ours, in which, several Soldiers were Kill'd, by the Cannon, in their Presence. About 8 o' th' Clock in the Morning, the Signal for the Beginning of the Fight, was given by a general Discharge of all the Artillery, and the Enemy were at once Attack'd in 3 different Places. It is not possible to express the Violence of their Fire or Ours! Besides the Advantageous Scituation of their Army, they defended themselves like Brave Men, and made all the Resistance that could be expected from the best Troops. Who will then hereafter believe, that our Infantry could surmount so many Obstacles, resist so great a Fire, force the Intrenchments, drive the Enemy out of the Wood, and after all this, draw up in Order of BATTLE in the Plain, in the Sight of the Enemy, and before their third Intrenchment? All this, however, was done in 5 Hours, by the Valour of our Troops, the Constancy of the Generals, and the continual Presence of our two Commanders in Chief. The Battalions who Attack'd first, were entirely defeated: Nevertheless, being still sustain'd by fresh Troops, the Enemy were forc'd every where out of their Intrenchments, and push'd from the Wood into the Plain. Hereupon, we saw their Horse and Foot draw up behind a third Intrenchment, more Resolute and Firm than ever, making a dreadful Fire on our Men, who came to Form themselves out of the Wood. But, here the Enemy were again sensible of the Valour and Bravery of our Troops, and of the Consummate Experience of our Generals: For, after they had several times repuls'd our Battalions, Prince *Eugene*, Sword in Hand, having put himself on Foot, at the Head of the *Dutch* Infantry, this last Intrenchment was carried on all sides, and the Infantry that defended it, pursu'd by several of our Battalions. Three Regiments of *Danish* Cavalry, falling at the same time on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter, till having gain'd a Second Wood, they found means to escape; nor was it in our Power to insult them any more. In the mean time, our Horse Attack'd the Enemy's Right-Wing; but some of our Squadrons were at first put into Disorder by the King's Household: Which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, his Grace repair'd thither immediately, rallied the said Squadrons, and brought them himself to the Charge, with so good Success, that the Enemy gave Ground, and were entirely broken, retiring in Disorder towards their Infantry,

**ANNO** 1709. which had gain'd the little Wood, by the Favour where-  
 of they Retreated with Precipitation : Abandoning to  
 Us the Field of **BATTLE**, their Wounded, Artillery,  
 and Ammunition, having no Baggage with them.  
 Hereupon, 18 Squadrons were detach'd to disperse the  
 Enemy, who retir'd towards *Quievrain*, and whose  
 whole Left-Wing, they met a League on this side the  
 little River *Haisneau*, consisting of above 100 Squa-  
 drons, commanded by Mareschal *Boufflers* in Person.  
 Our Squadrons perceiving only at first the Enemy's  
 Rear Posted at the Corner of a Wood, our Dragoons  
 made up to them, and drove them without Resistance :  
 But, Colonel *De La Lippe*, and a Cornet, advancing  
 too far, were taken, without being perceiv'd by our  
 Men. The Wood being forc'd, our 18 Squadrons ad-  
 vanc'd into the Plain, and saw before them all the said  
 Left-Wing in 3 Columns, one of which retreated in  
 good Order, and the other two in Confusion. At the  
 Sight of so great a Number of the Enemy, our Men  
 made a short Halt, and were surpriz'd to see them Face  
 about, and draw up in Order of **BATTLE**. How-  
 ever, we kept our Ground, and Posted our selves on  
 the Height, with the Wood of *Elonge* on our Right ;  
 but we immediately perceiv'd, that the Enemy made a  
 Stand, with no other Design, than to pass a Rivulet  
 that was behind them. Hereupon we advanc'd towards  
 them full Gallop, but it was impossible for us to over-  
 take them on this side the Defile ; and having pass'd  
 the Rivulet, we pursu'd them still as far as the Village  
 of *Quievrain*, where they had a Brigade of Foot, who  
 oblig'd us to slacken our Pace, and to give them Time  
 to pass the Rivulet. Nevertheless, they did not stop  
 their March, till they came within a Quarter of a  
 League from the Rivulet, where the Squadrons that  
 had fled before 18 of ours, drew up on a Height.  
 Thus the Right, Left, and Centre of the Enemy's Ar-  
 my, were dispers'd in 3 different Bodies, and driven  
 two Leagues beyond their Intrenchments. We lay on  
 the Field of Battle, full of Joy at this Glorious and  
 Compleat **VICTORY**, which, however, has cost  
 Us abundance of Men.

**PRESENTLY** after this Memorable Action, the  
 Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following **LETTER**  
 to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

S I R,



S I R,

“ A S soon as I had dispatch'd my Letter to You on *The Duke of*  
 “ Saturday from *Havre*, we were Alarm'd with the *Marlbo-*  
 “ Enemy's marching to Attack the Prince of *Hesse*; up- *rough's Lct-*  
 “ on which, the whole Army was put in Motion: But, *ter to Mr.*  
 “ it was next Day, at Noon, before all the Troops *Secretary*  
 “ could come up. In the Morning, they sent out a De- *Boyle-*  
 “ tachment of 400 Horse to observe our March, which  
 “ the Head of the Prince of *Hesse's* Troops attack'd, and  
 “ took the Colonel who commanded them, with the  
 “ Lieutenant-Colonel, and several other Officers, and  
 “ about 50 Prisoners. Upon Notice of our Army's ly-  
 “ ing on this side the *Haisne*, the Enemy stretch'd out  
 “ their Line from *Quievrain* to the Right, which they  
 “ continued to do the next Day; and Yesterday they  
 “ possess'd themselves of the Wood of *Dour* and *Blau-*  
 “ *gies*, where they immediately began to Intrench.  
 “ This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two  
 “ Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as  
 “ soon as the 21 Battalions, and 4 Squadrons, we were  
 “ expecting from *Tournay*, were come within Reach, it  
 “ was resolv'd to Attack them: And, the necessary Dis-  
 “ positions being made, we accordingly began at 8 this  
 “ Morning. The Fight was maintain'd with great Ob-  
 “ stinacy till near 12 o' th' Clock, before we could force  
 “ their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood  
 “ into the Plain, where their Horse were all drawn up;  
 “ and Ours advancing upon them, the whole Army en-  
 “ gag'd, and fought with great Fury, till past 3 in the  
 “ Afternoon: When the Enemy's Horse began to give  
 “ Way, and to retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valencien-*  
 “ *nes*, and part of them towards *Conde*. We pursu'd  
 “ them to the Defile by *Bavay*, with great Slaughter,  
 “ all our Troops behaving themselves with the greatest  
 “ Courage. We are now encamp'd on the Field of  
 “ BATTLE. You may believe the Loss has been very  
 “ great on both Sides: We have a good Number of Of-  
 “ ficers Prisoners; but as I send this Express, by Lieu-  
 “ tenant-Colonel *Graham*, (who carries a Letter to the  
 “ QUEEN) I must refer you to my next for farther  
 “ Particulars.

ANNO "Particulars. In the mean time, I heartily congratulate  
1709. "You, upon this great Success, and I am truly,



S I R,

From the Camp at  
BLAREGNIES,  
September 11th 1709.

Your most Faithful  
Humble Servant.

MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. I HAD almost forgot to tell You, that we took  
St. GUISLAIN Yesterday Sword in Hand, and made  
the Garrison (consisting of 200 Men) Prisoners of  
WAR.

Colonel Gra-  
ham's Rela-  
tion of the  
Battle of  
Blaregnies.

"OUR Army being joyn'd by the Troops which  
"were expected from Tournay, stood with their Front  
"to the Woods of *Blaugies*, *Sart* and *Sansart*; the Im-  
"perial Troops on the Right, the Forces of the States  
"on the Left, and the Subjects of *Great-Britain* in the  
"Centre. The Enemy were posted in Bodies intrench'd  
"within those Woods, and drawn up on the Opposite  
"Side of them in 2 Lines, those Lines being also in-  
"trench'd. At 8 in the Morning, the Cannon began  
"to Fire upon the Enemy, and the Left of the Prince  
"of *Savoy's* Army, joyn'd the Right of the Duke of  
"Marlborough. A little before 9, the Signal was given  
"for the Charge, which was made with the utmost  
"Bravery. After an Obstinate Dispute, the *British*  
"Troops, forc'd into the Enemy's Intrenchments; and  
"the Right of the Duke of Marlborough's Army,  
"march'd thro' the Woods with great Difficulty, for-  
"cing the Enemy to retire as they advanc'd. When we  
"had pierc'd quite thro', our FOOT, with that of  
"Prince *Eugene*, began to Form themselves on the Plain,  
"after being much divided, by Fighting thro' the  
"thickness of the Wood. The Duke of Marlborough  
"commanded a Halt, as soon as they came into the  
"Plain, and rode to Observe what had pass'd on his  
"Left, where the Troops of the States had Attack'd the  
"Enemy, in a Plain between the Woods of *Sart* and  
"Sansart. The Army of the States, had peirc'd the  
"first Intrenchment, with great Slaughter on their side  
"as well as on that of the Enemy, and had march'd on  
"to the Second: But, that being Guarded by *French*  
"Troops, they were forc'd to retire to their first Post.  
"The

" The Duke of *Marlborough* observing the great Loss ANNO  
 " which the *Dutch* Troops had sustain'd, order'd Lieute- 1709.  
 " nant-General *Withers*, to march with the Body under  
 " his immediate Direction to sustain them: But, upon  
 " farther Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-  
 " General had been Attack'd, and was actually engag'd  
 " with the Enemy, and that all things went well on the  
 " Right, his Grace thought fit rather to press on the  
 " Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion to-  
 " wards the Left in the Heat of the Action. Soon after,  
 " the Enemies Left, began to retire towards *Attich*, and  
 " draw off their Cannon from the Plain before *Bleron*;  
 " their Foot began also to break in the Centre: Where-  
 " upon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, order'd the Earl of  
 " *Orkney*, to Attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments  
 " on the Plains of *Bleron*, with Directions, if he suc-  
 " ceeded there, to Post himself in those Retrenchments,  
 " and cover our Horse as they should file off, thro' the  
 " Woods into the Plain, in Order to charge the Cavalry  
 " of the Enemy, which were there drawn up. This  
 " was executed with great Resolution and Success: But,  
 " before the Horse of the Allies, were all march'd into  
 " the Plain, and while they were yet forming themselves  
 " into Order of BATTLE, the *French* Horse retir'd by  
 " the Way of *Bavay*; and the Right of their Foot,  
 " which were Intrench'd on the Plains of *Bleron*, march'd  
 " off with great Precipitation, between the Source of the  
 " River *Honneau*, and the Wood *Sanfart*. The Duke  
 " of *Marlborough*, detach'd General *Buleau* to pursue the  
 " Enemy: Their Army now giving Way, from one  
 " Wing to the other, great Numbers of Prisoners and  
 " Wounded Men, immediately fell into our Hands.  
 " The Fight was very Obstinate and Bloody, and con-  
 " tinu'd till 12 at Noon, before we had forc'd the Ene-  
 " my into the Plain. We pursu'd them to the Defile  
 " of *Bavay*, where was made a very great Slaughter.  
 " When Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham* was dispatch'd, the  
 " Duke of *Marlborough* was encamp'd in the Field of  
 " BATTLE.

THE foregoing Relations, make it apparent, to any  
 Person who will judge impartially of this surprizing Act-  
 ion, that the Allies gain'd a very Remarkeable and Glori- Loss of the  
 ous Victory, altho' it was attended with the Loss of a- Consider-  
 bundance of Brave Men: For, the Fight was so very Ob- rates.  
 stinate, and the Slaughter so Great, that the Kill'd and

ANNO 1709. Wounded on both sides were Prodigious Numerous. The Allies own'd they had above 18000 (a) Men Slain or Disabled: And indeed, the Enemy were so advantageously Posted, that when the Battle was over, the Confederates wonder'd how they had Surmounted such incredible Difficulties. Prince *Eugene*, in the Beginning of the Action, was slightly Wounded: The Duke of *Marlborough* and Count *Tilly*, were during the whole Fight, on the Right and Left Wings; at the Head of the Troops, in the hottest of the Fire: The Field Deputies, animated the Soldiers all the while by their Presence: And, Monsieur *Goslinga*, had a Horse shot under him. Brigadier *Lalo*. Sir *Thomas Pendergrafs* (Colonel of a Regiment of Foot) Colonel *Rivet* of the Guards, Colonel *Cranstone*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckon'd among the Slain. The Duke of *Argyle* was in very great Danger, but escap'd unhurt: And, Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the beginning of the Action, receiv'd a very dangerous Wound by a Musket-Ball, that lodg'd it self near the Groin. There were several other Persons of Distinction both Kill'd and Wounded. For, in short, all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, shew'd in this Bloody BATTLE, as great Resolution, Bravery, and Firmness, as ever were known, or could be expected from Valiant Men. The *French* were very Industrious, in lessening and concealing their Loss; but, some private Accounts from their Army, make it appear, that they had about 540 Officers Kill'd on the Spot, and 1068 Wounded, besides 301 taken Prisoners: And, the Number of their private Men, Kill'd, Wounded, or Taken, was computed at near 15000. However, 'tis unquestionable that the Enemy suffer'd extreamly in this critical Action, as one may easily judge by the following LETTER, from an Officer of Distinction in their Army, dated from their Camp, between *Quesnoy* and *Valenciennes*, September 17th. 1709.

“IT

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(a) IN the Army of Prince EUGENE. Imperialists, 190 Kill'd: 328 Wounded. Danes, 534 Kill'd. 750 Wounded. Saxons, 196 Kill'd: 510 Wounded. Palatines, 86 Kill'd: 273 Wounded. Dutch, 711 Kill'd: 888 Wounded. Hessians, 135 Kill'd: 392 Wounded. Wirtemberghers, 132 Kill'd: 290 Wounded. Total, 1984 Kill'd: 3431 Wounded. In the Duke of Marlborough's Army. British, 575 Kill'd: 1281 Wounded. Prussians, 309 Kill'd: 894 Wounded. Hannoverians, 298 Kill'd: 1119 Wounded. Dutch, 2381 Kill'd: 6081 Wounded. Total: 3563 Kill'd: 9375 Wounded. Total of both Armies. 5547 Kill'd: And, 12806 Wounded.



" IT was the 11th Instant, between 7 and 8 o' th' Clock  
 " in the Morning, when the Army of the Allies at- A remarkable Letter about the Battle of Blaregnies.  
 " tack'd Ours, with so much Fury, that for 100 Years  
 " past, there had not been a more Bloody Action, than  
 " that which happen'd that Day, and will be Memora-  
 " ble to all Succeeding Ages,

" THE *English* began the Attack by the Woods of  
 " *Sart*, which we had fill'd with the Foot, and perfect-  
 " ly well Intrench'd; but, they met not with such Resist-  
 " ance as should have been made, since the Event of the  
 " Day depended much on the Success of that Attack.  
 " However, few of those who sustain'd it, escap'd: For,  
 " the Enemy were so Fierce and Bloody, that they  
 " hack'd in pieces whatever came in their Way, and  
 " even Dead Bodies, when their Fury found no more  
 " Living.

" THE *Dutch*, were not so lucky at our Right, be-  
 " cause all our Infantry did Wonders, and were not  
 " forc'd till after they had defended their Intrenchments,  
 " for 5 Hours with the most Violent Fire.

" IT is certain, the Enemy suffer'd extreamly on  
 " that side, being Repuls'd, and Broken several times:  
 " And, there it was that Heroical Actions were perfor-  
 " med.

" NEITHER the Advantage of the Ground, nor  
 " three Intrenchments one within another, were able to  
 " dishearten our Dreadful Enemies, whom we saw ad-  
 " vancing, all discover'd, not like MEN but DEVILS.  
 " Nor were discharges of 20 Peices of Cannon, that  
 " Fir'd directly at Once into their Battalions, able to  
 " break them, altho' they carried off whole Ranks.

" VALOUR shin'd on our side, as much as possible.  
 " The Generals did not spare themselves; and gave a  
 " good Example to the Troops, by a most extraordinary  
 " Obstinacy in not yielding the Victory, which we  
 " thought to be entirely Ours, when a great Body of  
 " the Enemy's Cavalry against the Centre of our Army  
 " was broke, and routed by the King's Household-  
 " Troops: But, the Enemy's Generals having put them-  
 " selves

ANNO 1709. " selves at their Head, brought them up again to the  
 " Charge, with so much Fury, that they soon after  
 " broke our Centre at the very same time, that our  
 " Right began to Yield to the Efforts of the Enemy's  
 " Left, and Ours to be driven from the Intrenchments  
 " in the Woods. Hereupon, VICTORY declar'd  
 " against Us, and we were forc'd to Yield to such terri-  
 " ble Efforts. Never were our Troops seen more ani-  
 " mated to do their Duty, nor Disposition better Order'd  
 " and Contriv'd, than that which the Mareschals *De*  
 " *Boufflers* and *Villars* made. But, when GOD does not  
 " Fight with Men, all is to no Purpose.

" THE King ought to be satisfisd with his Troops  
 " on this Occasion. The Enemy did undoubtedly lose  
 " the best part of their Infantry, and Ours suffer'd ex-  
 " tremely. We reckon, that we lost, at least, 7000  
 " Dead on the Field of BATTLE, and we have 10000  
 " Wounded.

" WE cannot yet dive into the true Reason, why the  
 " Enemy did not shew more Ardour in pursuing Us; but  
 " 'tis believ'd, it must be the Loss of their Infantry.  
 " We certainly made one of the finest Retreats, that  
 " was ever made in the Memory of Man, before a Vict-  
 " orious Army: But, 'tis certain also that the Enemy  
 " gave Us all the time for it, and pursu'd Us only for  
 " Form sake.

" THIS was, however, contrary to our Expecta-  
 " tion and Apprehension, since as I have said before,  
 " when the Enemy Broke Us in the Centre, between  
 " the 2 Woods, our Army was divided, the Right not  
 " being able to joyn the Left, because the Enemy form'd  
 " themselves immediately, as far as the Hedges of *Tas-*  
 " *nieres*: And, 'twas with Reason we fear'd that the  
 " Left would be surrounded, because it was first broken.  
 " It was not above half an Hour past 2, when the Fight  
 " ended, and the Enemy had still a great part of the Day  
 " left: But, we made a pretty good Use of the Time,  
 " since before the Sun was down, we had passed *Bavay*,  
 " and were consequently out of Danger.

" WE then perceiv'd that our Left, was not pursu'd  
 " any more than we on the Right, and that the Enemy  
 " were entirely satisfisd with the Field of BATTLE.

" In

“ In the mean time, we saw all their Horse on the Heights of *Tasnieres*, in the Form of a Crescent, and were still Ignorant of their Design towards 5 o’th’ Clock: But, having sent out for Intelligence, we had Advice that they halted there. This News gave Us indeed a great deal of Joy, since it gave Us likewise time to Breath.

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1709.



“ THE Enemy having taken no other Prisoners, but the Wounded that could not follow; and those, who being spent retir’d to *Bavay*. We reckon 1200 Officers Wounded, among whom are many of Distinction. The *Mareschal De Villars*, who by his extraordinary Valour gain’d much Glory in this Action, will have much ado to recover: But, *Guiche*, *Albergotti*, and several others are safe,

“ THE Troops of the King’s Household, have lost several Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums; but ’tis certain, they have perform’d, whatever could be expected from them. The *EUGENE*’s and *MARLBOROUGH*’s, ought to be very well satisfied with Us during that Day, since ’till then they had not met with Resistance worthy of them. They may say with Justice, that nothing can stand before them. And indeed, what shall be able to stem the rapid Course of those two Famous *HEROES*, if an Army of 100000 Men, of the best Troops, posted between two Woods, trebly Intrench’d, and performing their Duty as well as any Brave Men could do, were not able to stop them one Day? Will you not then own with Me, that They surpass all the *HEROES* of former Ages.

THE memorable Battle of *Blaregnies* being over, the Victorious Army was order’d to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battle; and on the 12th of September (N.S.) they return’d to their Old Camp at *Belian*. The same Day, the Allies were employ’d in Burying their Dead; and there having been a surprising Number of *French* Officers and Soldiers left Wounded in the Field of BATTLE, and in the Adjacent Villages, the Duke of *Marlborough* signified to the *Mareschal De Boufflers* and *Villars*, that those Persons might have leave to retire upon their Parole, to return when they were cur’d: And, that he would send

**ANNO** 1709. send Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with 200 Horse to *Bavay*, to make an Agreement about that Matter, with any General they would send with the like Number of Men. The Enemy accepted this Proposal; and they Order'd the Chevalier *De Luxemburgh* to meet Lieutenant General *Cadogan* at *Bavay*, in order to concert every thing for the Relief of the Wounded, and Burying of the Dead.

THE next Enterprize the Confederate Generals thought fit to go upon, was to lay Siege to the Important City of (a) **MONS**, the Capital of *Hainault*, and the Place, for the Preservation of which, the Enemy had hazarded the late Famous **BATTLE**; and who pretended still to give Us such a Disturbance, in that Undertaking, as would render the Event very Fatal to the Allies. However, they were resolv'd to prosecute their Designs with the utmost Vigour; and, having taken the Necessary Measures, to secure the March of the Artillery, and sent for all proper Materials for a **SIEGE**, the 19th of *September*, the Duke of *Marlborough* remov'd his Quarters to *Havre*. The Trenches were Open'd before the Place on the 25th, at two Attacks: One against the Gate of *Bertamont*, and the other against the Gate of *Havre*. Four Battalions and 2000 Workmen, were commanded for the former Attack; and two Battalions and 1000 Workmen for the latter. The Works were considerably advanc'd, and the Besiegers had in the first Attack, 3 Private Men Kill'd; and 1 Major, 1 Captain, and 54 Soldiers Wounded. They had in the Second, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns Kill'd; and 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, and 1 Subaltern Wounded; with about 40 Private Men Kill'd and Wounded. On the 26th, in the Afternoon, the Besieg'd made a Salley, at the Attack of *Havre*; and the Regiment of *Hill*, which was in the Trenches, was put at first into Disorder; but being sustain'd by a

*Prussian*

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(a) **MONS**, a very Large, Fine, Strong, and Rich City of the Low-Countries, the Marquisate of the Earldom of *Hainault*, in the County of *Mons*, or proper *Hainault*. It was taken in 1691, but surrender'd to the Spaniards, by the Peace of *Reswick*, 1697. It stands on the River *Troville*, nigh the *Haine*, 27 Miles South-West of *Brussels*, 33 North-East of *Cambray*, 37 West of *Namur*, 39 South of *Ghent*, 48 almost South of *Antwerp*, 48 almost East of *Arras*, 65 almost West of *Liege*, 120 North of *Paris*, and 128 almost South of *Amsterdam*. Longitude 23. 12. Latitude 50. 28.

*Prussian* Regiment, the Enemy were Repuls'd, and we had on that Occasion between 60 and 70 Men Kill'd and Wounded. That Night, the Trenches were reliev'd, by a Lieutenant-General with 4 Battalions, and 1000 Workmen, at the Attack of *Bertamont*, and by a Brigadier, with two Battalions, and 800 Workmen, at the Attack against the Gate of *Havre*. The same Day, they took the Redoubt of *NIMI*, found therein 2 Pieces of Cannon; and the Officer who commanded, with 1 Subaltern, and 25 Private Men, were made Prisoners of WAR. From the 26th to the 29th, the Besiegers continued to carry on their Approaches, as much as the Rainy Weather would Permit; finish'd their Batteries; and the 30th, the Artillery from *Brussels* being arriv'd; 32 Pieces of Cannon were brought to the Batteries, at the Attack of *Bertamont*; and 16 to that of *Havre*.

ANNO

1709.

ON the 1st of *October*, the Besiegers took a Horn-work and Redoubt, near the Park-Gate, which cover'd the Mills where the Besieg'd us'd to Grind their Corn: And, where 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, with about 50 Private Men, yielded themselves Prisoners of W A R. The 2d, they planted several other Pieces of Cannon upon their Batteries (notwithstanding they had very bad Weather) and continu'd to Fire from their Cannon and Mortars, insomuch, that on the 8th in the Morning, they Attack'd the Counterscarp of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*; and after half an Hour's Resistance, lodg'd themselves on the Cover'd Way, having had about 60 Men Kill'd and Wounded. Nothing very Remarkable Occur'd, till the 16th in the Morning, when 400 Grenadiers, sustain'd by 500 Fusiliers, and 700 Workmen, Attack'd the 2d Counterscarp of the Horn-Work at the Gate of *Havre*, which the Enemy quitted, after a short Resistance, on which, our Men made a good Lodgment, removing their Batteries to the Palisado's to Batter the Horn-Work in Breach. The same Day, the Besiegers began with a great Discharge of Bombs, and Grenado's, to attack the Horn-Work of *Bertamont*, whereby the Enemy were so much annoy'd, that when the Allies had mounted the Breach, they were surpris'd to find that the Enemy had quitted both the Ravelin and Horn-work, wherein they presently lodg'd themselves with inconsiderable Loss. On the 18th, they began at the Attack of *Bertamont*, to remove their Batteries into the Horn-Work,

The Allies  
take the first  
and second  
Counter-  
scarp.

ANNO 1709. Work, in order to batter the Bastions, and continued to Work on them with all possible Diligence. Next Morning, the Batteries began to Fire upon the Face of the Horn-Work, at the Gate of *Havre*, and continu'd to do so with very good Success till the 20th about Noon; when the Breaches being almost Practicable, and the Besiegers making all the Necessary Dispositions for an Attack, the Enemy beat a PARLEY, and desir'd to Capitulate. Whereupon, Hostages were exchange'd, and after some Debates, it was agreed, that the Gate of *Nimi* should be deliver'd up to the Allies that Evening; and that the Garrison should March out on the 23d: The *French* to be conducted to *Maubeuge*, and the *Spanish*, and *Bavarian* Troops to *Namur*.

The Garrison  
of Mons Cap-  
itulates.

THE Proposals made by the Besieg'd, for the Surrender of the Town of *MONS*, consisted of 22 Articles, which contain'd in General the Usual Demands, made by Garrisons on the like Occasions: The most Material Were. "THAT, they desir'd 8 Days Time to expect Relief: But were answer'd that they should deliver up the Gate of *Nimi*, on the 21st, and the Garrison march out on the 23d, at 8 in the Morning. They likewise desir'd the Usual Marks of Honour, with 20 Charges for every Soldier, 10 Pieces of Cannon, 4 Mortars, and Ammunition for 12 Charges: But the Cannon and Mortars were refus'd them, and only 6 Charges allow'd to each Man. They had the Necessary Waggons allow'd for their Baggage and Wounded Men, but at the Expence of the Garrison. They desir'd, besides other Prisoners taken of the Garrison, that those might likewise be return'd, who were taken endeavouring to throw themselves into the Town since it was Invested; but that was not Granted. They desir'd 10 Cover'd Waggons; but had no more than 4 allow'd; neither was it permitted that Deserters should March with the Garrison: And in respect to the Provisions demanded, 5 Days Provisions were granted to those who were to March to *NAMUR*, and 2 Days Allowance to those who went to *MAUBEUGE*. The Allies demanded on their side, that upon the Delivery of a Gate, all the Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition, should be faithfully given up to the Commissaries appointed for that Purpose, without any Embezzlement.

THESE

THESE Articles were sign'd on the 21st of *October*, about Ten o'th' Clock at Night, at the Prince of *Savoy's* Quarters, by that Prince, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States, and Monsieur *Grimaldi* (Governor of the Town) and the Confederate Troops took Possession of the Gate of *Nimi*, to the Number of 500. On the 23d, in the Morning, the Garrison of *MONS*, march'd out according to the Capitulation, with the Marks of Honour allow'd them by the Articles. They were not above 2000 Men, a great Number of *Walloons* and Others, having staid behind in the Town, to list themselves in the Service of the Allies. Count *Dhona* (who was appointed to command in that Place) march'd in at the same time, with a Detachment of the Troops that were to be there in Garrison that Winter.

ANNO

1709.

Mons Sur-render'd.

THE Season of the Year being so far advanc'd, together with the Scarcity of Forage, and the Difficulty of the Roads, which the wet Weather had render'd almost unpassable for the Artillery, put a Stop to any farther Operation of WAR this CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands*. And, the Winter-Quarters being settled, on the 26th of *October*, the Army pass'd the *Haisne*, in order to seperate, and march into their Respective Garrisons. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, went to the *Hague*, where they had several Conferences, with the Deputies of the States, and settled several Important Points, in Relation to the Operations of the next Campaign; and in one of these Conferences, Prince *Eugene* was pleas'd to deliver himself to this Purpose: "THAT, tho' there was Reason to hope, "that the Glorious Victory, and other great Advantages, obtain'd in the last Campaign, would induce the "Enemy to comply this Winter, with such Terms as "might secure a Good and Lasting P E A C E; to prevent thereby the Continuation of the WAR, and "save the great Charges they must be at to bring their "Army into the Field, the next Campaign: Yet, as "this was still Uncertain, there was an absolute Necessity to take in Time, and without any Delay, the Necessary Measures for coming into the Field early the "next Spring; in Order to Act with more Vigour than "ever, in case the Allies find it Necessary to continue "the WAR. That, it was a Matter of the highest "Importance, to make sufficient Magazines of Forage, "Corn,

The Confederate Army Separates.

Prince Eugene's Speech about Early Magazines.

ANNO

1709.



Generals  
appointed to  
Command in  
the Nether-  
lands.

“ Corn, Meal, and other Necessaries, in the most convenient Frontier Places, that the Troops might be “ Assembled, Subsisted, and put into a Condition to “ Act, as well before the Country afforded any Forage, “ as in the Summer. The Duke of *Marlborough* spoke likewise upon the same Head, and recommended with the utmost Earnestness, the Articles relating to the Magazines and Waggon, intimating, “ That being “ Oblig’d to go for *England*, he had left General *Cadogan*, who was empower’d to settle with the Council “ of State, the Contracts for the Subsistence of the “ Imperial and Palatine Troops, and other Affairs, “ which were to be regulated in Common, between “ *Great-Britain*, and the States. These Conferences having been reported to the States-General, their High-Mightinesses took the same into serious Consideration : And Directions forthwith were given for the Recruits, that no Time should be lost in that Important Conjunction. And, to prevent any Surprise from the Enemy during the Winter, the following GENERALS were order’d to continue in *Flanders*, and the Adjacent Countries. *Viz.* In the Conquests in *FLANDERS* : The Earl of *Albemarle*, Lieutenant-General *Murray*, and Major-General *Chanclos*. At *BRUSSELS*, the Lieutenants-General *Dompere*, Prince *William* of *Hesse*, Prince *D’Auvergne*, *Villate* and *Vanderbeck*. The Majors-General *Keppel*, *Ranck*, *Schmetteau*, and Quarter-Master-General *Ivoy*. At *MONS*, Lieutenant-General *D’hona* ; and the Majors-General *Els* and *Hamilton*. At *LIEGE*, Count *Tilly* ; the Lieutenants-General *Dopft*, *La Lecq*, and *Heyde* ; and the Majors-General *La Portail*, and the Prince of *Wirtembergh*. At *MALINES*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Earl of *Athlone*. At *LOUVAIN*, Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, and Major-General *Slippenbach*. And, at *MAZEIK*, Lieutenant-General *Wittinghoff*.





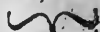
A

COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1710.



THE last Campaign has been so Remarkable by the Importance, as well as the Multiplicity and Variety of its Events, that it affords Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*: Not so much with respect to the Time it lasted, as to the Great and Numerous Military Actions

ANNO  
1710.



which have pass'd in it; and the signal Advantages (exceeding even all Expectation) which the Confederate Arms have Obtain'd. The Taking of *TOURNAY* and *MONS*, the Victory of *BLAREGNIES*, and other Memorable Conquests; together with the great Difficulties *France* was reduc'd to in 1709, made People believe that the present Year would produce a *PEACE*, such as the High Allies had propos'd to themselves, which might secure a General Tranquility in *Christendom*: And, as upon the earnest Instances of

Y

*France,*

**ANNO** 1710. *France*, the Conferences for settling the Preliminaries were renew'd, many were of Opinion, that this Grand Affair would be adjust'd, before the Opening of the **CAMP AIGN**. The Quality of the Persons sent on the Part of *France*, to manage those Conferences, and the Solemn Assurances given on the Part of the *French* Court, that the most Christian King consented to all the Preliminary Articles, except the 37th, for which they had an Equivolent to Propose, render'd this Opinion very Probable : But, the Event demonstrated, that **P E A C E** (or at least, such a **P E A C E**, as the Allies design'd for the Good of all *Europe*) was very far from the Thoughts of that Prince,

The French  
propose a  
new Treaty  
of Peace.

The French  
Plenipoten-  
tiaries come  
to Geertruy-  
denberg.

**THE** Town of *Geertruydenberg*, being appointed for these Conferences, the Mareschal *D'Uxelles*, and the Abbot of *Polignac* (Plenipotentiaries of *France*) arriv'd there the 10th of *March* (N.S.) being met at *Moordye*, by Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, Deputies of the States, who were to manage the Conferences on the part of the Allies. They had the same Day a Conference together; but instead of an Equivolent for the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, as it was promis'd by their Court, for securing the Restoration of the *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Austria*, they propos'd a Seperate Treaty for *France*, with a Promise that they would not Assist the Duke of *Anjou*. This Proposal of the *French*, being communicated to the Ministers of the High-Allies, at the *Hague*; they were immediately sensible, that the *French* had no other Design in these Negotiations, than to divide them; and that these Conferences would break up without any Success. However, it was resolv'd to continue them, that the *French* might not have a Pretence to charge the Allies with the Continuation of the **WAR**, as they had often attempted, in order to encourage their own People, and create some Uneasiness amongst the Subjects of their Enemy's, which was certainly their Intention, as it evidently appear'd some time after. The said Plenipotentiaries and Deputies, had several other Conferences together, which would be too tedious to insert here; and we must content our selves to Observe, that the Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, which they reduc'd to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subsidies they offer'd towards the Charges of the **WAR**, for obliging that Prince to quit the *Spanish* Throne,

Throne, supposing all along a Seperate P E A C E with *ANNO*  
*France*, and the continuation of the W A R to conquer *Spain* and the *Indies*, contrary to the first Foundation of  
the Negotiations, which was the Restoration of the same to the House of *Austria*; the Allies insisted upon a  
Positive Declaration of *France*, about that essential Point: Without which, they judg'd it to no Purpose to  
continue the said Conferences. The *French* being thus brought to a Necessity to declare their Mind, broke off  
the Conferences, and their Plenipotentiaries wrote a long Letter to the Pensionary *Heinsius*, dated the 20th of *July*, 1710. Wherein they endeavour'd to justify the  
Conduct of their Court, and the Negotiations; and boldly charg'd the ALLIES (particularly the *Dutch*) with the continuation of the W A R; telling their Pensionary in plain Terms, That, their longer Stay at *GEERTRUYDENBERG*, would be to no Purpose; seeing, that those who Govern'd the Republick, thought it their Interest to make the W A R depend upon an impossible Condition: And, that their King left it to the Judgment of all the World, and even of the People of *England* and *Holland*, to distinguish who were the true Authors of the Continuance of so Bloody a W A R. Which Obviates (as hath been already observ'd) that the chief Designs of the *French*, was to create Uneasiness, if not an Insurrection, amongst the Subjects of the Maritime Powers, who has contributed so large a Share to the Charges of the W A R. But this, and their other dishonourable Intentions, together with their false Arguments, to throw a Veil over the same, were clearly discover'd in a Resolution of the States-General (dated *July* 27th) wherein they laid open all the secret Steps of the said Negotiations, the Artifices of the *French* to divide the Allies; and in short, that it undeniably appear'd, by the Success of the said Conferences, that the Enemy had no sincere Intention to Treat earnestly of P E A C E, nor to restore *Spain* and the *Indies*: And that having broken off the Conferences, the Allies were under an indispensable Necessity to continue the W A R, till they had obtain'd the Aim they had propos'd to themselves. Thus vanish'd away the Conferences of *GEERTRUYDENBERG*, which was set on Foot at the earnest Desire of the *French*, not in Order to procure a P E A C E, but only to try whether it would be possible to divide the Allies, and at the same time, to dispose their own People patiently to

*Proposals for a Partition of the Spanish Monarchy rejected by the Allies.*

*The Conferences broke off.*

*Resolution of the States thereupon.*

ANNO 1710. bear with the additional heavy Taxes they did then intend to lay upon them, as they have actually done since.

*The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene set out for the Army.*

*Mortaigne surrenders to the Allies.*

*Retaken by the French.*

*And taken a second time by the Allies.*

THESE Conferences did not Retard the Preparations of the Allies, which was doubtless another Design of the *French* in the Insincere Negotiations of PEACE: But, on the contrary, the Necessary Dispositions being made for taking the Field before the Enemy, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, set out the 15th of *April* for *Tournay*; near which Place, the Confederate Troops (Quarter'd on the *Maëze*, *Brabant*, and *Flanders*) were order'd to Rendezvous. The Day before, the Earl of *Albemarle* (Governour of *Tournay*) in concert with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, caus'd an Attack to be made on the Castle of *MORTAIGNE*, which was perform'd with so much Success, that the Garrison (consisting of a Captain, 4 Subalterns, 5 Sergeants, and 65 Private Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR: But, the next Morning, the Enemy retook that Post, with about 60 Men. Whereupon, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and General *Cadogan*, were resolv'd to make themselves Masters of it a second time; and caus'd it to be Attack'd the 18th, by 600 Men of the Garrison of *Tournay*: And, tho' the *French* Garrison (which consisted of 4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, several Serjeants, and 200 Grenadiers) were assisted in the Defence of the Place, by 12 or 15 Galliots from *Conde*; yet, the Confederate Troops, being supported by a Detachment from the Body of Count *Feltz*, and favour'd by the Cannon they had Planted on the Heights of *Munde*, the Enemy were oblig'd again, to surrender Prisoners of WAR. The Allies considering the great Convenience and advantageous Scituation of that Post, left therein 200 Men, and 4 Pieces of Cannon.

THE *French* had all the Winter been strengthening their Lines, for covering *Doway*, and other Frontier Towns, and boasted that they were Impregnable; but not being able to supply their Troops with Provisions, and especially Forage for their Horse, the two Confederate Generals, with Count *Tilly*; and Monsieur *De Claerbergen* (one of the States Deputies) made all the Necessary Dispositions for advancing towards the Enemy's LINES: And, in order thereto, the Army began their March the 20th, in the Afternoon, in two Columns;





Columns : The Right, commanded by the Duke of *ANNO*  
*Marlborough* to *Pont-a-Vendin*, and the rest by Prince *1710.*  
*Eugene* to *Pont-Oby*, on the *Deule*. This March was so  
well Contriv'd, and so Sudden, that notwithstanding the  
great Preparations, the *French* had made for fortifying  
and defending their Lines; the *Chevalier De Luxem-*  
*bourg*, being for that Purpose encamp'd with about  
4000 Men near *St. Amand*, and the *Mareschal De Mon-*  
*tesquiou*, having assembled about 40 Battalions, and 60  
Squadrons, near *Lens* and *Bethune* : Yet, the next Day,  
in the Morning, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and Lieu-  
tenant-General *Cadogan*, with a Detachment of 15 Bat-  
talions and 50 Squadrons from the Duke of *Marlbo-*  
*rough's* Column, enter'd those LINES at *Pont-a-Ven-*  
*din*, without any Opposition. The few Troops they  
had therein, for the Defence of that Post, retir'd with-  
out Firing a Gun; and the Battalions and Squadrons  
that the *French* had Posted near *Lens* and *Bethune*, made  
likewise their Retreat; Partly towards *Arras*, and Partly  
towards *Doway*. The Allies thereupon, having laid  
Bridges over the *Scarpe*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-*  
*Cassel*, was detach'd with 12 Squadrons to fall upon  
their Rear : But, they broke down so many Bridges,  
and retir'd so fast, that his Highness could not put his  
Designs in Execution, and only took a few Prisoners.  
The Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, pass'd the  
*Scarpe*, on the 22d at Night, encamping his Right  
near *Vitri*, on the same River, and his Left at *Gouy* :  
But his Grace took his Quarters at the Extremity of his  
Left at *Gouleffin*. The Army under Prince *Eugene*, re-  
main'd on the other side of the River to Invest (a) *DO-*  
*WAY*, the Siege whereof was resolv'd upon; and for  
that Purpose Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, march'd on  
the 23d in the Morning, to take Post at *Pont-a-Rache*,  
and other Detachments were made to open a Commu-  
nication over the lower *Scarpe* with *Lisle* and *Tournay*.  
The Enemy quitted *St. Amand*, *Marchienne*, and the  
Abby of *Hafnon* below *Doway*, and their Army retir'd  
towards *Cambray*, upon the News that the Confederates  
Y 3 had

The Allies  
force the  
French Lines.

The Allies  
prepare to  
Besiege Do-  
way.

(a) *DOWAY* (or *DOVAY*) a strong City of the Low - Countries,  
in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of *Doway*.  
An University, subject to the French, and taken by them in 1667. It stands  
on the River *Scarpe*, between *Artois* and *Hainault*, 13 Miles almost North  
of *Cambray*, 15 almost East of *Arras*, and 35 West of *Mons*. Longitude  
22. 12. Latitude 50. 24.

ANNO had pass'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry*. The same Day, both  
 1710. Armies made a Motion to Invest *DOWAY*: That  
 under Prince *Eugene*, reaching from *Vitry* on the *Scarpe*,  
 Doway In- to *Pont-Oby*; and that under the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 vested. from the other side of the *Scarpe*, over against *Vitry*, to  
*Pont-a-Rache*, on the lower *Scarpe*. The 24th was spent  
 in laying several Bridges below and above *Doway*, on  
 the *Scarp*, and the Canal; and on the 25th, they began  
 to Work on the Lines of Circumvallation. The 26th,  
 they continu'd the same, and the *Prussian* Troops, com-  
 manded by the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*, arriv'd near  
 the Camp. Monsieur *Vegelin de Claerbergen* (Deputy of  
 the Council of State) went to *Tournay* and *Lisle*, to give  
 the Necessary Orders for the speedy Transporting Fo-  
 rage, and other Provisions to the Army. The Line of  
 Circumvallation being in great Forwardness, both Ar-  
 mies made a Motion the 28th; and the Duke of *Marl-  
 borough* took up his Quarters in the Abbey of *Flines*,  
 near *Pont-a-Rache*. The 29th, they continued to per-  
 fect the Line of Circumvallation, and Detachments  
 were made for securing the March of the Artillery from  
*Lisle* and *Tournay*. The 30th, the Troops were provi-  
 ded with a great Number of Fascines, Gabions, &c.  
 in order to Attack *DOWAY*.

The Allies take the Ca- ON the 1st of May, 800 Men were detach'd from  
 stle of Pig- Prince *Eugene's* Army, to Attack the Castle of *Pignon-  
 nonville.* ville; near *Fort-Scarpe* (which would have disturb'd the  
 Besiegers in their Approaches) and after an Hour's Re-  
 sistance, the Garrison (consisting of about 100 Men)  
 surrender'd Prisoners of WAR. At the same Time, the  
 Necessary Preparations for the Attack of *DOWAY*  
 being made, 40 Battalions were appointed for that Ser-  
 vice, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-  
 Dessau*, and the Prince of *Nassau-Friesland* (both Gene-  
 rals of the Foot) with 4 Lieutenants-General, 8 Ma-  
 jors-General, and 8 Brigadiers: And, on the 4th at  
 The Trenches Night, the Trenches were open'd at two Attacks on  
 Open'd. the North side of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of  
*Ocre* and *Esquerchien*, with so much Precaution and  
 Regularity, that the Men were cover'd before they  
 were perceiv'd from the Town; so that all the Fire the  
 Enemy then made prov'd Ineffectual. The Siege was  
 carried on in the usual Methods; till the 7th, when  
 about 10 at Night, the Besieg'd, to the Number of  
 3000 Foot (most Grenadiers) and 200 Dragoons, made  
 a Vigo-



a Vigorous Salley, under the Command of the Duke of *ANNO*  
*Mortemar*, against the Left Attack, commanded by the 1710.  
Prince of *Nassau*; put the Workmen into great Disorder, and levell'd some Paces of the Paralell. Colonel *Sutton's* Regiment suffer'd very much, being the first that supported the Workmen; but *Mackartney's*, and some other Regiments coming up to their Relief, the Enemy were repuls'd with considerable Loss, and pursu'd to their Counterscarpe. The Besiegers had above 300 Men Kill'd or Wounded upon this Occasion, and among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel *Gledhill*, who was taken Prisoner.

The Besieg'd  
make a Sal-  
ley.

BY this time, the Enemy's Troops began to assemble *The French*  
in different Bodies, near *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Arras*, *Cam-*  
*bray*, *Landrecy*, and behind the River *Somme*; and Ma- *Forces Assem-*  
reschal *Villars* (whom the French Court had appointed *ble.*  
to command their Forces in the Netherlands) being arri-  
ved at *Peronne*, on the 14th of May, The Confederate  
Generals receiv'd Advice, that he design'd to pass the  
*Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*, in Order to ad-  
vance towards the Allies. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* and  
the Duke of *Marlborough*, gave Directions the 15th, for  
the marking a Field of Battle on the Plains towards *Val-*  
*enciennes*; provided the Enemy should attempt to relieve  
*Doway* on that side. On the 17th of May, in the Mor- *The Besieg'd*  
ning, the Besieg'd made a second Salley, with 9 Compa- *make several*  
nies of Grenadiers, and a Detachment of Dragoons up- *Salley's.*  
on the Left: But Colonel *Preston* (who commanded there)  
gave them so warm a Reception, that upon the 1st firing of  
his Men, the Enemy retir'd with Precipitation. The 21st,  
at Night, the Besieg'd made another Salley on the Left,  
wherein several Men were Kill'd on both sides; and not-  
withstanding they were disappointed, they made a 4th At-  
tempt on the Trenches the 23d at Night: But, the Besie-  
gers who had Notice of it, having Kill'd about 20 of their  
Men, upon the first Discharge, the rest retir'd in great  
Confusion. During these Transactions before *Doway*,  
Mareschal *Villars*, set out from *Peronne* the 19th of May,  
and arriv'd the same Day at *Cambray*, where he held a *The French*  
Grand Council of W A R, in which it was resolv'd, *Generals*  
forthwith to assemble the French Army, in Order to at- *hold a Coun-*  
tempt the Relief of *Doway*. Accordingly, Mareschal *cil of W A R.*  
*Villars*, sent Expresses to some Reinforcements, that were  
commanded to joyn him from the *Upper-Rhine*, to ad-  
vance with all possible Expedition; and having drawn  
together

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1710.



The French  
advance to  
Attack the  
Confede-  
rates.

But Retire  
upon their  
Approach.

together all his Troops, pass'd the *Scheld* the 22d, and encamp'd with his Right near *Bouchain*, and his Left at *Ribecour*. Upon Advice of this Motion, the Duke of *Marlbrough* and Prince *Eugene*, thought fit to alter the Disposition of their Forces, except 30 Battalions left at the Siege, and 12 Squadrons at *Pont-a-Rache*. The 24th, all the Cavalry of my Lord Duke's Army, march'd over the *Scarp*, and took their former Camp near *Goulesfin*; and, the next Day, the Infantry mov'd the same Way, encamping with the Right, over against *Vitry*, and the Left near *Arleux*. At the same time, Prince *Eugene* made a Motion with his Army, placing his Right at *Ise-les-Esquerchien*: By which Scituation, the Confederate Troops were ready to repair immediately to either of the Fields of Battle already mark'd out, according to the next Motions of the Enemy; for which Purpose, Roads were made for the Armies to March in 4 Columns either Way. The 25th, Bridges were laid in several Places over the *Scarpe*, which parted the two Armies, for the more easy Communication of the Troops; and the same Day, upon Advice that the Enemy were in Motion, all the Troops were order'd to be in a Readiness to March. From the 25th, to the 29th, both Armies made several Motions, and on the 30th, the *Dutch* Infantry, under Count *Tilly*, was order'd to joyn the Duke of *Marlbrough's* Army; which was by this time Re-inforc'd, by the Arrival of the *Prussians*, *Palatines*, and *Hessians*, and the recalling of several Detachments. Upon Intelligence, that *Mareschal Villars* had positive Orders from Court to venture a Battle, the Expectation of a sudden Engagement increas'd on both sides, and that General (who was encamp'd with his Right at *Roguelincourt*, near *Arras*, and his Left at *St. Eloy*) advancing with his Troops in Order of Battle, the Confederate Generals repair'd to their Respective Posts: The Cannon was plac'd on the Batteries that defended the Avenues to their Camp, and all other Necessary Dispositions were made to receive them: *Mareschal Villars*, with a great Detachment advanc'd some time after within Musket-shot of the Confederates Grand-Guard, and took a view of the Army, and its Scituation: But, instead of attacking them, (as he had so confidently given out in the Morning) he march'd Back, and joyn'd the Centre of his Army, and encamp'd between *Noyelles* *Scus Lens*, and the Heights of *St. Laurenes*: So the Confederates judging thereby that he did not design to Attack

Attack them, but only to retard the **SIEGE**, sent the **Troops** back which they had drawn from before **DOWAY**; and those under General *Fagel*, return'd into the Lines on the other side of the *Scarpe*. And to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy, Orders were given to joyn the several Redoubts in the Front of the Camp, by a Line to extend from *Montignon* to *Vitri*, which was finish'd on the last of *May*.

**ANNO**

1710.



**THE** Siege of **DOWAY**, (which by all these Motions, had been Retarded) was carried on with all imaginable Vigour; notwithstanding, the many Obstacles the Allies met with in their Approaches, both from the Difficulty of the Ground, and the Resolute Defence of the Garrison. On the 29th of *May*, the Besieg'd made a 5th Sally on the Right Attack, and penetrated into the Trenches: But, after an Obstinate Engagement, they were repuls'd with the Loss of 25 Officers, and about 100 Private Men. The next Day, a Party of the Garrison of *Fort-Scarpe*, made a Sally, and advanc'd to *Pont-a-Rache*, with a Design to Intercept the Bread-Waggons of the Allies: But, Colonel *Caldwel*, (who Commanded there with 300 Dragoons) Vigorously repuls'd them, tho' he had the Misfortune of being Wounded in one of his Arms. The last Day of *May*, the Besieg'd made a Vigorous Salley; burnt several Villages; took part of the Equipage of General *Fagel*, and return'd into the Town, with a good Number of Cattle,

*The Siege of  
Doway con-  
tinued.*

**THE** Besieg'd continued to defend their Out-works with the utmost Obstinacy: But, notwithstanding their frequent Salleys and Mines, on the 5th of *June*, the Allies made two Lodgments on the Glacis of the Counter-scarpe at the Right Attack; as also Lodgments on the Right and Left of the Left Attack of the Counter-scarpe of the Ravelins, and fir'd briskly from the Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, to drive the Enemy from their Traverses. The 10th, in the Morning, the Allies fir'd from 5 Pieces of Cannon into the Cover'd-Way, and continued the Saps, which went on but slowly, by Reason of the Prodigious Fire of the Enemy: However the Besiegers in the Night, between the 14th and 15th, perfected a Lodgment on the Cover'd-Way at the Right-Attack, and repair'd the Damages their Works receiv'd at the Left, by the great Number of Bombs that were thrown into them. On the 16th at 4 in the Morning, the

**ANNO** the Besiegers began to Fire against the Ravelins from a  
 1710. Battery of 7 Pieces of Cannon, and made a Line of  
 Communication on the Left Attack: They sprung like-  
 wise 2 Mines that Night at the Right Attack, with so  
 much Success, that the Enemy abandon'd all their Places  
 of Arms, and the Besiegers made good Lodgments at  
 both Attacks. After this, they brought several Pieces  
 of Cannon on their Batteries, and fir'd so effectually,  
 that the Breaches in the Ravelins being judg'd wide  
 enough, and all things being in a Readiness to Storm  
 both of them, by the 19th, the Troops commanded for  
 the Assault, perform'd that Service with abundance of  
 Bravery; but met with so Vigorous a Resistance, that a  
 great many Men were Kill'd on both sides. On the  
 23d, at Night, the Prince of *Anhalt*, having caus'd the  
 Necessary Dispositions to be made for attacking the 2  
 Ravelins at the Right Attack, they Storm'd the same  
 the 24th, at 3 in the Morning, and lodg'd themselves  
 thereon, after a small Resistance. Soon after, the En-  
 emy sprung 2 Mines, under the Ravelin of the Right,  
 whereby the Besiegers lost some Workmen: However,  
 they enlarg'd the Lodgments and Communication at the  
 Left. At length the Garrison being brought to the last  
 Extremity, on the 25th, at 2 in the Afternoon, beat a  
 Parley, and offer'd to Capitulate for the Town only,  
 without including *FORT-SCARPE*: But this being  
 refus'd, they sent Hostages to both Attacks, who were  
 conducted to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters; where  
 being again told, that no Capitulation could be granted  
 to the Town, without including *Fort-Scarpe*, on the  
 26th, in the Morning, Monsieur *Albergotti* signify'd that  
 he was willing to surrender that *FORT* with the Town,  
 provided he might have Liberty to remove all the Pro-  
 visions and Ammunition that were therein. This Pre-  
 tension Occasion'd a Conference in Prince *Eugene's* Quar-  
 ters, where it was agreed that the Garrison of *Fort-  
 Scarpe*, should be allow'd to March out, with 2 Cannon,  
 2 Cover'd-Waggons, 20 Others, and 2 Days Provisions:  
 But, they were to leave their Muskets in the Magazine.  
 So the Capitulation for the TOWN and *FORT-SCARPE*,  
 were sign'd on the 26th, by the Princes of *Savoy* and  
*Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the States on one  
 Part; and Monsieur *Albergotti* on the other, after 52  
 Days Open Trenches.

The Garrison  
 of Doway  
 beats a Par-  
 ley.

The Capitu-  
 lation sign'd.

PURSUANT

PURSUANT to this Capitulation, a Gate of the **Town** call'd *Morel*, and the Out-works of *Fort-Scarpe*, were deliver'd up to the Confederate Troops, on the 27th of *June*, the Commissioners appointed to take Possession of the Magazines, and see the Mines that were to be discover'd by the Garrison. On the 29th, about 10 in the Morning, Monsieur *Albergotti*, with his Garrison march'd out of *DOWAY*, which amounted to no more than 4527 Men: And, 5 *Dutch* Battalions, and 1 *Saxon* march'd into the Place, of which, Lieutenant-General *Hompesch* took Possession, as Governor. Brigadier *Des Roques* (Engineer-General of the States) was also made Governor of *Fort-Scarpe*, and took Possession of it at the same time. The Allies found in the Place, 40 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, 200 of Iron, 8 Mortars, with Ammunition and small Arms; but a very slender stock of Provisions. When the Confederate Generals went into the Town to view it, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States, were severally Complimented by the University in a Body, after the following Manner.

## MY LORD

“ WE come to Assure your Highness of our most humble Respects, and of the Inviolable Fidelity, we shall have towards our new Sovereign. 'Tis with much Joy and Justice that we pay You our Devoirs. We cannot sufficiently respect a Sovereign Prince of the Empire, a Duke, a *Generalissimo* of the Armies of *Great-Britain*: A Heroe whose Victories and Conquests have amaz'd the World! *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*, are MY LORD, Eye-Witnesses of your Heroick Actions. You have beaten your Enemies at *Hochstet*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenard*, and *Blaregnies*: You have forc'd Lines in *Germany*, which seem'd Impenetrable; and in *Brabant*, you have broken into Others by a singular Conduct, in the sight of a Powerful Army which you put into Confusion: You have conquer'd the Countrey of *Liege*, the *Spanish Guelderland*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and part of *Hainault*. You go from Conquest to Conquest, and the least Step you advance farther, you Subdue a whole Kingdom! We do not compare You, MY LORD, with Heroes of Antiquity, whose Great Actions were Sully'd with all Manner of Vices. You are a Heroe, Wise, Moderate, Just, Gracious, Generous, and equally averse

The Speech  
of the Chan-  
cellor of the  
University of  
Doway to  
the Duke of  
Marlbo-  
rough.

“to

ANNO " to Cruelty and Debauchery. No wonder then, that  
 1710. " the EMPEROR has made You a Prince of the  
 ~~~~~ " Empire: That the QUEEN of *Great-Britain* has  
 " conferr'd the highest Honours, and Multiply'd Fa-  
 " vours upon You: That Her PARLIAMENTS  
 " have given You all possible Proofs of Esteem and Af-  
 " fection: And, that the *FRENCH* themselves, have,  
 " upon a Thousand Occasions, proclaim'd Your Praises.  
 " We should never have done, MY LORD, should  
 " we enter into a more particular Survey of all your  
 " Heroick Actions, and Your admirable Qualities; but  
 " we must consider that we ought not to detain too long,  
 " a Prince, whose Moments are so Precious. Give Us  
 " Leave only to desire the Protection of your Highness  
 " for our UNIVERSITY, which stands in great  
 " Need of it. We might in a Revolution, be expos'd  
 " to some Storm, inconsistent with that Peace and Tran-  
 " quility, which are so Necessary to make the SCI-  
 " ENCES flourish: But, we shall have no Cause to  
 " entertain any Fear, if you are pleas'd to grant Us the  
 " Favour we most humbly Ask. We shall be infinitely  
 " Oblig'd to You, MY LORD, for it; and shall Of-  
 " fer up our Prayers to GOD, for the Queen of *Great-*  
 " *Britain*, Your Highness, and Happy Success to all  
 " Your Enterprizes.

MAY it please Your most Serene HIGHNESS  
 of SAVOY.

*The Speech  
 of the Chan-  
 cellor of the  
 University of  
 Doway to  
 Prince Eu-  
 gene.*

" WE come to make our humble Submission to  
 " your most Serene Highness, and to assure you  
 " of the inviolable Fidelity, which we shall have for  
 " our new Sovereign. Our Fathers (of whom several  
 " are still alive) have been very Faithful to the House  
 " of *Austria*: We have been so to the most Christian  
 " King, and it shall be the same with Respect to our  
 " new Master.

" WE should with Pleasure have set forth the Rea-  
 " sons, MY LORD, which induce Us to pay our Re-  
 " spects to You, Your Royal Birth, Your Victories,  
 " Your Conquests, and all your good Qualities, which  
 " are Famous all the World over, had been our  
 " THEME: We had represented You, without Flat-  
 " tery, as an Incomparable Heroe; but we Understand,  
 " Your most Serene Highness, cannot endure either Ha-  
 " rangue or Complement, wherein Your Praises are set  
 " forth

“ forth. Suffer Us, at least, to Demand the Honour  
“ of Your Protection for our UNIVERSITY, which  
“ was founded by one of the Greatest Kings in the  
“ World, from whom You are descended, MY LORD,  
“ by *Catherine Michaela* of *Austria*, the Daughter of  
“ *Philip II.* King of *Spain*. We hope you will be  
“ pleas'd to Grant it Us; the rather, because we know,  
“ that you take an extraordinary Delight in the Scien-  
“ ces, and that there are scarce any good Books, of HIS-  
“ TORY or RELIGION, but You have Read them  
“ with Pleasure. We shall be infinitely Oblidg'd to  
“ You, MY LORD, for it. We shall put up Prayers  
“ to Heaven for Your Health, for that of the Emperor,  
“ and for the happy Success of all Your Enterprizes.

ANNO

1710.

## MY LORDS.

“ THE more the University of *Doway* considers the  
“ Birth and Happy Progress of your Triumphant  
“ Republick, the more we find our selves engag'd to  
“ Admire, the Superiour Genius, that Governs it, with  
“ so much Glory and Success. Who would have belie-  
“ ved, MY LORDS, that your Republick was Esta-  
“ blish'd, to be one Day the most Powerful Support of  
“ the most August House of *Austria*, and to secure to her  
“ the great Number of tottering Crowns, which she has  
“ always worn with Distinction? So great a Work,  
“ cannot receive its finishing Stroke, but by Men of so  
“ rare a Merit as Your Excellencies. The Town of  
“ *DOWAY*, has been some time under another Master:  
“ But, the UNIVERSITY has never forgot, even  
“ for one Moment, the infinite Advantages it receiv'd  
“ from *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, its Glorious Founder.  
“ Your Excellencies will easily judge by these Declara-  
“ tions, that You may promise Your selves any thing,  
“ from the Inviolable Fidelity and Affection of the Uni-  
“ versity, for their High-Mightinesses Service. We hope  
“ Your Excellencies will not refuse it, the Honour of  
“ your Powerful Protection, which it makes bold to de-  
“ mand of you, but with the Submission and Respect  
“ due to Illustrious Persons, who render their Republick  
“ so Venerable for its Justice, Valour, Moderation, and  
“ Plenty, that it may justly be called the Wonder, and  
“ the ROME of our Age.

*The Speech  
of the Chan-  
cellor of the  
University of  
Doway to the  
States-De-  
puties.*

THE *French* (according to their usual Custom) very  
much magnified, the Loss the Allies sustain'd in the  
“ Siege *Doway.*

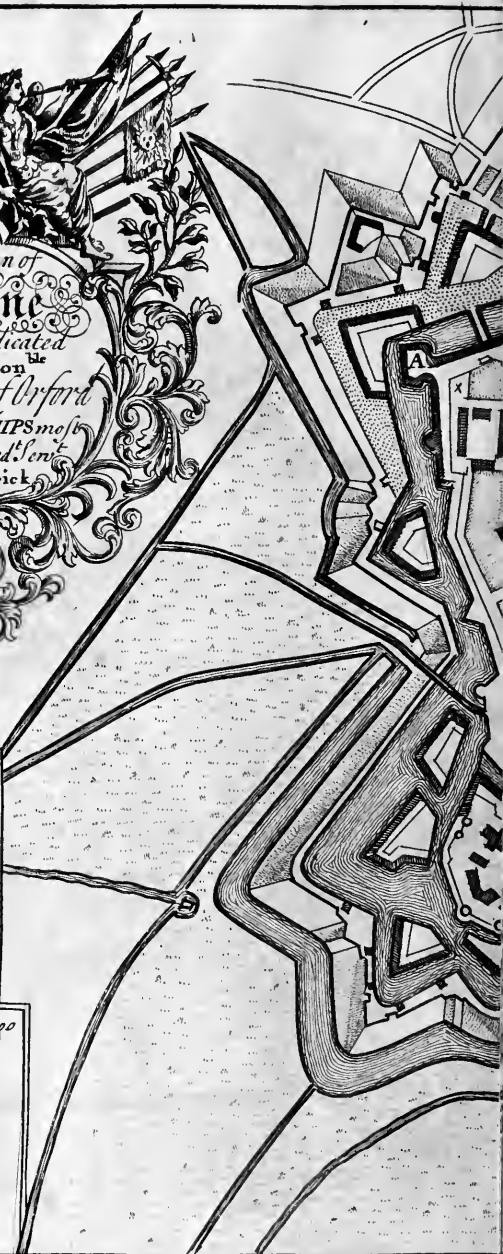
*The Loss of  
the Confede-  
rates before*



- Explanation*
- A *Bastion of the New Gate*
  - B *Bastion of Vieille porte*
  - C *Bastion of the River*
  - D *Bastion of S<sup>t</sup> Ignatius*
  - E *Bastion of Recollects*
  - F *Bastion of the H. Spirit*

100 200 300

A Scale of 300 Yards









*Schuylenburgh* (General of the *Saxons*) and the other, by *ANNO*  
*Baron Fagel* (General of the *Dutch* Infantry) and the 1710.  
Cavalry were commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wood*.  
The Trenches were open'd on the 23d of *July*, at Night; *The Trenches open'd.*  
and the Works considerably advanc'd without any Loss.  
On the 24th, the Garrison made a Vigorous Salley,  
which Occasion'd a sharp Dispute, that ended in the  
Loss of about 100 Men, on each side, and about the  
same Number Wounded. The Artillery being Arriv'd,  
began to Play the first of *August* (the Besiegers having  
found means to drain the Innundation, in which the  
chief Strength of the Place consist'd) till the 27th;  
when having taken the Counterscarp Sword in Hand,  
and made every thing ready for a General Storm,  
*Monfieur Du Puy Vauban* (Nephew to the late famous  
Engineer of that Name) who commanded there, bear  
a Parley on the 28th, and desir'd to Capitulate. *Bethune Ca-*  
stages being exchang'd, an Officer was sent to the *pitulates.*  
Grand Army, to give Notice of it to the Duke of  
*Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*. Whereupon, those  
Princes went to the Camp of the Besiegers on the 29th,  
on which Day the Articles were Sign'd, and a Gate deli-  
ver'd up to the Allies the same Day. On the 31st, the *And Surren-*  
Garrison March'd out, with the Usual Marks of Ho- *ders.*  
nour, to the Number of about 700 Men, to be con-  
ducted to *St. Omer*, having lost near 2000 during the  
Siege; and the Allies put 3 Battalions into the Town,  
under the Command of Major-General *Keppel*; Bro-  
ther to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

DURING the Siege of *Bethune*, on the 31st of *The French*  
*July*, *Mareschal Villars*, with his Army, march'd out *pretend to*  
of their Intrenchments, and positively declar'd that he *Attack the*  
would Attack the Confederates, and endeavour to raise *Allies.*  
the Siege. Hereupon, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marl-*  
*borough* form'd their Armies in Order of Battle, and  
recall'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who  
with a strong Detachment, was Posted between *Lens*  
and *La-Bassée*, to secure the Convoys from *Lisle* and  
*Tournay*: And, on the 1st of *August*, the Duke of *But did not*  
*Marlborough* advanc'd with a Detachment to Observe *Attempt it.*  
the *French* Army, who, instead of making Preparations  
for a Battle, were industriously casting up a new Line  
and Intrenchments, for the better Security of their  
Troops. On the 24th of *August*, in the Morning, the  
Right-Wing of Prince *Eugene's* Army, Forag'd in the  
Front

ANNO Front towards St. Pol, near the Enemy's Camp, under  
 1710. a Guard of 500 Horse, and 1000 *Danish* and *Hessian*  
 Foot. Mareschal *Villars* having Notice of it the Night  
 before, detach'd 30 Squadrons under the Command of  
 the Count *De Broglie*, to Attack the Foragers, and in  
 Order to be an Eye-Witness of that Enterprize, he fol-  
 low'd in Person, and arriv'd on the Mount of St. Pol,  
 where he Order'd 4 Squadrons of *Carabineers* to Attack  
 the Foragers on that side, while some other Squadrons

The French  
 Attack  
 Prince Eu-  
 gene's For-  
 gers.

were advancing to Attack them another Way. They  
 fell upon 3 Squadrons of the Allies, which gave Way;  
 but the Foragers joyning with their Guard, beat the  
 Enemy back with great Slaughter. However, the  
*French* growing too Numerous, the Allies retir'd in very  
 good Order to an Adjacent Village, from whence the  
*Danish* and *Hessian* Infantry made such a Fire upon the  
 Enemy, that they lost a great many Men. Mareschal  
*Villars* advanc'd in Person, and having in a Manner  
 Surrounded that Post, summon'd the Infantry to Sur-  
 render, and upon their Refusal, order'd part of his  
 Horse to Dismount and Attack them; but, they were  
 so warmly receiv'd, that they retir'd in Disorder: And  
 in the mean time, the Picquet-Guard of the Army ad-  
 vancing, and the Prince of *Savoy* marching with part  
 of his Cavalry; Mareschal *Villars* thought fit to make a  
 precipitate Retreat, lest this Skirmish should Occasion  
 a General Engagement; having lost a great many Men  
 in this Fruitless Attempt, besides a Colonel, 20 other  
 Officers, with 300 Private Men, that were made Pri-  
 soners, and a Booty of 150 Horses.

But are Re-  
 puls'd with  
 Loss.

THE Confederate Generals; resolv'd to enlarge  
 their Conquests by another Siege, since the Enemy  
 would give them no manner of Opportunity of coming  
 to a decisive Battle: So they bent their Efforts against  
 (a) St. VENANT, and (b) AIRE, at the same time.  
 In order to the Reduction of those two Places, both  
 Armies

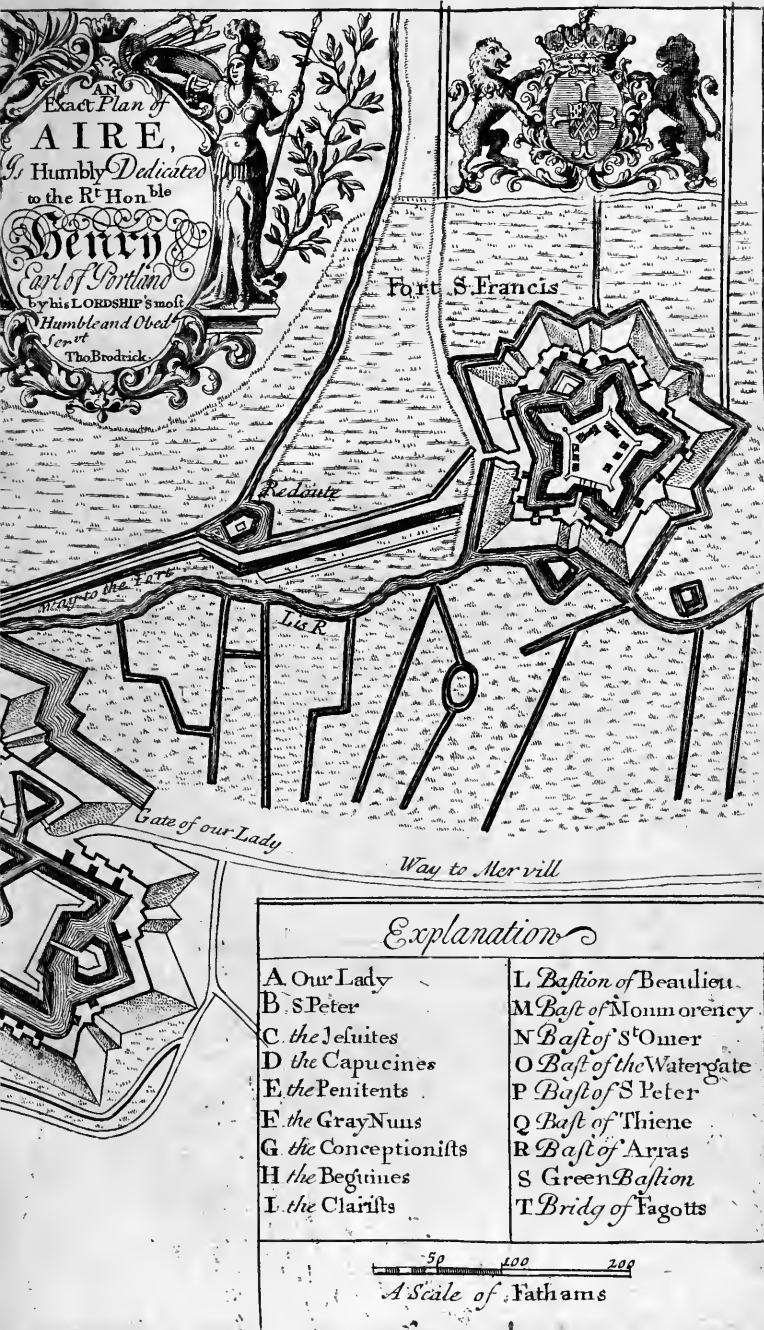
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(a) St. VENANT, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earl-  
 dom of Artois. It stands by the Borders of Flanders, about 4 Miles East  
 of Aire, 26 South of Dunkirk, and as many North of Arras. Longitude  
 21. 39. Latitude 56. 44.

(b) AIRE, is a large and handsome City of France. It stands upon  
 the Lys, 25 Miles South of Dunkirk, 28 North-West of Arras, and 26  
 East of Boulogne. Longitude 17. 49. Latitude 43. 47.













Armies on the 2d of September, March'd from their respective Camps of *Villers-Brulin*, and *Rebreve*, and on the 3d, a Detachment was made to secure several Posts about *Aire*, which took in the Castle of *Isbergue*, where a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 70 Private Men were made Prisoners, besides a whole Company of Grenadiers in the Village of *Lambre*. The 4th, a Detachment of 2000 Horse, and 6 Battalions march'd from the Camp to make Bridges over the *Lys* at *St. Quintin*; pass'd that River, and block'd up *Aire* on that side: And the Armies march'd nearer the Place, Encamping, the Right of the Prince of *Savoy* to the *Lys*, and the Left of the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Lillers*: And, the Forces employ'd in the Siege of *Bethune*, join'd the Grand Army in their March.

THE Troops design'd for the Siege of *St. Venant* and *AIRE*, march'd the 5th of September, and Invested those Places on the 6th; 20 Battalions being appointed to Besiege the First, under the Command of the Prince of *Nassau-Frizeland* (who had under him, 2 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers) And, 40 Battalions for the Latter, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt* (who had under him, 4 Lieutenants-General, 8 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers) The Horse for the Service of those two Sieges, consisted of 46 Squadrons, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle* (one of the Generals of the *Dutch* Cavalry) having under him, 2 Lieutenants-General, 4 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers. The heavy Artillery and Ammunition to be made Use of in those Sieges, were Order'd to be brought up the *Lys* to *Merville*, near *St. Venant*, and a good Guard of Horse and Foot appointed for the Security of the Boats.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great Precaution of the Allies for the Security of their Artillery and Ammunition, the Enemy form'd a Design of Surprising a Convoy of several Boats coming up the *Lys* from *Ghent*, under a Guard of 1200 Men, who were to be Re-inforc'd by another Detachment: But, Monsieur *De Ravignan*, with 4000 Men from *Ipres*, attack'd them the 19th of September, at *St. Eløy Vivé* (not far from *Courtray*) Beat the Guard; Kill'd about 200 Men; Took 600 Soldiers; Blew up some Boats laden with Ammunition; Sunk others laden with Cannon-Ball, and Bomb-  
Z Shells,

A great Convoy of the Allies surpriz'd by the French.

ANNO

1710.



Shells, to interrupt the Navigation of the *Lys*; and then retir'd with so much Diligence and Precaution, that a Derachment of the Allies, sent out to cut off his Retreat, could not effect it. There was no Time lost in repairing the Damages Occasion'd by this Misfortune; and to prevent the like Attempt for the future, 22 Squadrons and 9 Battalions, were order'd to encamp at *St. Eloy Vive*, and the Country People were immediately Summon'd to weigh up the Boats, which the Enemy sunk in the *Lys*, and clear the Passage of that River.

*St. Venant  
Surrenders.*

THE Approaches of *St. VENANT* being very difficult, the Besiegers could not break Ground before that Place till the 16th of *September*; but then the Attack was carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th, the Garrison beat the Chamade, and the next Day deliver'd up a Gate, and march'd out with Arms and Baggage, and other Usual Marks of Honour (but no Cannon) to be conducted to *Arras*. For which slender Defence, the Governor (upon his Arrival at *Verfailles*) was committed to the *Bastile*; and the *Sieur Bruyn* (one of the States-General's Engineers) who had the Direction of the Siege, had the Government of the Place.

*The Trenches  
Open'd  
before Aire.*

THE Trenches before *AIRE* were Open'd on the 12th of *September*, at two Attacks: One on the side of *St. Quintin*, and the other on the side of the Village of *Lambre*, which were carried on with the utmost Diligence and good Success, notwithstanding the Difficulty of the Ground, and the Vigorous Defence of the Garrison. On the 20th, the Allies attack'd a Redoubt, on the Right, and took it after a very short Resistance, and inconsiderable Loss. The Enemy sent a Body of Troops the same Day to Retake it; and a great many Officers, who were then at Dinner with *Monsieur Goesbriant* (the Governor) came out with them as Volunteers: But as they pass'd under the Fire of the Allies Batteries, the greatest part of them were either Kill'd or Wounded, and a Colonel of Dragoons was taken Prisoner.

ON the 23d, the Besiegers having lodg'd themselves in the Fore-Ditch on the Left, and within a few Paces of it on the Right; the Enemy Sallied out with 400 Fuzileers, and 200 Workmen, but were repuls'd with  
the

the Loss of about 40 Men Kill'd on the Spot, and did the Allies no manner of Damage. The same Day, there happen'd a Vigorous Skirmish, near the Village of *Rebeck*, on the other side of the *Lys*, the Enemy having advanc'd with 1000 Horse, to beat up the Quarters of the General - Officers of the Right in the said Village, were so warmly receiv'd by the Guard, that about 450 of the Enemy were Kill'd upon the Spot; 12 Officers, with 220 Troopers (all Mounted) made Prisoners: And near 300 Horses were taken, without any other Loss on the Allies side, than about 40 Men Kill'd and Wounded.

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A Party of  
1000 French  
Horse de-  
feated.

On the 26th of *September*, the *Chevalier De Luxembourg* form'd a Design to surprise *Fort-Scarpe*; and in Order thereto, march'd from *Bouchain*, with a strong Detachment to *Pont-a-Rache*; sent 200 Men in the Night, into the Wood of *Bellifontaines*, near the Fort; and had 2 Waggons loaded with Hay, in which several Grenadiers were Conceal'd. These Waggons were driven by some other Soldiers disguis'd as Boors, who were to seize the Barrier, and upon a Signal, to be supported by the Others, and then by the *Chevalier De Luxembourg* himself. But, Major-General *Amama*, coming at the same time to Visit General *Hompesch*, who having some Suspicion of the Design of the Enemy, was gone into the Fort, to give the Necessary Orders for its Security, left his Guard without the Barrier, who walking their Horses, and following the Waggons by meer Chance, the Enemy believ'd they were discover'd, and so ran away, leaving the Captain, and one of their Men Prisoners.

The Enemy's  
Design in  
surprizing  
Fort-Scarpe  
frustrated.

ALL this while, the Besiegers before *AIRE*, carried on their Approaches with the utmost Diligence, tho' the Enemy defended themselves with no less Obstinacy. On the 5th of *October*, the Allies made themselves Masters of a Redoubt, which covers the Cawsey of *Bethune*, Sword in Hand, and began the 8th, to batter the Bastion of *Arras*, with 8 Pieces of Cannon. From the 8th to the 19th, the Allies advanc'd their Works with great Danger and Difficulty; and on the 20th made a Lodgment on the Angle of the Cover'd-Way, with the Loss of 300 Men. On the 21st, at Night (notwithstanding abundance of Rain that fell) they finish'd 5 Bridges, over the Fore-Ditch at the At-

The Siege of  
Aire conti-  
nued.

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tack of *St. Quintin*, at the Gate of *Arras*, but they had in that Service 160 Men Kill'd and Wounded, besides 82 Wounded in the Trenches, and 36 Kill'd. They lost likewise 18 other Men, by the Blowing up a Quantity of Powder, besides a Major of a Brigade was Wounded, with a Captain, and an Engineer. At 12 at Night, the Prince of *Anhalt* went into the Trenches, to make the Necessary Dispositions for Attacking the Cover'd-Way, and had his Hat struck off by a Cannon-Ball; but it was thought proper to put off the Attack to another Day, and go on farther with their Approaches by the Sap. On the 23d, the Enemy sallied out upon the Besiegers with all the Dragoons of the Garrison; and having levell'd some of their Works, retir'd into the Place, with the Loss of 60 Men Kill'd, and 25 taken Prisoners; tho' the Loss of the Allies was Considerable upon this Occasion. On the 26th, at Night, after a Prodigious Fire, and another Salley from the Enemy, which cost the Besiegers many Brave Men (among whom were several *Prussian* Officers of Note) they ceas'd at the Attack of the Gate of *Arras* all Hostilities on both sides, as if it had been by Consent: But, on the 27th in the Morning, the Fire began again at 9 o' th' Clock, with as great Fury as ever. The 30th at Night, 500 Grenadiers and Fuzileers, were commanded to signalize their Courage at the Attack of a Fletche, on the *Arras* Gate side, and out of that Number, not 100 return'd to bring the News of their Defeat: However, the Confederate Generals were resolv'd to carry the Post, and they made a good Lodgment for 150 Men, on the 1st of *November*, after an Obstinate Resistance from the Enemy, who disputed every Inch of Ground with them.

THE 2d of *November*, at Night, the Necessary Dispositions were made for Attacking the two Angles of the Cover'd Way, and the Place of Arms, and 800 Grenadiers, and 400 Fuzileers were appointed for that Purpose, who Attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery; and tho' they were twice Repuls'd, gain'd those Posts, and began to lodge themselves therein: But the Enemy springing a Mine over against the Ravelin, which blew up 100 Men, and sallying out at the same time, with the greatest part of the Garrison, their Workmen were put into Disorder, and the Men were oblig'd to quit those Posts. On the 3d, they Attack'd  
the

the Saliant Angle before the Bastion of *Thienne*, with the like ill Success; for the Enemy made so terrible a Fire, that the Allies were oblig'd to desist from that Attack. The Besiegers advanc'd by the Sap till the 7th, when the Enemy quitted the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, before the Ravelin of the Gate of *Arras*; and the other Saps being so far advanc'd, as to oblige the Enemy to quit that part of the Counterscarp, which they were still possess'd of, the Besiegers erected a Battery to enlarge and finish the Breach in the Ravelin. And on the 8th, at Night, all the Saps being joyn'd, and the Besieg'd observing, that the Bridges were almost finish'd in order to Storm the Place, they thought fit to prevent it by a timely Capitulation. Accordingly, Monsieur *Goesbriand* (the Governor) order'd the Châmade to be beat at Six in the Evening, and Hostages were exchang'd about Ten. The Besieg'd sent out a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major: And, the Prince of *Anhalt* sent into the Town Four Officers of the like Quality. The former went the next Morning, to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters, where the Capitulation was sign'd in the Evening; by which the Town, and Fort *St. Francis* was to be deliver'd to the Allies, and a Gate of each to be put into their Possession the same Night, and the Garrison to March out the 11th, to be conducted to *St. Omers*.

THE Terms agreed on for the Surrender of *AIRE*, were in Substance: That, the Gate of *Arras*, should be deliver'd to the Allies, immediately upon signing the ARTICLES. That, all Hostilities should Cease, and that Care should be taken to prevent any Disorder, from the Officers and Soldiers on either side. That, the Garrison should March out on the 11th, and be conducted to *St. Omer*, with the Usual Marks of Honour, Four Pieces of Cannon, &c. That, the Sick and Wounded should remain in the Town, till their Recovery. That, the Garrison should be allow'd Six Cover'd Waggon, Deserters should be deliver'd up, and Prisoners Exchang'd. That, Hostages should be left for the Payment of the Garrison's Debts. And, that Faithful Discovery should be made of all the Mines; and the Keys of the Magazines should be deliver'd up to the Allies. The Garrison of *AIRE* having been (upon the Solicitation of the Governor) allow'd a Day more than was agreed to by the Capitulation, to provide Carriages, and other Necessaries, march'd

ANNO 1710. March'd out the 12th of *November*, in the Morning. The whole Body consisted of 15 Battalions, and 3 Squadrons of Dragoons, amounting to no more than 3628 Men, their Numbers being much diminish'd during the SIEGE; and besides those that were Kill'd, there were above 1500 Wounded left behind in the Town. As soon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place, the Count *De Nassau Woudenbourg* (Son to the late Velt-Marschal *D'Auverquerque*) March'd into it, with 8 Battalions appointed for the Winter-Garrison; and Directions were immediately given for Levelling the Trenches, Repairing the Breaches, and Putting the Town into a Posture of Defence. Thus ended, to the Glory of the Arms of the Allies, this CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands*; and the Confederate Troops march'd towards the several Places, assign'd them for their Winter-Quarters, the *French* having gone to Theirs some time before.

The Garrison Marches out.

The Armies march into Winter-Quarters.





A

COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1711.



THE Advantages obtain'd in the Preceding Campaign in the *Netherlands*, by the taking of *DOWAY*, *BETHUNE*, *AIRE*, and *St. VENANT*, were so considerable, that the Confederates were resolv'd, if possible, to Improve their late Conquests, and to prosecute

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the WAR with the utmost Vigour. In order thereto, the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 18th of *February*, embark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Hague*, the 4th of *March*; where he was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the States, to concert the Operations of the ensuing CAMPAIGN. And, it being judg'd a Matter of the highest Importance to be in the Field before the Enemy; it was resolv'd to cause Detachments from all the Garrisons, to Canton along the *Scarpe*, and

The Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough em-  
barks for the  
Hague.

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between that River and the Canal of *Doway*, whereby a great Body might in a few Hours be Form'd, and be in a Readiness to March; which was with great Diligence put in Execution, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and such Care was taken to conceal the Numbers of these Detachments, that the Enemy could have no Account of it. At the same time, vast Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence Provisions, and other Necessaries, were to be sent up the *Scheld*, and the *Scarpe*, to *Doway*, for the Subsistence of the Troops: And, on the other Hand, the French Forces began about the middle of *April*, to assemble near *Cambray* and *Arras*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, having Advice that Mareschal *Villars* was expected at one of those Places, on the 25th of *April* (N. S.) he set out from the *Hague*, the 23d of the same Month, and arriv'd at *Tournay* the 26th, near which Place, the Troops were encamp'd in several Bodies. His Grace having held a Council of WAR with the Deputies of the States, and the Generals, it was resolv'd, that those Troops should join, and Form the Army; which was done accordingly on the 30th at *Orchies*, between *Lisle* and *Doway*. The next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* pass'd the *Scarpe*, and encamp'd between *Doway* and *Bouchain*, and found that the Enemy had assembled a Numerous Army behind the *Sanfet*, in a most advantageous Post, which was judg'd Inaccessible. Nothing Material happen'd till the 9th of May, when 3000 French detach'd from *Valenciennes* and *Conde*, attack'd a Convoy of 45 Boats, laden with Hay and Oats for the Confederate Army, which set out from *Tournay*, under a Guard of two Battalions, commanded by Brigadier *Chambrier*: But, the Garrison of *St. Amand*, advancing to the Assistance of the Guard, the Enemy retir'd, having first set on Fire 12 of the Boats, with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd and Wounded; and the Allies lost about the same Number. The Duke of *Marlborough* continu'd in his Camp, where he expected the rest of the Troops which were to Form his Army, and the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who had been detain'd at *Vienna*, and in the Empire, by reason of the Death of the Emperor *JOSEPH*, who departed this Life, the 17th of *April* (N.S.) This dismal and unexpected Accident, oblig'd the Prince of *Savoy* to stay some Days about *Frankfort*, to concert with the Elector of *Mentz*, the Necessary

The Confederate and French Armies Form'd.

A Convoy of Hay and Oats Attack'd by the French.

The Emperor Dies.



Necessary Measures for the Security of the Empire, and to view the Lines, and other Posts. His Highness having given such Directions as he thought convenient, proceeded to the Court of the Elector *Palatine*, to regulate several Matters with that Prince, who, as one of the Vicars of the Empire, was to have the chief Administration thereof during the *Interregnum*, and arriv'd at the *Hague* the 5th of *May*, where he was Oblig'd to continue for some time, so that he did not joyn the Grand Army, till the 23d of the same Month; on which Day, having Din'd with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Confederate Generals (who met together to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of *Ramillies*) his Highness went in the Evening to his Quarters at the Abbey of *Anchin*. Those Princes were resolv'd to continue in their Respective Posts as long as possible, in Hopes that the Scarcity of Forage, would Oblige the Enemy to decamp; for after the several Attempts, that were made at the Post of *Arleux*, which was Taken and Re-taken, there was no likelihood to Force their Lines.

Prince Eugene joins the Confederate Army.

IN the mean time, the *French* hoping, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, had many Friends in the Empire, who would declare for him; and believing that the *Germans* being depriv'd of their General in chief, would hearken to a Neutrality, if that Elector appear'd in *Germany*, at the Head of a powerful Army; Resolv'd to send him: And in Order thereunto, re-inforc'd their Army on the *Rhine*, from their Garrisons on the *Maex* and *Mozelle*, and likewise from their Army in the *Netherlands*: For, *Mareschal Villars* thought his Lines so Secure and Impenetrable, that he believ'd he might spare a great Body of Troops, and boasted that his Lines were the *NE PLUS ULTRA* of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Those Lines began at *Bouchain* on the *Scheld*, and were continued along the *Sanfet*, and the *Scarpe* to *Arras*; and from thence along the *Upper-Scarpe*, and the River *Ugy* to the *Canche*, the opening between those Rivers being Intrench'd and Fortified with all possible Care by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts, and other Works.

The French Re-inforce their Army on the Upper-Rhine.

THE Preparations of the Enemy alarming the Empire, Prince *Eugene* receiv'd positive Orders, to March with the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops to the *UPPER-RHINE*, for securing *Germany*; And, accordingly, the

The Imperial and Palatine Troops detach'd towards the Rhine.

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The Duke of  
Marlbo-  
rough ad-  
vances to  
Villers-Bru-  
lin.

And enters  
the French  
Lines.

two Armies decamp'd from the Post afore-mention'd, the 14th of *June*, and repass'd the *Scarpe*; Prince *Eugene* taking his Way towards *Tournay*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* marching towards the Plains of *Lens*, in sight of the *French*, who did not offer to insult his Rear. His Grace continued there till the 20th of *July*, when he advanc'd towards *Aire*, to make the Enemy believe, that he design'd to Besiege *St. Omer*, or Attack their Lines on that side. This oblig'd *Mareschal Villars* to re-inforce the Garrison of that Place, and to draw all his Troops to defend his Lines between the *Scarpe* and the *Canche*, which both Armies believ'd his Grace design'd to Attack, because of the Preparations he had made. The Army encamp'd at *Villers-Brulin*, in the beginning of *August*, and on the 4th, by break of Day, my Lord Duke advanc'd with a great Detachment, to take a near View of the said Lines, and being return'd to his Camp, order'd Fascines to be provided, and made such other Dispositions, as confirm'd every Body, that his Design was against the Lines. The Army had Orders to March about 9 o' th' Clock at Night; but as soon as they were in Motion, his Grace put himself at the Head of the Horse of the Left-Wing, and march'd back towards the *Sanset* with so much Diligence, being follow'd by the rest of the Army, that having pass'd the *Scarpe* at *Vitry* at 5 o' th' Clock, the next Morning, he march'd directly to support the Detachment from the Garrison of *Doway*, which had already pass'd the *Sanset*, and was joyned there by the rest of his Army, which, without the Loss of one Man, got by that Well-manag'd Stratagem, into the Enemy's LINES. The Duke of *Marlborough*, on the 6th, dispatch Brigadier *Sutton* with this agreeable News to *Great-Britain*; and the Field-Deputies wrote the following Letter to the States-General upon this Occasion.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States  
Deputies  
Letter to  
their High-  
Mightinesses.

“ THE Baron *De Hompesch*, Lieutenant-General, took Post Yesterday Morning at 4 o' th' Clock at *Palne*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*, with about 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, partly drawn out of the Garrisons of *Doway*, *Lisle*, and *St. Amand*; and partly consisting of the Detachment which cover'd the Baggage near *Bethune*. The Enemy had a little before withdrawn the Troops they had in those Posts to Re-inforce their Army, “ wherefore

“ wherefore ours found no Resistance. In the Precau-  
 “ tion for Success in this Enterprize, Orders were given  
 “ at 6 in the Evening, for the Army to be in a Readiness  
 “ to March, which they began accordingly at 10 in  
 “ 4 Columns, and took the Way by *Viler-au-Bois*: And,  
 “ the Army having afterwards fil’d off by *Neufville* and  
 “ *Telu* directly to *Vitry*, pass’d the *Scarpe* there, and the  
 “ next Morning, by ten o’th’ Clock, the Van-Guard  
 “ were advanc’d as far as *Arleux*, and *Bac-a-Bacheul*:  
 “ This March was made with such Diligence, that the  
 “ like has hardly ever been Known. The Foot, in that  
 “ short time, march’d 10 Leagues, without halting, to  
 “ which the Moon-light and the fair Weather which  
 “ GOD Almighty gave Us that Night, contributed  
 “ not a little. Marechal *Villars* was inform’d of our  
 “ March about 11, but was so strongly perswaded by  
 “ the Feint we had made for some Days, that our De-  
 “ sign was to Attack his Lines near *Avesnes le Comte*,  
 “ that he waited till next Day at 2 in the Morning, to  
 “ be fully assur’d of our March. Then he gave Orders  
 “ to his Army to March immediately; but seeing that  
 “ our Army was already too far Advanc’d for his to be  
 “ able to come up with Us, he himself advanc’d with  
 “ the King’s Household-Troops, with Hopes to arrive  
 “ time enough to dispute with Us the Passage of the *San-*  
 “ *set*. But, he found that 50 or 60 of our Squadrons, had  
 “ already pass’d at 11, and particularly those of General  
 “ *Hompesch*: Upon which, Marechal *Villars* retir’d to  
 “ the main Body of his Army, which was by that time  
 “ advanc’d to the high Road between *Arras* and *Cambray*.  
 “ In the mean time, our Troops advanc’d with all possi-  
 “ ble Diligence: But, as the Passage could only be  
 “ made by *Bac-a-Bacheul* and *Palne*, our Rear could not  
 “ get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamp’d upon  
 “ the *Scheld*, between *Oisy* and *Estrun*. This Morning,  
 “ at 8 o’th’ Clock, we saw the Enemy’s Army file off in  
 “ 4 Columns towards the *Scheld*, either to pass that Ri-  
 “ ver, or to Intrench themselves, between it and a Marsh  
 “ that lies near *Marquion*. Our Generals did not think  
 “ fit to Attack them in their March, but have resolv’d  
 “ to pass the *Scheld* this Evening to invest *BOUCHAIN*.

From the Camp

We are, &c.

of L’Anglois,

A Van Capelle. G. Hooft.

August. 6. 1711.

S. Van Gossinga. De Claerbergen.

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*The Confederates make Preparations for the Siege of Bouchain.*

*Mareschal Villars's design to Attack the Confederate Camps frustrated.*

*The Duke of Marlborough fortifies his Camp.*

THE Confederates having pass'd the *French Lines*, and the Siege of *BOUCHAIN* being resolv'd on, the 9th of *August*, 30 Battalions (*viz.* 17 from the Right, and 13 from the Left) and 12 Squadrons were appointed for that Service, under the Command of General *Fagel*, with the Lieutenants-General *Collier*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*; the Majors-General *Goven*, *Sybourg*, *Ivoy*, and *Huffel*; and the Brigadiers *La Roche*, *Lebec*, *Schmeling*, and *Schavonne*. On the 10th, the Troops design'd for the SIEGE, under General *Fagel*, march'd to Invest the Place, and General *Bulau*, was detach'd with 40 Squadrons from the Right, and pass'd the *Scheld* at *Neufville*. The same Morning, very early, the Duke of *Marlborough* went in Person with that Detachment, to view the Approaches of (a) *BOUCHAIN*, and order'd the Lines of Circumvallation to be made: But, upon Advice that the *French Army* had pass'd the *Scheld*, as if they design'd to attack him, his Highness return'd to the Camp, order'd his Troops to take up Arms, and advanc'd towards the Enemy. The Armies came very near, but it was impossible to come to any Action, by Reason of the difficult hollow Ways and Defiles, by which they were parted. So the Enemy return'd to their Camp, and the Confederate Troops march'd back again: But, for preventing any further Alarm, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd several Lunettes and Redoubts to be made in the Front of his Camp, which might be joyn'd by Lines in case of Need. The Town of *Bouchain* could not be invested every where on the 10th, because the Enemy had thrown up an Intrenchment, from the Hill of *Marquette*, to the Inundation of *Bouchain*, which they had furnish'd with Cannon, and had Posted 30 Battalions behind it. The 11th, Lieutenant-General *Withers*, with 20 Battalions, and Sir *Richard Temple* with 20 Squadrons, march'd to Re-inforce General *Fagel*, on the other side of the *Scheld*. The same Day, the Confederate Troops began to Work on the Lunettes which the Engineers had mark'd out in the Front.

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(a) *BOUCHAIN*, a Fortified Town of the Low-Countries, in the Province of Hainault, and Marquisate of the Territory of Ostervant, subject to the French. It stands on the River *Scheld*, 9 Miles North of *Cambray*, 10 South-West of *Valenciennes*, and 28 almost West of *Mons*. Longitude. 27. 22. Latitude. 50. 23.

Front of the Army, between the *Scheld* and the *Selle*, and were so far perfected, that they were all mounted with Cannon the same Afternoon, and were afterwards joyn'd together by Lines, for the better Security of the Camp, whilst great Numbers of the Men were employ'd on the other side of the *Scheld*. The 12th, at 2 in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with 50 Battalions, and 52 Squadrons, pass'd the *Scheld*, and having view'd *Bouchain*, and the Intrenchments made by the Enemy, from *Bac-au-Vasne* to *Wavrechin*, gave Orders for making the Lines of Circumvallation from the *Scheld*, over against *Neufville* to the *Sanfet*. Mareschal *Villars*, with about 100 *Hussars*, came out of their Lines to Observe these Motions, and the like Number of our *Hussars* were order'd to Attack them; upon which, 4 Squadrons of their *Carabineers* who were near at Hand, apprehending their General to be in Danger, advanc'd to his Relief; but 4 of ours coming up at the same time, charg'd them with so much Bravery and Resolution, that they immediately broke their Squadrons, Kill'd several, and took a Brigadier, a Major, and 2 Captains Prisoners: the Mareschal himself narrowly escaping. On the 13th, in the Evening, the Enemy having begun 3 Redoubts, between *Bouchain* and *Wavrechin*, as well for preserving a Communication with the Town, as for preventing the Besiegers carrying on their Line of Circumvallation to the *Sanfet*, the Disposition was made for Attacking them the 14th, with the Troops on the other side, and 20 Pieces of Cannon with which the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd at 3 in the Morning, and coming before the Redoubts at break of Day, the Enemy immediately quitted them, and retir'd to their Intrenchments. This Success very much facilitated the carrying on the Line, and to prevent any Interruption for the Future, the Troops on that side, were Re-inforc'd to 100 Squadrons, and 70 Battalions, which had that good Effect, that by Night, the Line was brought too near the Redoubts, for the Enemy to think of retaking them; and the 15th, the Confederates took them into the Circumvallation, which by Night, was carried quite thro' to the *Sanfet*. Mareschal *Villars*, not a little disatisfied with his ill Success, having still another Project in Reserve, attempted to make a new Communication with the Town, between 2 Rivers, which Space is a great Morass, or rather an Inundation, and is in most Places of a pretty good Depth: But, thro' the middle of it, there runs

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Mareschal  
Villars in  
Danger of  
being taken  
Prisoner.

The French  
quit 3 Re-  
doubts.

**ANNO** runs a little narrow Way, call'd *Le Sentier des Vaches* (or the *Cow-path*) The Enemy work'd Diligently upon this Way both from *Wavrechin* and the Town, to make it passable. In order to cut off this Communication, the Confederates on the 16th, at Night, being provided with good Number of Fascines, laid Bridges over the *Sanset* below their Line, and over the *Scheld* below *Hordain*, and from each began a Fascinade into the Morass. The 17th, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to *Mastin*, to forward these Works; and having view'd a Post the Enemy had on the *Cow-way*, which was covered by a Paraper 600 Paces in Front, guarded by Four Companies of Grenadiers, and sustain'd by the Brigade *DU ROY*; his Grace order'd it to be Attack'd by 400 Grenadiers, who had a Crown a Man given them for their Encouragement; and being sustain'd by 8 Battalions (commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*) marched with the greatest Bravery 4 or 500 Paces up to the middle in Water. Upon their Approach, the Enemy gave them only one Fire, by which 6 Men were Kill'd and Wounded, and then retir'd, leaving the Confederates, to take Possession of that POST, which wholly cut off all Communication, between *Wavrechin* and the Town.

The French  
forc'd to re-  
tire from  
their Post at  
*Wavrechin*.

The Trenches  
before  
*Bouchain*.  
open'd.

THE Lines of Circumvallation being finish'd, and all Communication between the Town and the Enemy cut off, the TRENCHES were open'd the 23d of *August*, at 3 several Attacks: Two against the upper Town, to be carried on by 31 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*; and under him, at the Attack on the Right, by the Lord *North* and *Gréy*, having 4 Majors-General, and as many Brigadiers under him. The Attack on the Left, was Commanded by Lieutenant-General *Collier*, with the like Numbers of Majors-General, and Brigadiers: Besides which Troops, 40 Squadrons under General *Dopst*, and 20 Battalions commanded by Lieutenant-General *Withers*, were Post-ed on the same side to Observe the Enemy. The 3d Attack was against the lower Town, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Schwartzén*, with 2 Majors-General, and 4 Brigadiers. These Approaches were carried on with the utmost Diligence and Precaution, and inconsiderable Loss; and on the 30th, in the Morning, the Batteries began to Fire at the 3 Attacks, in

The Batteries  
begin  
to Fire.

Order

Order to dismount the Enemy's Cannon, ruin their Defences, and disturb the Troops in their Out-Works. The same Day, Mareschal *Villars* form'd a Design of making himself Master of the Communication the Allies had over the Morafs near *Hordain*. In Order thereunto, 2000 Grenadiers, sustain'd by 1000 Fuzileers, were detach'd the 31st of *August* about Midnight, to possess themselves of the Village of *Hordain*; and, at the same time, another Detachment of 1500 Grenadiers, with a Brigade of Foot to sustain them, from *Wavrechin*, were to attack the Fort of Fascines in the Morafs. The first Detachment made a Bridge over the *Scheld*, near *Etrun*, over which they pass'd unperceiv'd by the Favour of a Dark Night: But, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Intelligence of their Design, before they could get to *Hordain*, sent Word to Lieutenant-General *Finck*, who commanded there, to be upon his Guard: So that the Enemy advancing, that General, and the Officers and Troops under his Command, behav'd themselves so bravely, that the Enemy were vigorously Repuls'd, and forc'd to Retreat, with the Loss of a considerable Number of Men: The Troops from *Wavrechin*, that Attack'd the Fort in the Morafs, had no better Success, for the Allies soon beat them off, and oblig'd them to retire in great Confusion.

The French vigorously repuls'd at the Post of *Hordain*.

MARESCHAL *Villars* having been disappointed in his several Projects and Attempts to relieve *BOUCHAIN*, form'd a Design to surprise *Doway*, which was to have been put in Execution the 8th of *September*, N.S. Accordingly, all the Necessary Preparations were made for it, and a Detachment of about 10000 Men, under the Command of Monsieur *Albergotti* (the late Governor of *Doway*) march'd the 7th in the Evening; pass'd the *Sanfet* as soon as it was Dark, and Mareschal *Villars* thought fit Personally to appear in this Enterprisé. About One in the Morning, the Enemy were discover'd by a Patrole of the Confederate Horse, who sent Intelligence of it to Count *Hompesch*; so that Orders were immediately given to the Officers in the Out-Posts to be upon their Guard: But, in the mean time, the Enemy advanc'd towards the Gate of *St. Eloy*, where they design'd to Scale the Wall; and several of their Boats fill'd with Soldiers, pass'd over the Inundation to favour the Attempt, and came so near

The French advance to surprise *Doway*.

ANNO

1711.



But retire  
with Preci-  
pitation.

near the Works, that being challeng'd by the Centinels, they Answer'd, *They were the Governor's Fishermen*; which the Garrison mistrusting, and at the same time, hearing some Firing from the Out-Posts, they fir'd likewise upon the Boats: So that the Enemy finding themselves discover'd, retir'd immediately. Those in the Innundation, left their Boats behind, and made what haste they could to join their main Body, which March'd back, and Re-pass'd the *Sanfet*, with great Precipitation, having lost a considerable Number of their Men by Desertion. The Duke of *Marlborough* having Advice of these Proceedings, sent Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with Orders for the Troops on the other side the *Scheld*, under the Command of General *Dopft*, and Lieutenant-General *Withers*, to March, and endeavour to Attack the Enemy. These Troops were in Motion before it was Day; but in their March, the *Hussars*, who were sent before, to get Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, came back with several Prisoners, and brought Notice of the Enemy's Precipitate Retreat; whereupon, they return'd to the Camp.

The Siege of  
Bouchain  
carried on.

ALL this while, the Siege of *Bouchain* was carried on with great Vigour and Success, and the Allies having dislodg'd the Besieg'd from several Traverfes, and other Out-Works, they attack'd on the 11th of *September*, the Bastion on the Right of the Lower-Town, and took it with inconsiderable Loss: But, in making the Lodgment, the Besiegers had a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 10 Private Men Kill'd, and about 30 Wounded. The Besieg'd abandon'd at the same time, the Bastion on the Left, where the Allies likewise lodg'd themselves. By this time, the Breaches at the two Attacks against the Upper-Town were very Wide, so that all things being prepar'd for a General STORM, the Garrison

The Garrison  
beat a Parly.

thought fit to prevent it by a Capitulation; and having beat a Parley the 12th about Noon, the *French* Hostages were conducted to the Quarters of General *Fagel*, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States, and several other Generals repair'd; and his Grace having conferr'd with them, the Hostages were call'd in: But, when they offer'd to deliver their ARTICLES, the Duke told them, "That, he would not have them Read, for seeing that they had waited to the last Extre'mity, they had no other Terms to

"Expect,



" Expect, than to be Prisoners of WAR : Ordering  
 " them at the same time, to acquaint their Comman-  
 " der with it, and send back the Hostages that were in  
 " the Place on the side of the Allies, if he would not  
 " accept this Condition. The Hostages being return'd  
 into the Town, the Governor refus'd to surrender upon  
 these Terms, and so the Besiegers renew'd the Hostili-  
 ties with more Fury than ever, and made such a terri-  
 ble Fire, from their Cannon, Mortars, and small Shor,  
 that the Enemy hung out a White Flag at all the At-  
 tacks, and beat a Parley a second time. New Hosta-  
 ges being exchang'd, they propos'd to surrender Priso-  
 ners of WAR, upon Condition, that they should be  
 allow'd to March out with the Usual Marks of Ho-  
 nour, and be conducted into *France* ; where they  
 should do no manner of Service, till they were Ex-  
 chang'd : Pretending, they desir'd this Favour, because  
 of the Misery the Prisoners were reduc'd to in *Holland*,  
 where they seem'd abandon'd by their Court, which  
 took no care for their Subsistence. This Request being  
 also rejected, the Governor agreed at last to surrender  
 upon the Terms propos'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* ;  
 and the Allies took Possession of one of the Gates the  
 13th in the Morning. The 14th, the Garrison having  
 deliver'd 24 Colours, and all their Arms, march'd out,  
 to the Number of about 2000 Men, with Messieurs  
*De Ravigna* and *St. Luc*, being at the Head of them ;  
 and the Soldiers were conducted to *Marchienne*, in or-  
 der to be sent to *Holland* ; but the Officers continu'd in  
*BOUCHAIN*, till further Orders : And, Major-  
 General *Grovestein* being appointed Governor in the  
 Place, took Possession of it with a Detachment of the  
 Troops that Form'd the SIEGE. The Garrison,  
 which consisted at first of 8 Compleat Battalions, and  
 a Detachment of 600 *Switzers*, besides another of Dra-  
 goons, lost a great many Men in the Defence of the  
 Place, being reduc'd to the Number of 2 Majors-Ge-  
 neral, 2 Brigadiers, 8 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels,  
 3 Majors, 76 Captains, 83 Lieutenants, 51 Under-Lieu-  
 tenants, and 2717 Private Men. Those Officers and  
 Soldiers, who by Reason of their Wounds and Sick-  
 ness, were not able to march out with the rest, were  
 sent to *Cambray*, to be accounted for as Prisoners. The  
 French Governor pretended, that he was in a Condition  
 to have defended himself some Days longer, but that

And Surren-  
 der Priso-  
 ners of War.

The Loss of  
 the Garrison  
 during the  
 SIEGE.

ANNO the Soldiers finding Marefchal *Villars* did not attempt  
 1711. to relieve the Place, as he had promis'd, Oblig'd him  
 ~~~~~ to Capitulate. The Field-Deputies difpatch'd immediately after the Reduction of *BOUCHAIN*, the following Letter to the States-General.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Field-  
 Deputies  
 Letter to the  
 States-General.

“THE Enemy having beaten a Parley Yesterday, the Capitulation was agreed to this Morning, by which the Garrison are made Prisoners of WAR. It is with the utmost Satisfaction, that we give our selves the Honour to congratulate your High-Mightinesses, on the Conquest with which GOD Almighty has been pleas'd to bless the Arms of the State, and your High Allies. This Place is of so GREAT IMPORTANCE, in respect to its Scituation, which opens a Way to penetrate farther into the Territories of the Enemy, and even into the very Heart of their Country; that in order to prevent it, they have thought necessary to consume by Fire the Forage in their own Territories. If the Circumstances that have attended this Conquest are duly consider'd, as the Passing of the LINES, which the Enemy and all the World thought impossible; and the SIEGE carried on with so much Speed, and in so Glorious a Manner, in Sight, and within the Reach of an Army, which, if not Superiour, was at least of an equal Strength: If all these things are rightly consider'd, it will appear, that the Conduct, Firmness and Valour, which the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Count *Tilly*, have express'd in the Prosecution of this Glorious Enterprize, cannot be sufficiently Prais'd. That we may likewise do Justice to General *Fagel* (who commanded the SIEGE) we find our selves oblig'd to say, that his Courage, and indefatigable Care, has very much contributed to the Speedy Conquest of this Important Place: But above all, we return Thanks to Almighty GOD, who has made Use of these Generals as happy Instruments for the Accomplishment of his Will and Mercies. We pray GOD that he will continue his Blessings on the Arms of Your High-Mightinesses; that this Bloody and Expensive WAR, may be chang'd into a Happy and Lasting PEACE. We take the Liberty to propose

“Major-

“ Major-General *Grovestein* for Commander, and Cap-  
 “ tain *Keppel*, for Major of the Place, who are to take  
 “ Possession thereof; and hope that Your High-Mighti-  
 “ nesses, will be pleas’d to approve the same, and re-  
 “ main with the utmost Respect,

ANNO  
 1711.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before A. Van. CAPELLE. W. HOOFT.  
 BOUCHAIN.  
 Sept. 13th, 1711. S. Van. GOSLINGA.

P. F. Vegelin Van. CLAERBERGEN.

THE Success of this memorable Siege, so difficult <sup>Difficulties</sup>  
 in all its Circumstances, improv’d the Bravery and Re- <sup>of the Siege</sup>  
 solution of the Confederate Troops; insomuch, that <sup>of Bouchain</sup>  
 they never express’d such Eagerness for coming to a fair  
 Engagement with the Enemy. The Stratagem of the  
 Allies, in passing the *French* Lines without the Loss of  
 a Man, the cutting off the Communication of the  
 Enemy with *Bouchain*, the Manner of their Investing  
 the Town with an Inferiour Army, their casting up  
 Lines, making regular Forts, raising Batteries, laying  
 Bridges over a River, making passable a Morass, and  
 providing for the Security of their Convoys, against a  
 Superior Army on one side, and the Numerous Garri-  
 sons of *Conde* and *Valenciennes* on the other, are Enterpri-  
 ses truly Heroick: And after all, their forcing a strong  
 Garrison to deliver up so important a Place, and to  
 surrender Prisoners of WAR, is returning most effectually  
 the NE PLUS ULTRA of *Mareschal Villars*  
 upon himself, and his 100000 Men. That General  
 had form’d a Project to surprise *Aire*, and Monsieur  
*Goesbriand*, march’d with the Garrison of *St. Omer*, and  
 some other Troops for that Purpose; but had the same  
 Success as Monsieur *Albergotti* had upon *Doway*, which  
 he was likewise to Surprise: So that those two Gene-  
 rals miscarried, in the Design they had to regain their  
 former Governments.

AFTER the Reduction of *Bouchain*, the *French*,  
 to extenuate their Loss, pleasantly gave out, That the  
 taking of that Place, was but equivalent to the taking  
 of

ANNO of a DOVE-HOUSE: But, the Number of the  
 1711. Garrison, and the many Attempts made by Marechal  
 ~~~~~ Villars to preserve it, shew, that this was a DOVE-  
 HOUSE of an extraordinary Nature. The Enemy,  
 however, were so much Mortified, to see that Monsieur  
*De Ravignan*, who commanded there, and the other  
 Principal Officers of that Garrison, represented to the  
*French* Court, that the Conditions promis'd them du-  
 ring the Parley, were not made good to them, insisting  
 that they were only to be deem'd Prisoners, to be con-  
 ducted Home, and to be accounted for in Future Ex-  
 changes. And the said Representation having been trans-  
 mitted to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by Marechal *Villars*,  
 his Grace in answer to it, return'd him Attestations  
 sign'd by General *Fagel*, who commanded the Siege,  
 and Colonel *Pagnies*, one of his Hostages, who they  
 pretend made them that Offer, in the Name of Mon-  
 sieur *Fagel*; whereby it plainly appear'd, that their  
 Complaint was altogether Groundless, and that they  
 never had the least Encouragement given them, to hope  
 for any other Conditions, than to be made Prisoners of  
 WAR. The Fortifications of *BOUCHAIN* being  
 repair'd, and the Place put into a Posture of Defence,  
 it being not thought fit to expose the Infantry to the  
 Fatigues of a new SIEGE in the late Season of the  
 Year, the Duke of *Marlborough* seperated the Forces  
 under his Command, and quarter'd great part of them  
 on the Frontiers, that they might be able to hinder the  
 Enemy from making new Lines in the Winter, and  
 Form their Army early in the Spring, without being  
 harrass'd with long Marches. On the 23d of *October*,  
 his Grace went to Visit the Fortifications of *BOUCHAIN*,  
 and order'd the Battalions appointed for the Garrison  
 of that Place to march in, and the Detachments that  
 were there belonging to the several Regiments that  
 made the SIEGE, to joyn the Respective Bodies to  
 which they belong'd. The same Day, Monsieur *D'Al-*  
*bergotti*, with the Troops encamp'd near *Wavrechin*,  
 under his Command, pass'd the *Sanset*, and having  
 join'd Marechal *Villars*, they march'd the 25th, and  
 seperated their Army likewise, in Order to put them  
 into Winter-Quarters. The Duke of *Marlborough*, ha-  
 ving given all the Necessary Orders, left the Army the  
 27th, went that Day to *Tournay*, where he was nobly  
 entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle* (Governor of that  
 Fortress)

The Confe-  
 derate For-  
 c's march  
 into Winter-  
 Quarters.

The French  
 Army Sepe-  
 rates.

Fortress) arriv'd the 3d of November at *Antwerp*, and on the 5th, set out for the *Hague*, where he arriv'd the next Day; and having had several Conferences with the States Deputies, if not about PEACE, at least about the Prosecution of the WAR, his Grace set out the 23d, for the *Brill*, in order to Embark for *England*, and on the 18th of November (O.S.) arriv'd at *London*. Thus ended this CAMPAIGN in the *Netherlands*, which has produc'd variety of Strange and Memorable Events, and given a new Turn to the Affairs and Measures of *Great-Britain*, as will fully appear in the ensuing part of this HISTORY.

*The Duke of Marlborough arrives at London.*







A  
COMPLEAT  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Campaign,  
In the Year, 1712.



THE Campaign of 1712, is so remarkable in all its Circumstances, and has produc'd such a continu'd Series of Wonderful Events, that they will be one of the brightest Parts of the History of these Times; but it will be a very difficult Task to discover the Secret Springs,

which have Occasion'd new and unexpected Motions in several Councils of *Europe*: And, as this Year begun and concluded with the Negotiations of *PEACE*, I shall give a particular Account of them, after having related the chief Actions of *WAR*.

ANNO  
1712.



THE Queen having been pleas'd to remove the Duke of *Marlborough* from the Command of her Army, appointed the Duke of *Ormond* to Command her Forces abroad, as her Captain General, with the same Authority

*The Duke of Ormond takes upon him the Command of the Army.*

ANNO  
1712.



rity and Commission as his Predecessor had, and the time of Opening the CAMPAIGN, drawing near, the Duke of *Ormond* repair'd to the *Hague*, to concert the Operations of WAR, and from thence went to *Tournay*, where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* was already arriv'd. On the 6th of *May*, those two Generals were nobly entertain'd by the Earl of *Albemarle* (Governor of that City) with the Sieurs *De Claerbergen* and Deputies of the States, and some other Persons of Note. The next Day, General *Lumley* came to Complement his Grace, and in the Evening, return'd to *Besieux*, where the *British* Troops were encamp'd, having assisted in a long Conference, held between Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Deputies of the States, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and several other Generals. On the 21st, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Prince *Eugene* left *Tournay*, being at their Departure, saluted with a tripple Discharge of the Cannon. They went first to *Doway*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and came in the Evening to the Camp of *Marchiennes*; his Grace taking his Quarters at the Abbey of that Name, and Prince *Eugene* at that of *Anchin*. The 23d, his Grace Review'd the Right-Wing of the first Line of his Army, consisting of all the *British* Troops then in the Camp, and 16 Squadrons of Dragoons, of the Auxiliary Troops in her Majesty's Pay, which made a very Splendid Appearance. After the Review was over, his Grace entertain'd Prince *Eugene*, and the General Officers of both Armies at Dinner. On the 24th, the Duke of *Ormond* went to *Bouchain*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and General *Fagel's* Camp on the other side the *Scheld*; and the Dispositions were made for the two Armies to pass that River the next Day. The Proposals made in a Council of WAR, to Attack the Enemy, having not been consented to, it was resolv'd to Besiege (a) *QUESNOY*; and accordingly, the two Armies made a Motion, the 7th of *June*, and pass'd the River *Selle*, the Duke of *Ormond* extending his Left to *Chateau-Cambresis*, and Prince *Eugene* his Right to *Hafpre*, all along the said River, which

And arrives  
in the Con-  
federate  
Camp.

The Siege of  
Quesnoy re-  
solv'd upon.

(a) *QUESNOY*, a small, but strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of *Hainault*, and Territory of *Valenciennes*, subject to the French. It stands Seven Miles South-east of *Valenciennes*, 18 South-West of *Mons*, and 18 almost North-East of *Cambray*. Longitude 22. 53. Latitude 50. 17.



which they had in Front. In the mean time, General *Fagel* was detach'd with 30 Battalions, and as many Squadrons to Invest *QUESNOT*, which was done the 8th of *June*, but thro' many Difficulties (which would be too tedious here to insert) the Trenches were not Open'd till the 19th at Night, when the Siege was carried on with so much Vigour and Success, that on the 1st of *July*, the Counterscarpe was taken Sword in Hand: Whereupon, the Garrison beat a Parley the 3d, and Surrender'd the 4th, as will more fully appear by the following Authentick Letter.

*The Town  
Surrenders.*

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I HAD the Honour most humbly to acquaint your High - Mightinesses the 27th past, what Progress we had made in this SIEGE, as also that we were preparing to Attack the Counterscarp; which we did Successfully the 1st Instant, when, as we had propos'd, we drove the Enemy out of the Cover'd-Way. In the mean time, we continued to enlarge and level the Breaches with Incessant Firing of our Artillery, and to Day, they are made fit to Mount, and our Saps are brought near to the Edge of the Ditch over against them, in Order to filling it. The Garrison not daring to stay till that be done, beat a Parly at Three to Day, and desir'd to send out a Brigadier, and two Colonels to Capitulate, which I have Granted; yet with Intimation, that the Garrison must Yield themselves Prisoners of WAR, as I signified to the Governor, at the beginning of the Siege, that he was to expect no other Usage, if he waited to the last Extremity. I would not delay sending your High - Mightinesses immediate Information of this, by my *Aid-de-Camp* (the Count *De Berlo*) most humbly congratulating Your High-Mightinesses on this good News, and that with the greater Reason, because *QUESNOT* is a Place very well Fortified, and has above 70 Villages dependent on it, &c.

From the Camp before  
*QUESNOT*, *July* 3d,  
1712.

Sign'd,  
*F. N. Baron Van FAGEL.*

THE

ANNO

1712.

Prisoners taken in Quesnoy.

THE Garrison of *QUESNOY*, consisting of 2662 Private Men, embark'd at *Marchiennes*, and proceeded to *Ghent*, in order to be conducted into *Holland*. Besides these, there were several Persons of a Superior Rank, made Prisoners of WAR, *viz.* Monsieur *Labadie* (Lieutenant-General, and Governor of the Place) the *Sieur Damas* (Major-General) 3 Brigadiers: The Major of the Town, and his Assistant: 2 Captains of the Guard: 2 Commissaries of WAR: A Treasurer: A Commissary of the Artillery, with 7 others in Extraordinary: 5 Officers of the Artillery: 1 Lieutenant of the Bombardiers: 4 Cadets: 12 Bombardiers: 8 Officers of the Ordnance: 70 Gunners: 6 Engineers: 5 Colonels: 4 Lieutenant-Colonels: 6 Majors: 52 Captains: 121 Lieutenants: And 53 Ensigns: Besides, 528 Private Men Sick or Wounded, who could not be remov'd. The Confederates put a good Garrison into the Place, under Major-General *Ivoy*, and all possible Expedition was us'd to repair the Breaches, and level the Works.

The Duke of Ormond insists upon a Cessation of Arms for two Months.

THE Confederate Armies continued about *Quesnoy*, till the 16th of *July*, and during that time, the Generals had several Conferences, in which the Duke of *Ormond* insisted (on the part of the Queen) on a Cessation of Arms for two Months, in order to facilitate the Conclusion of a Treaty for a General PEACE, then on Foot. At the same time, his Grace told Prince *Eugene*, and the Field Deputies of the States, that he had receiv'd Positive Orders to agree with the *French* for a Cessation of Arms for two Months, by which time, it was hop'd, a General PEACE would be concluded; and that in the mean time, he had Directions to send Ten Battalions to take Possession of *DUNKIRK*, which the *French* had offer'd to put into the Hands of the Queen his Mistress, for the Security of the Performances of the Offers they had made. The

The British Forces separate from the Auxiliary Troops.

Allies could not agree upon this Subject; and so Prince *Eugene* decamp'd the 16th from the Neighbourhood of *Quesnoy*, and Encamp'd at *Hartre* near *Landrecy*, being joyn'd in his March, by all the Auxiliary Troops of the Princes of the Empire, that were in the Army of the Duke of *Ormond*, whose Generals declar'd they had Orders from their Respective Masters, not to separate themselves from the Forces of the Emperor, and the

the States; and so none remain'd with the *English*, but some Battalions of *Holstein Gottorp*, and the Regiments of Dragoons of *Waleff*. This was the fatal Day of the Separation of the Forces of the Allies, which having been invincible, while they continued United, were soon after sensible that they could not be an equal Match for the *French* after their Separation. Prince *Eugene* made Preparations for the Siege of *Landrecy*, and on the 17th, the Duke of *Ormond* having caus'd a Suspension of Arms, for two Months, to be Publish'd in his Camp, as the Mareschal *De Villars* had done in his; his Grace march'd back to *Avesnes le Secq*, repass'd the *Scheld* and the *Scarpe* and came to *Ghent*, where the *British* Forces continued, all the rest of the CAMPAIGN.

*The Duke of Ormond causes a Cessation of Arms to be Publish'd in his Camp.*

SOON after the Troops of *Great-Britain* separated from the Allies, General *Cadogan*, went to Prince *Eugene* with a Complement from the Duke of *Ormond*, and told him, that his Grace was sorry for this Separation, and wish'd him a Prosperous CAMPAIGN, in which he should have no hindrance from him. The same Day, in the Afternoon, Count *Nassau Woudenburg* (Son to the late Velt-Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*) came to the Duke of *Ormond* from Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States, to acquaint his Grace, "that upon hearing that the Commandants of *Bouchain* and *Doway*, " refus'd to admit some of his Officers into those Places, " upon the March of his Army, they had thought themselves Oblig'd to declare, that the same was not done directly nor indirectly by their Orders; and that the said Commandants should be severely reprimanded: " Desiring his Grace not to impute to them what the said Commandants had done without Orders; and assur'd him they were ready to give all possible Assistance to the Troops in their March, and to do every thing that could be desir'd of them, towards the preserving a good Understanding and Union between the Queen and their Masters. The same Evening, Count *Hompesch* (Governor of *Doway*) waited likewise on his Grace, to excuse himself, as having no part in the Commandants refusing entrance to his Officers. In the mean time, the Allies made the Necessary Preparations for the Siege of *LANDRECT* and on the 17th of *July*, that Place was Invested by 34 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, who had under him, 3 Lieutenants-General 6 Majors-General, and 8 Brigadiers.

*Mutual Civility between the Duke of Ormond and Prince Eugene after their Separation.*

ANNO  
1712.

Brigadiers. He was supported by the rest of the Army, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, the Left of which, joyned the Camp before *Landrecy*, and the Right extended along the *Scheld* towards *Denain*, where the Allies had an Intrench'd Camp, to cover the bringing up by Water, of the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, which they drew from the Magazines of the Places in the *Walloon Flanders*. Mareschal *Villars*, who had Orders to relieve *Landrecy*, caus'd Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*, the 18th of *July*, which he pass'd the 19th and 28th, encamp'd on the *Selle* towards *Chateau-Cambresis*, and the 21st and 22d, order'd 1500 Men to widen and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River. Upon these Motions, Prince *Eugene* caus'd a great Intrenchment to be made before his Left, and Posted behind it General *Fagel*, with 40 Battalions, and caus'd his Right, to move up nearer about 3 Leagues, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege with all his Forces.

Mareschal  
Villars forms  
a Design of  
possessing  
himself of  
the Camp of  
Denain.

IN the mean time Mareschal *Villars*, who had formed the Important Design of possessing himself of the Camp of *Denain*, and of the Magazines of the Allies, commanded the Count *De Broglio*, the 23d in the Evening, to advance along the *Selle* with 40 Squadrons, causing all the Passages of that River to be Guarded, to the end that none of the Parties of the Allies might pass over it, to observe the Motions of the *French Army*. At the same time, he Order'd the Marquis *De Vieuxpont* (Lieutenant-General) to March with 30 Battalions of the Left, some Artillery and Pontons, and lay Bridges at *Neufville* over the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*. He caus'd him to be follow'd by Count *Albergoti*, with 20 other Battalions, and by all the Army, in 4 Columns, and a 5th of Artillery, having some Days before, sent the heavy Baggage to *St. Quintin*. Norwithstanding, the Marquis *De Nieuwpont* made all possible Expedition, he could not reach *Neufville*, till the 24th at 8 in the Morning, where he presently caus'd Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*. The Count *De Broglio* arriv'd about 9, with his 40 Squadrons, as did likewise Mareschal *Villars*, who order'd him to pass over before the Infantry, which he did with great Difficulty, by Reason of a Morass which was beyond the Bridge, which the Horse and Dragoons were forc'd to March thro' Four a-breast.

THE



THE Allies had made Lines, which began at the *Scheld*, and ended at the *Scarpe*, in Order to cover their Convoys against the Garrisons of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*. The Count *De Broglie*, attack'd those which began between *Neufville* and *Denain*, and finding them weakly Guarded, he forc'd them almost without Resistance. He found on the other side of them, 500 Waggon loaden with Bread for the Army of the Allies, guarded by 500 Horse, and the same Number of Foot, who were surrounded and most of them either Kill'd or Taken. The Troops at *Denain* came out, in several Columns, to defend their LINES, and their Convoy; but seeing the *French* Infantry advancing, they return'd into their Camp. It was defended by 17 Battalions, cover'd by an Intrenchment of between 15 and 20 Foot high, and about half a Quarter of a League in Extent. These Troops were commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, 4 Lieutenants-General, several Majors-General and Brigadiers, with 12 Pieces of Cannon.

THE *French* Infantry having pass'd the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count *De Broglie* had gain'd, *Mareschal Villars* made the Dispositions for the Attack in 8 Columns, distant 200 Paces from each other; the Grenadiers at the Head of the Battalions, with a Reserve of 6 Battalions marching in a second Line, and the Cavalry behind. *Mareschal Villars* put himself at the Right of the Infantry, as did the *Mareschal De Montesquiou*, and Count *Albergotti* at the Left. The signal being given, the whole Line advanc'd, and march'd 7 or 800 Paces, towards the Intrenchment, without Firing once. When they were come within half a Musket-shot, the Troops of the Allies, who lin'd the Rampart, made a Discharge of their Cannon loaded with Cartridge-shot, and 3 Discharges of their Muskets, without disordering any one Battalion. The Enemy coming up within 50 Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquets, and Grenadiers leap'd into the Ditch, follow'd by the Battalions, and after a long Resistance, they enter'd the Camp, cutting down all who made Head against them. The rest retir'd into the Village and the Abbey, where they were forc'd and pursu'd so close, that entire Battalions threw themselves into the *Scheld*; by which Means, the Confederate Troops were entirely defeated, before Prince *Eugene* could come up to their Assistance: For, the Precautions which *Mareschal Villars* had us'd, to conceal

The French  
attack the  
Confederate  
Lines.

his

ANNO his Design, and his March from the Allies, had succeed-  
 1712. ed so well, that Prince *Eugene* had no Intelligence till  
 the 24th in the Morning, when the Enemy were laying  
 Bridges over the *Scheld*, and so was not able to arrive  
 with his Troops, till the end of the Engagement. This  
 was a very unfortunate Action, wherein the *Dutch* lost  
 several Brave Commanders, and after which, the Field-  
 Deputies wrote the following Letter to the States-Gener-  
 al.

### HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Field-  
 Deputies  
 Letter to the  
 States Gene-  
 ral after the  
 Action of  
 Denain.

“THE Marechal *De Villars*, decamp'd Yesterday in  
 the Evening, at Sun-set from *Chateau-Cambresis*,  
 and march'd with such Diligence, that early this Mor-  
 ning, he pass'd the *Scheld* in 8 Columns at *Sourche*,  
 and at *Neufville*. As soon as Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*,  
 had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to *De-*  
*nain*, caus'd 6 Battalions to March thither to Re-inforce  
 the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, view-  
 ed in Person the Intrenchment there, and the Infan-  
 try who were Posted in it; caus'd the Cavalry and  
 Baggage to come over to this side of the *Scheld*, that  
 there might not be any Embarass; and about 10 o' th'  
 Clock, came over to this side of the Bridge, to make  
 the Necessary Dispositions for supporting that Body,  
 with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actual-  
 ly on the March. In the mean while, the Enemy ha-  
 ving advanc'd near to the Intrenchment, in one very  
 close Column of their Left Wing and main Body,  
 which fil'd off to attack the Intrenchment in Front,  
 they afterwards made several Feints, as if they would  
 tire, because of the great Fire which our Men made  
 upon them from their Cannon: But, at length, they  
 fell, with so much Fury, on the Regiments Posted  
 there, that after one Discharge, the Intrenchment was  
 abandon'd. Then the Enemy breaking into the In-  
 trenchment, charg'd our Men on the Right and Left,  
 broke them, and after a Vigorous but Vain Resist-  
 ance, forc'd them to retire over the Bridge on the  
*Scheld*: But, that Bridge having been unfortunately  
 broke by the Weight of the Baggage which had new-  
 ly pass'd it, the greatest Part of those who attempted  
 to pass it were Drown'd: Others got over to this side  
 of the *Scheld*, and the rest of the 7 Battalions who  
 were in the Intrenchment, were Kill'd, or made Pri-  
 soners. The Earl of *Albemarle*, and Major-General

“ *Lobel;*

“ *Lobel*, are among the latter. Count *Dhona* (Lieutenant-General) and the Prince of *Holstein* (Major-General in the Emperor’s Service) were Drown’d. We have not yet any certain Advice of the Count of *Nassau-Woudenburgh*. Among the 17 Battalions, were 8 Imperialists, or *Palatines*, and 3 of this State: *Viz.* Those of *Albemarle*, *Welderen*, and *Douglas*; the rest being Auxiliary Troops. We are oblig’d to defer to another Opportunity, the sending to your High-Mightinesses the Particulars of our Loss; ’tis but little, the great Fire consider’d, and without the Accident of the Breaking of the Bridge, would have been yet less: For, the Enemy durst not Penetrate to the *Scheld*, to avoid the Fire of our Infantry, who were Posted on this side of that River. Brigadier *Berkhoffer* is in *Marchiennes* with 6 Battalions; and as that Place is Scituate on the *Scarp*, on Ground almost inaccessible, we hope he will retire elsewhere, in case the Enemy should pass that River. As all Communication with *Marchiennes* is cut off from Us, Orders have been issued for Baking Bread for the Army, here and at *Mons*; and the Infantry is order’d back to the Army, which is in its former Scituation. To Morrow, we shall concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly* what to do; and we will immediately inform Your High-Mightinesses of it. We hope thereby entirely to prevent any ill Consequences of this Loss.

ANNO  
1712.

QUESNOT,  
July 24th. 1712.

We are,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS. &c.

FOR the Reader’s farther Satisfaction, I think fit to Incert the Lord *Albemarle*’s ACCOUNT of the Action, which he sent the States-General: As also Prince *Eugene*’s LETTER upon that Occasion.

THE Army of the Allies having Decamp’d, the 26th of May, from the Camp at *Anchin* and *Marchiennes*, and having pass’d the *Scheld* at *Neufville* and *Lourche*, encamp’d with the Right Wing at *Noyelles*, and the Left at *Solemne*, having the *Scheld* before them, and the *Selle* behind. The Earl of *Albemarle* was detach’d, at the same time, with 13 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, to take Post at *Denain* on the *Scheld*, to secure

The Lord  
Albemarle’s  
Relation of  
the ACTION  
of Denain.

ANNO cure the Communication with *Marchiennes*, whence  
 1712. we were to draw Ammunition and Provisions : He set  
 ~~~~~ Men to Work, the same Day, on an Intrenchment for  
 the safe Encamping of his Troops ; the Right reach'd  
 to the old Line, which the Enemy had made from the  
*Scarpe* to the *Scheld*, after the Battle of *Malplaquet* ;  
 and the Left to the *Scheld* : The Generals took up their  
 Quarters in the Abby and Village of *Denain* : The ne-  
 cessary Posts every where, were taken Possession of ;  
 and all Precautions were used, for the Security of that  
 Post.

THE *Saxon* Troops, to the Number of 6 Battalions,  
 and 12 Squadrons, marching from thence the 30th, to  
 the great Army, were immediately supplied by others :  
 In the mean while, my Lord *Albemarle* caus'd Men to  
 Work hard on a Double Line of Communication,  
 which extended cross the Plain of *Denain*, to the Abby  
 of *Beaurepaire*. These Lines were Two Leagues and  
 a Half in Length ; and defended at proper Distances  
 by Redoubts and Guards, to secure the Passage of  
 Convoys, which were to go to the Army, to oppose the  
 Parties and Enterprizes of the Enemy.

THE 31st, my Lord *Albemarle* detach'd Brigadier  
*Berkhoffer*, with the Regiments of *Murray*, the Heredi-  
 tary Prince of *Wolfembüttel*, *Berner*, *Els*, and the 3  
 Squadrons of *Schellart*, to Guard the Boats Laden with  
 Artillery and Ammunition from *Marchiennes*. The  
 Cavalry, which was before at *Marchiennes*, remain'd  
 there, and my Lord *Albemarle* caus'd the Infantry to  
 Encamp in the Intrenchment near the Abby of *Beaure-  
 paire*, to cover the Boats against any sudden Attempt  
 of the Enemy.

THE 7th of *June*, the Army of the Allies Encamp'd  
 between the *Selle*, and the Rivulet *Eschaillon* ; the  
 Right-Wing at *Flory*, within a League of *Denain* ;  
 and the Left at *Chateau-Cambresis*, to cover the Siege of  
*Quesnoy* : And then, the afore said Troops serv'd to  
 Guard to the Siege, all the Convoys of Ammunition  
 and Provisions. That Siege being ended, it was re-  
 solv'd to undertake that of *Landrecies* : But, the Ar-  
 mies being then to pass the *Escaillon*, an Intrenchment  
 was begun the 8th of *July*, for covering the Bridges at  
*Denain*, against the Insults of the Enemy. That In-  
 trenchment



trenchment was Guarded by the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Wolfembüttel*, which Encamp'd there in three Plottoons. At the same time, a new Line of Communication was begun from *DENAIN*, towards *Thian*, to secure the Passage of the Convoys for the Siege of *Landrecy*, and to cover the Bridge of Communication at *Thian*.

THE 14th, one of the Bridges of Pontons at *DENAIN*, was taken to Pieces, and by express Order, sent to the great Army, to be made use of, the 17th, to make a Communication over the *Sambre*, and the Inundation above and below *Landrecy*, in order to Invest that Town.

THE 16th, the Prince of *Savoy* pass'd the *Escaillon*, with his Army, and all the Foreign Troops; and caus'd them to Encamp, the Right-Wing at *Thian*, and the Left at *Fontaine-au-Bos*, near *Landrecy*: The first Line facing towards the *Eschaillon*, and the second towards *Valenciennes* and *Quesnoy*.

THE 17th, the new Line of Communication between *DENAIN* and *Thian*, was committed to the keeping of Six *Imperial* and *Palatine* Battalions, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Secquin*; and the Prince of *Holstein*, and M. *Zobel*, Majors-General; to hinder the Enemy's seperating by that side, the Body of Troops at *DENAIN*, from the great Army.

THE same Day, the Prince of *Anbalt* was detach'd with 30 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, to Besiege *Landrecy*: And, as among them, some of the Body of the Earl of *Albemarle* march'd that Way, they were instantly supply'd; so that the Body at *DENAIN* consisted then of 10 Battalions, and 23 Squadrons, which Encamp'd along the Intrenchment, from the Left to the Right, the Cavalry and Infantry intermixed.

THE 19th, the Enemy's Army pass'd the *Scheld*, below *Cambray*, after having drawn together all their Troops from *Monchypreux*, and from the Posts along the *Sanfet*: They Encamp'd with the Left-Wing near *Cambray*, and the Right at *Castelet*, giving out that they would offer Battle: Whereupon, the Prince of *Savoy* put his Army under Arms, and order'd my Lord *Albe-*

ANNO 1712. *marle* to hold himself ready to March with his Troops, if there should be Occasion. And the Enemy continuing their March the 20th towards the *Sambre*, he caus'd the great Army to close towards the Left, and ordered my Lord *Albemarle* again, to hold himself ready to March at the first Order ; as he did accordingly, tho' it was not intended to do it, but at the last Extremity.

THE Enemy encamping then behind the *Selle*, the Left Wing at *Vielles Cochy*, and the Right at *St. Martin*, against the Wood of *Bobian* ; the Prince of *Savoy* caused a Line to be made, from the Source of the *Efcaillon* to the *Sambre*, to cover the Left-Wing, and to preserve the Communication with the Troops employ'd in the Siege : He caus'd this Line to be Guarded by 12 Battalions, and withdrew his Troops into their old Camp, ordering my Lord *Albemarle* to do the like. Which being done, and my Lord *Albemarle* observing that the *Pontons* of the second Bridge, which were taken away the 14th, were not sent back, as was promis'd him ; he immediately after these Motions, set Men to Work to make a Bridge of Timber. On this Service all the Carpenters were employ'd, a Number of Workmen, and 5 or 600 Men to get Timber necessary, from the Neighbouring Woods. This Work went on till the 24th, when the Bridge would have been Finished; had not the Enemy Attack'd us ; and it could not be finish'd sooner, because the River was of the Breadth of 8 Pontons, and by Consequence gave much Labour and Trouble.

THE 23d, arriv'd at *Marchiennes*, a Convoy from *Tournay*, Guarded by two Battalions, who were order'd to stay at *Beaurepaire* with Brigadier *Berkhoffer* ; who by that Means, had under his Command 6 Battalions, and 3 Squadrons. The Earl of *Albemarle* gave him Order, that in Case the Enemy should have a Design on *Marchiennes*, and should come upon him with a superior Force, he should move to *Marchiennes* with his Troops, and Encamp between the *Scarpe*, and the great Morafs, where was only one Passage to come at the Boats ; the Priory of *Hamage* on the Left, and the Fort of *Riolet* on the Right, being well provided.

THE 21st, 22d, and 23d, the Enemy were continually in Motion on the Side of the *Sambre*, to make us believe

lieve they had their Eye on the Siege of *Landrecy*, ANNO  
and would raise it: They caused Bridges to be laid 1712.  
over the *Sambre*; Passages to be open'd at *Femy*, as if  
they would advance that Way; and made all the Mo-  
tions, which might persuade us that they would Attack  
our Lines at *Landrecy*: But in the mean while, They  
took Measures secretly, to Attack the Body at *DE-*  
*NAIN*, and to take *Marchiennes*.

FOR this Purpose, the Marechal *De Villars* had  
already order'd the Garrison of *Valenciennes* to hold  
themselves ready to March; and the 23d at Noon, he  
sent out all his Hussars, to scour the Country between  
*Cambray*, *Bouchain*, and the great Army: He sent  
a Number of Parties, Foot and Horse, to all the Passa-  
ges of the *Selle*, and the *Scheld*, to hinder our receiving  
Intelligence of his Design. At 7 o' th' Clock at Night,  
he caus'd the Count *De Coigny* to advance, with 30  
Squadrons of Dragoons towards our Lines of Commu-  
nication before *Landrecy*, as if he would Attack them  
that Night: But, at the same time, he detach'd the  
Marquis *De Viexpont*, with 30 Battalions, all the Pon-  
rons, and a Brigade of Cavalry; as likewise Lieute-  
nant-General *Albergotti*, with 20 Battalions and 40  
Squadrons to support him. The whole Army follow'd,  
the heavy Baggage having been sent to *St. Quentin* and  
*Ham*. The Count *De Broglie* cover'd the March of the  
Infantry, with 49 Squadrons of the Body of Reserve;  
having Directions, at the same Time, to take Care that  
no one should Pass the Rivulet of *Selle*, to give us Notice  
of their March: And in this Order, the Enemy de-  
camp'd very hastily from their Camp at *Chateau-Cam-*  
*bresis*, the 23d in the Evening, after the Sun was Down,  
and after the Tattoo was Beat. They march'd all the  
Night by the Plains, between the *Selle* and the *Scheld*,  
to *Neufville* on the *Scheld*, below *Bouchain*, where the  
Van arriving at Day-break, Bridges were immediately  
begun to be laid for passing that River.

THO' my Lord *Albemarle* had continually many  
Spies abroad, to watch the Motions between the said  
Rivers, he receiv'd no Advice of their March: Probab-  
ly they were stopp'd, or taken, or could not pass the  
Rivers, because of the Number of the Enemy's Parties.  
Nor did he receive any Intelligence of it from *Bouchain*,  
tho' the Bridges were laid at *Neufville*, which is not

ANNO far from thence : And tho' till that Time, he had settled there, and maintain'd a regular Correspondence, by which he receiv'd Intelligence every Day ; having besides, order'd expressly the Inhabitants of the Dependence of *Bouchain*, upon the least Motion of the Enemy, in that Neighbourhood, to give immediate Notice to the Governor of the Place. And, as the Prince of *Savoy* had no News of the Enemy's March, 'till the 24th, at 7 in the Morning, my Lord *Albemarle* could not have any Advice of it, neither, from the Great Army : So that it was between 7 and 8 in the Morning, when Major-General *Bothmar* (who was the Commanding Officer of the Day, and visited the Camp) gave him Notice, that the Enemy appear'd at *Avesne le Secq.* My Lord *Albemarle* immediately sent Word of it to the Prince of *Savoy* ; who acquainted him that he would presently come to him in Person, as he afterwards did ; and at the same time, he made the Signal agreed upon of firing six Cannon ; as well to give Warning to the Posts about *Bouchain*, *Marchiennes*, and *St. Amand*, as to call in the Horses of the Cavalry, which were at Pasture, as were also those of the Great Army ; and they were presently brought in.

THE Horses being, upon the Signal, brought in from Pasture, my Lord *Albemarle* immediately caus'd the Cavalry to Mount ; Posted the Count *De Croix* (Major-General) with 7 Squadrons of *Imperialists* before the Right-Wing of the Intrenchment, on the High-Road to *Valenciennes*, to observe the Garrison of that Place, which having march'd out, began to shew themselves on the Eminence of *Hurtebize* ; and with the other 16 Squadrons he marched out into the Plain by the Left, with intention to dispute the Passage of *Neufville* with the Enemy ; not knowing that their Bridges were already made, and that their Troops were actually Passing there, because they were in a Bottom, where we could not see them, because of a great Hill that was between : But as soon as he was advanc'd, with the Head of the Cavalry, to the Top of that Hill, he found that great part of the Enemy's Horse and Foot, intermixed one among another, had already pass'd the *Scheld*, and were extending themselves in the Plain towards *Escaudain* : And as by Consequence, it was not possible to Attack them, my Lord *Albemarle* caus'd the said 16 Squadrons to draw up before



before the Intrenchment, with their Right against the Line of Communication, between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*, and the Left towards the Meadows along the *Scheld*, till it should appear what Motion the Enemy would make next: But, they beginning immediately to make a Disposition to Attack our Cavalry with Theirs, which was very Numerous; my Lord *Albemarle* withdrew his into the Intrenchment, without which, they would soon have been Born down by the great Superiority of the Enemy: And observing afterwards, that they continued their March to pass the said Line of Communication, and join the Garrison of *Valenciennes*, he caused some Squadrons to advance out of the Intrenchment between the aforesaid two Lines, defended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards, and which could not be Possess'd, nor Secur'd otherwise, because they were two Leagues and a half in Length: But the Enemy perceiving it, and being much nearer to those Lines, took Possession of them with their Foot, to facilitate the Passage of their Horse; so that it was impossible to Dispute it with them, because of their Superiority, and they pursu'd their March on to their old Lines.

IN the mean while, my Lord *Albemarle* had posted his Infantry (consisting of 10 Battalions) along the Intrenchment, by Lieutenant-General Count *Dhona*, and the other Generals. About 10, arriv'd the Prince of *Savoy*, with several of his Generals. He advanc'd in Person, to observe the March and Motions of the Enemy; View'd the Intrenchment, and the Disposition of the Foot: And then order'd the Horse to repass the *Scheld*, because they could be of no further Use; for the Enemy, having pass'd with their whole Army, had Invested the Intrenchment very close on all Hands: And as our 10 Battalions, who were drawn up three Men in Depth, took up but one third Part of the Intrenchment, towards the Left-Wing and the Centre, and the Right-Wing being wholly bare, and without Men; the Prince of *Savoy* caus'd the 6 Battalions of *Imperialists* and *Palatines*, which were encamp'd in the new Line of Communication, between *Thian* and *DENAIN*, to pass thither; and these posted themselves in the Right-Wing of the Intrenchment, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Secquin*, and the Prince of *Holstein*, and M. *Zobel*, Majors-General.

ANNO

1712.



WHILE this was doing, the Enemy's Army drew up in *Battalia* to Attack our Intrenchment, the Infantry foremost and the Cavalry behind. The Garrison of *Valenciennes* drew up in like manner, and Invested the Right of the Intrenchment: And the Enemy made their Disposition to Attack us with all Speed, before we could receive a Re-inforcement from the Grand Army: Having, for that Purpose, commanded out 30 Battalions, 80 Companies of Grenadiers, and the Piquet of the Army; as also all their Dragoons, whom they caus'd to Alight. Those Dragoons form'd the first Column on their Right, and March'd thro' the Meadows along the River towards the Left of the Intrenchment: The 30 Battalions, the Grenadiers, and the Piquet, form'd two other Columns, between that of the Dragoons, and the Lines of Communication. These two Columns were supported by 30 other Battalions, follow'd by all the rest of their Horse and Foot. And in this Order the Enemy advanc'd towards our Intrenchment.

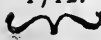
WE Cannonaded them as vigorously as was possible, with our six Cannon, which were plac'd on two Batteries in the Centre, and the Enemy answer'd with some Pieces which they had before their Right-Wing on an Eminence. My Lord *Albermarle* sent Notice from Time to Time of the Enemy's Motions to the Prince of *Savoy*, who was to the End of the Action on the other side of the *Scheld*, on the Redoubt in the Intrenchment which cover'd the Bridge, whence he could see all that was done. At the same time that my Lord *Albermarle* sent these Notices to his most Serene Highness, he desir'd him to send him his Orders: And, the Prince having signify'd to him several times, that the Post must be Defended and Maintain'd as long as possible, and causing Infantry to Advance from the great Army to succour us: The Earl of *Albermarle* made all possible Preparations to give the Enemy a good Reception; causing the three necessary Apertures, which were in the Intrenchment, for passing in and out, and for keeping the Communication with *Bouchain* and *Marchiennes*, to be fill'd up. And perceiving that the main Force of the Enemy would try to penetrate at the Centre of the Intrenchment, he sent Order to Count *Dhona*, in case the Enemy should force it, to move that Way with his Infantry, and Attack them in Flank, and so to Repulse them.

He

He did so accordingly, but that Motion had not Effect, because the Enemy approaching the Intrenchment with great Swiftneſs, and in good Order, quite under the Muſquetry, Attack'd it vigorously at One in the Afternoon. The firſt Column of their Foot fell upon the Redoubt in which the Regiment of *Welderen* was Poſted; and on the Aperture on the ſide of it, which was filled up, and which was the High-Road, from *Marchiennes* and the Paſſage for the Convoys. Our Men receiv'd them with a great Fire, and by Plottons; but the laſt of their Columns having puſh'd the firſt to the Parapet of the Intrenchment, which on that ſide was only of Stones and looſe Earth, the Ground being all Stony, it crumbl'd down and fill'd the Ditch. The Enemy penetrated immediately into the Intrenchment, and repulſ'd our Men with their Bayonets at the Mouths of their Pieces; whereupon they abandon'd the Intrenchment precipitately on all ſides; part flying towards the Bridge of *Pontons*, and part towards the Water-Mill.

MY Lord *Albemarle*, as well as all the other Generals, did all they poſſibly could to rally thoſe of the Centre, and the Left-Wing; where were Count *Dhona*, and the Count of *Naffau-Woudembourg*, being cut off by the Enemy, and ſeperated from the other Troops; but all was to no purpoſe: Which my Lord *Albemarle* obſerving, he endeavour'd to lead ſome Regiments from the Right to the Village of *Denain*; to poſt them among the Houſes, and in the Abby, to ſtop the Enemy: But, when he thought he was follow'd by them, he found himſelf almoſt alone among the Enemy. And while he was making the laſt Effort, to rally the Remains of the Troops before the Bridge, he was taken Priſoner by the Enemy, and ſoon after carried to *Valenciennes*. Part of the Infantry caſt themſelves into the River: Part were Kill'd by the Enemy: 2080 were made Priſoners: And the ſcatter'd Remains, to the Number of 4080. having ſav'd themſelves, return'd afterwards to the Grand Army.

AMONG thoſe who were Drown'd, were Lieutenant-General Count *Dhona*, and Major-General Count *Naffau-Woudembourg*, who are very much lamented. And among the Priſoners, Lieutenant-General *Secquin*, the Majors-General Prince of *Holſtein*, *Dalbergh*, and

ANNO 1712. *Zobel*; the Colonels *Count De la Lippe*, *Tengnagel*, *Cu-  
vanac*, *Spaen*, and *Greck*; and Lieutenant-Colonels  
 *Donnelly*, *Herbshausen*, *Heuske*, *Brakel*, *Munnik*, and  
*Els*; and the Majors *Winckel*, *Fabritz*, *Bulomo*, *Till*,  
and *Moors*; 44 Captains, 109 Lieutenants and Ensigns;  
as also 58 Horse of the Camp-Guard, besides four *Aids-  
de-Camp*, and the Commissary of the Artillery *Tau-  
rinus*.

THE Prince of *Savoy* had caused 14 Battalions to  
advance to the Bank of the *Scheld*, where they stood  
drawn up, ready to Pass; but they could not do it in  
Time, because the Bridge that was left (the other ha-  
ving some Days before, been sent by express Order to  
the Grand Army) was embarass'd by the Cavalry and  
the Baggage, and afterwards unluckily broke; the  
Bridge of Timber was not finished: So those Troops  
could serve only to favour the Retreat of the Remains  
of our Battalions, who crowded to the Bridge.

THE Enemy's Army consisted of 133 Battalions,  
and 250 Squadrons.

THE following Letter, about the Earl of *Albemarle's*  
Conduct in the Action at *Denain*, was Written by  
Prince *Eugene* to an eminent Minister.

S I R,

Prince Eu-  
gene's Let-  
ter about  
the Action of  
*Denain*.

"I AM Surpriz'd and Troubl'd, to hear of the In-  
justice People do my Lord *Albemarle*, and all the  
impertinent Discourses that have been vented touch-  
ing his Conduct in the Action at *Denain*. I have  
long been sensible, that the ill-inform'd Vulgar, judge  
by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always cen-  
sur'd by them; but I wonder that such Slanders  
should have found Reception among Men of Figure,  
as could only have been broach'd by his Enemies.

"I should think my self wanting in the Duty of a  
Man of Honour, if I did not testify the Truth, of  
which I was an Eye-Witness. He perform'd on that  
Occasion, all that a Courageous, Prudent, and Vigi-  
lant General could do; and had all the Troops done  
their Duty, the Affair would not have gone as it did:  
But, when they run as soon as they have given one  
"Fire,



“ Fire, and cannot be Rallied, no General in the World  
“ can help it : And therefore, S I R, I doubt not that  
“ you will contribute to the Disabusing those of the  
“ Regency, who may have been Mis-inform’d ; and  
“ that you will be Persuaded, none can have more  
“ Esteem for you than, S I R, Your, &c.

ANNO

1712.



Sign’d,

EUGENE de SAVOY.

THE States having appointed some Deputies of  
their Own ; and the Council of State, some Members  
of their Body, to examine the Reasons of the Earl of  
*Albemarle* : They ask’d him the proper Questions to come  
to the Knowledge of the Matter ; which his Lordship  
having answer’d to their Satisfaction ; their High-  
Mightinesses, upon the Report thereof, resolv’d not on-  
ly to Declare, that the Earl of *Albemarle* had behav’d  
himself in that unfortunate Action, with Prudence and  
Bravery ; but also to return him Thanks for his Con-  
duct therein.

THE Action of *DENAIN* being over, Mareschal *The French*  
*Villars* order’d the Count *De Broglia* to March, and Invest *make them-*  
*MARCHIENNE* on the *Scarpe*, where the Allies *selves Ma-*  
Principal Stores were lodg’d, with above 150 *Belanders*, *sters of seve-*  
laden with Artillery, and all sorts of Ammunition, and *ral Import-*  
Provisions for a whole Campaign. At the same time,  
he commanded Count *Albergotti*, to go and Attack St.  
*AMAND* ; ordering other Detachments to possess  
themselves of the rest of the Posts on the *Scarpe*. The  
26th of *July*, 200 of the Troops of the Allies, who  
were in the Abby of *Anchin*, and at *Pont-a-Rache*,  
yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR. The same Day,  
the Count *De L’Esparre* made himself Master of the Ab-  
by of *HASNON*, where he took 100 Prisoners. Count  
*Albergotti* possess’d himself that Day likewise of *MOR-*  
*TAGNE*, at the Mouth of the *Scarpe*, where he took 100  
Men ; and then of St. *AMAND*, which was defended  
by 800 Men, who yielded themselves Prisoners of  
WAR. In this last Place were found 6 Brass Cannon,  
Ammunition, several Horses, and 40 *Belanders* laden  
with Provisions, which were sent to *Conde* and *Valen-*  
*ciennes*, with the 6 Cannon, and the 800 Prisoners ;  
and also those taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin*, and *Hasnou*.  
After

ANNO After these Successes, Count *Albergotti* gave Order  
1712. for demolishing the Fortification of the Post of St. A-  
MAN D.

Marchienne  
Invested by  
the French.

IN the mean time, the Count *De Broglie* Invested *MARCHIENNE*, and having view'd it the 25th, in the Morning, he found the Enterprize much more Difficult than he at first imagin'd; that Post being encompass'd with Morasses and Ditches full of Water; fortified with several Works; defended by Brigadier *Berkoffer*, with 6 Battalions, and 500 Men, detach'd from the Garrison of *Doway*, and by the Regiment of *Schellart*, consisting of 3 Squadrons of Curassiers of the Elector *Palatine's* Troops. These Difficulties, oblig'd *Mareschal Villars* to desire the Marquis *De Montesquiou* to take upon him the Care of the SIEGE, who repair'd thither the same Day, and having review'd the Place, he gave Notice to the Mareschal, that 'twas necessary he should send him Artillery and Engineers to Besiege the Place in Form. Accordingly, the Artillery arriv'd the 27th: Whereupon, Men were immediately set to Work to raise Batteries, and Trenches were open'd at two Attacks. On this Occasion, Monsieur *Villars De Luffan* (Brigadier of Engineers) was Kill'd with a Cannon-Ball, which likewise Wounded 3 other Engineers. The 28th, 20 Cannon began to batter to make Breaches, and *Mareschal Villars* came to the Siege, and view'd the Trenches, which by that time were considerably Advanc'd. The same Day, the Besieg'd beat a Parley, and offer'd to surrender, upon Condition that they might be permitted to March out with their Arms and Baggage, and other Usual Marks of Honour. This Proposal was rejected by *Mareschal Villars*, who would allow the Garrison no other Terms than to be Prisoners of WAR. So Hostilities were renew'd, and on the 29th, one Battery having made a considerable Breach, and the Principal Trench being advanc'd far enough, Preparations were made for giving the Assault the next Day. But the Besieg'd beat a Parley again, and offer'd to Surrender upon the Terms propos'd: So on the 31st, in the Afternoon, the Garrison (to the Number of about 5000, without including 8 or 900 Sick or Wounded at the Siege of *Quesnoy*) march'd out, and were conducted to *Valenciennes*. The Loss of this Post was of dismal Consequence to the Allies; for they had there a General Magazine

The Besieged  
beat a Par-  
ley.

The Place  
Surrenders.

Magazine of all sorts of Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, design'd for the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN. On the other hand, the Advantages that the Enemy obtain'd by it, were so considerable, that the *French King* wrote the following Account to the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*.

ANNO

1712.

## COUSIN,

THE Steps I have taken to effect a General PEACE, and the Suspension of Arms which I have agreed on, with the *Queen of England*, have not avail'd to determine the other Allies to enter into the same Sentiments. On the contrary, they form'd a Design to push on their Conquests, and Besiege *Landrecy*. The Importance of that Place (the taking of which, would have open'd to the Enemy an Entrance into my Kingdom) determin'd Me to give my Orders to the *Mareschals De Villars* and *De Montesquiou* (who command my Army in *Flanders*) to Attack, and Fight the Enemy, to oblige them to raise the SIEGE. They have Acted with so much Conduct and Prudence, and the Success has been so Happy, that the Camp which was possess'd by the Enemy at *DENAIN* (notwithstanding the Strength of its Intrinchments) was Forc'd and Defeated, with the entire Loss of 17 Battalions which defended it, and of a Convoy of about 500 Waggons, who were at the same time on the March towards the Camp before *Landrecy*. The Defeat of these Troops encamp'd at *DENAIN*, was follow'd by the Taking of the Post of *Marchienne*, where the Enemy had 6 Battalions, 500 Foot detach'd from the Garrison of *Doway*, and 3 Squadrons of Horse, who were all made Prisoners of WAR: And being added to those taken in the Camp at *Denain*, and in some other Posts along the *Scarpe*, make the Number of above 7000 Men, and upwards of 400 Officers Prisoners; among whom are several of their General-Officers. My Troops, who in these two Actions shew'd all possible Valour, took 37 Colours, and 3 Standards. The Enemy lost with *Marchienne*, a great Number of Cannon, and Stores of all sorts of Ammunition, and Provisions laden in above 150 Belanders; and their Army being weaken'd by so considerable a Loss, having no longer Communication with the Places they are possess'd of towards the *Scarpe*, have

The French King's Letter to the Cardinal De Noyelles.

ANNO

1712.



"have been forc'd to raise the Siege of *Landrecy*, to retire towards *Mons*. And, as such an Event, is a visible Mark of the Protection of *GOD*, who knows the Rectitude of my Intentions, I hold myself oblig'd to render to Him, most humble Acts of Thanksgiving. I desire therefore that you will cause *TE DEUM* to be Sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, &c.

The French  
Invest Do-  
way.

THE Consequences of the Forcing of the Intrenchments of *Denain*, and the Taking of *Marchienne*, appear still more favourable to the Enemy; who on the 12th of *August*, March'd and Invested *DOWAY*; and encamp'd in two Lines, their Right at *Carvin*, and their Left at *Ribaucourt*. The next Day, they prepar'd Fascines, and several Batteries; and the Trenches were open'd in the Night, between the 14th and 15th, under the Direction of Monsieur *Valori*, as chief Engineer. This oblig'd Prince *Eugene* to abandon the Design of Besieging *Landrecy*, to March to the Relief of *Doway*: But, when he arriv'd, he found the Avenues to the French Camp so well Intrench'd, that the Deputies of the States could not be induc'd to consent to the Attacking of them; and so they carried on their Approaches against the Town and *FORT-SCARPE*, with all possible Diligence. They Attack'd the latter, with 80 Pieces of Cannon; and, notwithstanding the Garrison consisted but of 400 Men, they defended themselves 14 Days, and surrender'd Prisoners of WAR the 28th, having repuls'd the French in several Attacks.

Fort-Scarpe  
Surrenders.

The Garri-  
son of Do-  
way made  
Prisoners of  
WAR.

AFTER the Taking of that FORT, the Enemy redoubl'd their Fire against the Town; and altho' the Garrison was but weak, General *Hompesch* (the Governor) contrary to the Expectations of the Allies, or the French, held out till the 8th of *September* in the Evening, when he beat a Parley, and surrender'd Prisoners of WAR: His brave Defence, having not been able to obtain any other Terms than those that were granted to the French Garrison of *Quesnoy*. The Enemy in this SIEGE, were repuls'd in several Attacks, and lost a great many Men; (especially the 7th at Night, when they took the Counterscarpe, and a Half-Moon, which they were oblig'd to abandon) and had the Garrison been Numerous enough, in proportion to the Ex-

tent of the Place, 'tis very probable that the French would not have Retaken it.

ANNO

1712.

THE Mareschal *De Villars*, who was march'd to observe the Motions of Prince *Eugene*, encamp'd along the River *Honneau*, and took such advantageous Posts, that the Allies who were advanc'd to *Belian*, on the other side of *Mons*, found it impossible to advance any farther, and so the Enemy on the 10th of *September*, Invested *QUESNOY*. The Trenches were open'd the 18th at Night, and General *Ivoy* (who commanded therein) finding that there was no probability of saving the Place, and being unwilling to Sacrifice the Garrison, surrender'd the 4th of *October*, upon the same Conditions that General *Hompesch* had obtain'd. On the 10th of *October*, the French being resolv'd to lose no time in enlarging their Conquests, open'd the Trenches before *BOUCHAIN*; which Place was so indifferently provided, and the Garrison so Weak, that they made but a slender Resistance: For, the French took Possession of the Cover'd-Way the 18th, and as they had made the Dispositions for Storming the Body of the Place next Day, the Garrison beat a Parley, and surrender'd at Discretion.

The French take Quesnoy.

And Bouchain.

HAVING thus particularly related the great Losses and Disadvantages the Allies sustain'd this present YEAR (the only one since the WAR commenc'd, wherein the French could justly claim any Advantage) I must not omit a very remarkable ACTION, which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign, and Alarm'd the Court of *France* in an extraordinary Manner. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, resolv'd to put *CHAMPAIGN* and other Countries under Contribution; and, to get an exact Intelligence of the Country of *France* in their Frontiers, between his Camp and *Paris*; and the Deputies of the States having approv'd his Resolution, his Highness detach'd 1500 choice Troopers, Dragoons, and *Hussars*, under the Command of Major-General *Grovestein* (an Officer of great Merit) with Orders to penetrate into *France* as far as possible. Those Troops were detach'd with the utmost Privacy from the Camp at *Haspres*, the 10th of *June*. The 11th, they met at Night at *Grouffelle*, within 3 Leagues of *Neufchatel* on the River *Aisne*, which they pass'd the 12th, and advanc'd at Night to *Suize* in *Champaign*. The 13th they pass'd

Major-General Grovestein's Expedition to Champaign.

ANNO 1712. pas'd the River *Noire*, near *St. Menehold*: The next Day, they pas'd the *Maeze* at *Seneri*, near *St. Mihiel*, got into *Lorraine*; and the 15th, pas'd the *Mozelle* at *Pont-a-Mousson*. The 16th, they came before *Metz*; and the 17th, pas'd the *Saar*, and retir'd leisurely towards *Traarbach*, carrying off with them a vast Booty, and a great Number of Hostages for the security of the Payment of the Contributions they had demanded from the Countries thro' which they pas'd, amounting to some Millions. They Burnt several Villages and little Towns; and at *Metz*, Major-General *Grovestein*, sent a Letter to the Marquis *De Refuge* (Governor thereof) and another to the Intendant, to summon them to send Deputies to agree about Contributions. The Governor answer'd him, that he had nothing to send but Fire and Ball; and that instead of Contributions and Hostages, he would only send him some Guides, to conduct him whither he deserv'd to go. General *Grovestein* being exasperated at this Answer, caus'd about 30 or 40 Villages, and about 20 Castles (or Gentlemen's Seats) to be burnt in sight of *Metz*, after having plunder'd them, and retir'd safe with his Booty: For, *Mareschal Villars* not being inform'd of this Detachment, till 24 Hours after they were March'd, the Troops he sent after them, could not overtake them. 'Tis impossible to express the great Surprise that this Expedition caus'd in the Adjacent Parts, and even in the Suburbs of *Paris*; it being Reported, that the Detachment aforesaid were advancing directly to that Capital City. The King himself was not thought safe at *Versailles* with his usual Guards; and therefore, all the Troops quarter'd in and about *Paris*, were order'd to repair immediately to the King's Palace: But, Major-General *Grovestein* making his Retreat, soon put an End to the Alarm.

Major-General  
Pasteur's  
Expedition.

THE *French* were resolv'd to revenge this Excursion of General *Grovestein*, and entrusted Major-General *Pasteur* (a Famous Partisan) with the Execution of their Design, which he manag'd with all imaginable Diligence and Dispatch: For, notwithstanding he had 15 or 1600 Men with him, the Allies had not the least Notice of his March, till he was advanc'd farther than *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, and had plunder'd *Tortole*, an Island belonging to *Zealand*, with the Town of that Name, and several other Places. Whereupon, 30 Squadrons were detach'd from the Confederate Army, and all the  
Garrisons



Garrisons were drawn out, to Intercept the Enemy in their Retreat: But, Monsieur *Pasteur* took so well his Measures, that he return'd safe to *Namur* with a great Booty, and several Hostages for Contributions.

TO Conclude the Affairs of the *Netherlands*, during the Year 1712, I shall only add, that while the *French* were before *Bouchain*, the Allies Surpris'd **FORT-KNOCQUE**, after the following Manner. Brigadier *Caris*, (Commander of *Ostend*) and the *Sieur Bruel* (Receiver of the Contributions in *Flanders* and *Artois*) having receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the Garrison of *Fort-Knocque* (a strong Post, scituate at the Junction of the Canals of *Ypres* and *Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*) was very Weak, and most of the Soldiers Sick; they resolv'd to attempt the Surprising of it: And accordingly, Brigadier *Caris*, on the 4th of *October* in the Morning, detach'd 180 Men of the Regiment of *Salablanca*, and of a Battalion of *Switzers*, commanded by 3 Officers, and 6 Serjeants, and all under the Direction of Captain *De Rue* (a Famous Partisan) who having march'd with the utmost Privacy, found Means the 5th at Night, to hide themselves in 3 little Houses, and in the Garden of the Governour of the Fort, standing between 4 Draw-Bridges, where they lay close all that Night. The 6th in the Morning, at the opening of the Gates, some of the Detachment advanc'd on a sudden, and made themselves Masters of the Bridge nearest the Fort, having Kill'd the Guard. Captain *De Rue* divided his Men into 4 Bodies, and with one of them siez'd one of the Gates, while two other Divisions ran to the other two Gates, and the 4th drew up near the Cazerns, to hinder the Garrison from drawing together: Which succeeded so well, that with the Loss of only two Men Kill'd, and one Wounded, that Important **FORT** was taken. The *French* Governor, hearing the Noise, leap'd out of Bed, and looking out of the Window cry'd, **QUARTER!** And with the Garrison, was made Prisoner of **WAR**; which consisted of 3 *French* Companies, and one of *Switzers*, but a great Number of them were Sick. Captain *De Rue* having secur'd that Post, sent out immediately part of his Men, to seize all the Provisions in the Neighbouring Villages, and to bring the same into the Fort, before the Garrison of *Ypres* could be inform'd of the Loss of the Place. He dispatch'd also an Express to Brigadier

Fort-  
Knocque  
surpris'd by  
the Allies.

*Caris*

**ANNO** 1712. *Caris* of this Success, who detach'd 40 Men to Re-inforce the Garrison of that Place. The Precautions made use of by Captain *De Rue*, were not useless; for the taking of that Post occasion'd the Motion of a great Body of Troops on each side towards the *Lys*, as if the *French* design'd to Retake it: But, they found the Allies too quick for them, and that Fortrefs was so well, and so seasonably Provided, that the *French* entirely abandon'd the Design of Attacking it.

*The Campaign ends in the Netherlands.*

**THESE** are the chief Transactions of the Year 1712, between the Allies and *France* in respect to **WAR**: I will now proceed to give some Account of the other chief **EVENTS**, that have render'd the Year so Remarkable in Relation to **P E A C E**.



**T H E**



---

A N

*ABSTRACT*

Of the TREATY of

P E A C E

Concluded at UTRECHT

The  $\frac{21}{11}$  Day of  $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$  1713.

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ART. 1. 1841





A N

## ABSTRACT, &amp;c.



H E most Christian King having acquainted Us, with his Desire to see the Quiet of *Europe* restor'd, by a Safe and Honourable P E A C E for Us, and for all our High-Allies; and having Offer'd some Propositions to induce Us to set on Foot Conferen-

*The Queen's  
circular Letter to her  
Allies upon  
the ensuing  
Treaty of  
P E A C E.*

ces for that End, which Propositions have been communicated to all the Allies; and the States-General having thereupon declar'd, That they were inclin'd and ready to enter into a Negotiation for a Good and General P E A C E; and to join with Us to Invite the Potentates concern'd with Us in the Present WAR, to send their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, the Place and Time of which, have been concerted with the Minister of the States-General: We have judg'd it proper to give you Notice, without Loss of Time, that we have agreed to fix the Opening the said Congress to the 12th of *January* next (N. S.) in the City of *UTRECHT*. As we have no other View, than to put an End to this WAR, by a firm P E A C E, in which every one of the Allies may find their reasonable Satisfaction: We doubt not, you will likewise agree to contribute to the forwarding of so Pious and Wholesome a Work. Wherefore, we desire you, to send forthwith the Ministers whom you shall chuse for this Purpose, that

C c 2

by

“ by the Time above specified, they may repair to the  
 “ said City of *UTRECHT*.

“ *WE* think it further convenient to acquaint You,  
 “ that We, with the Lords-States-General, have unani-  
 “ mously agreed to send our Ministers to the Congress,  
 “ in the Quality only of Plenipotentiaries, and that  
 “ they shall not take on them the Character of Ambassa-  
 “ dors, till the Day of the signing of the *PEACE*;  
 “ thereby to avoid, as much as possible, Disputes about  
 “ the Ceremonial, and the Delays that the same might  
 “ occasion, &c.

*The Plenipo-  
 tentiaries of  
 Great-Bri-  
 tain and  
 Holland ar-  
 rive at U-  
 trecht.*

*THE* Queen having been pleas'd to appoint the  
 Bishop of *Bristol* (Lord Privy-Seal) to assist at the Con-  
 ferences at *UTRECHT*, as one of Her Majesty's  
 Plenipotentiaries; the beginning of *January*, his Ex-  
 cellency embark'd for *Holland*, and on the 14th, arriv'd  
 at the *Hague*, had a short Conference with the Pension-  
 ary, and return'd the same Day to *Rotterdam*, from  
 whence he went directly for *UTRECHT*, where he  
 arriv'd the 15th. The Earl of *Strafford* (the other Ple-  
 nipotentiary of *Great-Britain*) arriv'd there the 17th,  
 as did the 18th, Messieurs *Buys* and *Renswoude*, two  
 of the Plenipotentiaries of the States.

*The French  
 Ministers  
 arrive at  
 Utrecht.*

*THE* Mareschal *D'Huxelles*, the Abbot of *Polignac*,  
 and the Sieur *Mesnager* (the Plenipotentiaries of *France*)  
 set out from *Paris*, the 6th and 7th of *January*; and  
 were receiv'd by the *Dutch* Commanders, of *Mons*,  
*Brussels*, and other Places, with all the Respect due to  
 their Characters. They arriv'd at *UTRECHT* the  
 19th; and immediately after, the Bishop of *Bristol*,  
 and the Earl of *Strafford*, made a Visit to them at the  
 Mareschal *D'Huxelles* House, where they were all toge-  
 ther: The same Day, the *French* Plenipotentiaries re-  
 turn'd the Visit to those of *Great-Britain*.

*THE* Day after, the *French* and *Dutch* Plenipoten-  
 tiaries, made their respective Visits, and the Magi-  
 strates complimented all of them. Those Ministers had  
 a Conference together, to concert proper Regulations  
 for preserving Peace between their respective Servants,  
 and the Manner of holding the Conferences: And ha-  
 ving agreed in those Points, and resolv'd that the Con-  
 ferences should be held for the Future, twice a Week.  
 (*viz*)

(viz. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*) without any Ceremonies; the Congress was open'd the 29th of *January*, and the first Conference was held about 10 in the Morning, wherein nothing happen'd but Compliments, and mutual Assurances and Exhortations to avoid all Disputes, and every thing that might retard the Conclusion of the Great and Good Work, the Providence of GOD had trusted to their Management. The Assembly was not very Numerous, when the Congress begun; for the Emperor not having sent any Plenipotentiaries thither, and no Prince of the Empire having thought fit to send Theirs, till his Imperial Majesty had declar'd his Mind as to the Negotiations, there were but Eight Plenipotentiaries on the side of the Allies: (Viz. On the Part of *Great-Britain*, the States, and the Duke of *Savoy*) and Three for *France*, when the Conferences were open'd. The Names of those appointed by the States, are as follow: Monsieur *Randwick*, for the Province of *Gelderland*; Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen* for *Holland*; Monsieur *Meermont* for *Zealand*; Monsieur *De Renswoude* for *Utrecht*; Monsieur *De Gossinga* for *Friesland*; the Count *De Rechteren* for *Overyssel*; and the Count *De Tu* and *Kniphuysen* for *Groningen*. In the mean time, Count *Zinzendorf* (Plenipotentiary of the Emperor) arriv'd at the *Hague*, and had immediately a long Conference with the Pensionary; wherein he us'd his utmost Endeavours to have the opening of the Congress put off, till he had receiv'd Letters from Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with an Account of the Progress of his Negotiations at the *British-Court*, but could not succeed in his Design. When the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of *France* were assembled, the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* made a short SPEECH, directed to the *French* Ministers, to this Effect.

The Congress  
Open'd.

The Plenipo-  
tentiaries  
Nam'd by  
the States.

## MESSIEURS,

"WE are this Day met together in the Name of  
 "GOD, to lay the Foundation of a General  
 "PEACE, between the High-Allies, and the King  
 "your Master. We bring sincere Intentions, and also  
 "Positive Orders from our Principals, to concur in eve-  
 "ry thing on their Part, which may tend to the fur-  
 "therance and happy Conclusion of so Advantageous  
 "and Christian a Work. - On the other Hand, we are  
 "in Hopes (MESSIEURS) that you are in the  
 "same

The Bishop  
of Bristol's  
Speech at  
the Opening  
the Congress.

“ same Disposition; and that your Instructions are so Full, as to enable you to Answer, without Loss of Time, the Expectation of the Allies, in explaining your selves clearly upon the Points which are to be treated of in the Conferences; and that you will do it in so Plain and Particular a Manner, that All, and every One of the Confederate Princes and States, may find a just and reasonable Satisfaction, upon their respective Pretensions.

THE Marechal *D'Huxelles* (first Plenipotentiary of *France*) answer'd in a very few Words, that it was their Master's Intention so to do: And afterwards, the Abbot of *Polignac* made a pretty long Speech, which was very Eloquent. The Earl of *Strafford*, and the Plenipotentiaries of the States and *Savoy*, having also made Speeches on the same Subject, the Assembly broke up. The Day following, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies met by themselves, because the *French* Ministers, had in their Speeches, promis'd to deliver up a Scheme, or Plan of the Intentions of their Court; so it was resolv'd to deliver them in the next Conference, a Declaration upon that Head, which was done accordingly, the 3d of *February*: At which time, the *French* Ministers promis'd to deliver their Offers for a GENERAL PEACE; but declar'd, that they should have been very glad, if all the Ministers of the Allies had been present, that they might at the same time, receive a Counter-Project, or Answer, from all the Members of the Grand-Alliance. The 4th, the Count *De Metternich* (Plenipotentiary of the King of *Prussia*) arriv'd at UTRECHT; and soon after, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries, and several Others being arriv'd, there was a General Conference held the 11th, in which the *French* Plenipotentiaries deliver'd their PROPOSALS, under the Title of

The Prussian and Imperial Plenipotentiaries arrive at Utrecht.

*A particular Explication of the OFFERS of France for a GENERAL PEACE, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concern'd in the Present WAR.*

Proposals of France for a General PEACE.

THE King will Acknowledge, at the Signing of the PEACE, the Queen of *Great-Britain* in that Quality; as also the Succession of that Crown, according

ding to the present Settlement, and in the Manner Her *Britanick* Majesty shall think fit.

HIS Majesty will cause all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be Demolish'd, immediately after the P E A C E ; provided an Equivalent be given him to his Satisfaction.

THE Island of *St. Christophers*, *Hudson's Bay*, and Streight of that Name, shall be Yielded up entire to *Great-Britain*: And *Acadia*, with *Port-Royal*, and the Fort, shall be restor'd entire to his Majesty.

AS to the Island of *Newfoundland*, the King offers to Yield up that also to *Great-Britain*; reserving only to himself the Fort of *Placentia*, and the Right of Catching and Drying Fish, as before the WAR.

IT shall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce before or after the P E A C E, as *England* shall chuse; the Conditions of which, shall be made as equal between the two Nations, as they can possibly.

THE King will consent, at the Signing of the P E A C E, that the *Spanish Netherlands*, which are made over and given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, by the King of *Spain*, shall serve for a Barrier to the United Provinces; and to Augment it, he will join thereto *Furnes*, and its District; *Fort-Knocque*, *Ipres*, and the Castellany of *Menin*, with its Verge: In Exchange, his Majesty demands, to Form the Barrier of *France*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*, *Bethune*, *Doway*, and their Dependencies.

I F the States-General are desirous to keep Garrisons in the Fortified Places of the Barrier, so form'd of the Dominions transferr'd to his Electoral Highness, and of what *France* adds thereto of its own: His Majesty consents, that they shall put their Troops into them, in as great Numbers as they Please: And besides, that they shall be maintain'd at the Expence of the Country.

I N consideration of this Cession, and of this Consent, the King on his side demands, as an Equivalent for the Demolishing of *Dunkirk*, the Towns and Ci-

radels of *Lisle* and *Tournay*, with their Castellanies and Dependencies.

THE Barrier thus regulated between *France* and the *States-General*; the King will Grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, what is stipulated by the Treaty of *Reswick*, and the Advantageous *Tarif* of 1664, with an exception only of Six Sorts of Merchandise, which shall be agreed on, and shall remain charg'd with the same Duties that are paid at this time; as also the Exemption of 50 Sols *per Ton* on the *Dutch* Shipping, that come into *France*, from the United Provinces, and Foreign Countries.

AS to the Commerce of *Spain* and the *Indies*, the King will Engage, not only to the *States-General*, but likewise to Her *Britanick* Majesty, and to all the other Potentates, by Virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the said Commerce shall be allow'd exactly, and carried on in the very same Manner as it was, under the Reign, and till the Death of *CHARLES II.* And will Promise, that the *French* shall submit, as all the other Nations, to the Ancient Laws and Regulations made by the Kings his Catholick Majesty's Predecessors, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of the *Spanish-Indies*.

HIS Majesty further consents, that all the Potentates of *Europe*, may enter into the Guaranty of this Promise. His Majesty Promises, that the King his Grandson shall Renounce (for the sake of the *PEACE*) all Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, as well as to the Dutchy of *Milan*; in whose Name, he will consent, that the part of that Dutchy which is made over to the Duke of *Savoy*, shall remain to his Royal Highness: Provided, that in Consideration of this Cession, the House of *Austria* do in like manner, desist from all Pretensions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of *Spain*, from whence that House shall withdraw their Troops immediately after the *PEACE*.

THE Frontiers on both sides upon the *Rhine*, shall be seised in the same Condition, as they were before the Present *WAR*.

IN



IN Consideration of all the Terms above-specified, the King demands, that the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, shall be Re-establish'd in the full and entire Possession of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods Moveable and Immoveable, which they enjoy'd before the Present WAR: And reciprocally, his Majesty will Recognize in *Germany* and in *Prussia*, all the Titles which he has not yet Acknowledg'd.

THE King will restore to the Duke of *Savoy*, what he has taken from him during this WAR; as in like manner, his Royal Highness shall restore to him what he has taken from *France*: So that the Limits on both sides shall be the same they were before the Declaration of the WAR.

ALL things as to *Portugal*, shall be Re-establish'd, and remain on the same Foot in *Europe*, that they were before the Present WAR, as well with regard to *France*, as to *Spain*: And as to the Dominions that Crown has in *America*, if there be any Differences to settle, Endeavours shall be us'd to agree them Amicably.

THE King will consent freely, and *Bona Fide*, to take in concert with the Allies, all the most just Measures, for hindring the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, from ever being United on the same Head; that is to say, that one and the same Prince, shall never be at once King of both.

ALL Preceding Treaties (that is, those of *Munster*, and others that have been made since) shall be Repeated and Confirm'd, to remain in their Force and Virtue; excepting only such Articles, from which the Treaty of P E A C E now to be made shall derogate, or alter something.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES.

THESE

THESE Offers of the *French*, highly incens'd the *Dutch*, and occasion'd several Conferences between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, who on the 5th of *March*, deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*,

*The Specifick DEMANDS of Her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, for what relates to France.*

Her Majesty's Specifick Demands.

THE most Christian King shall Acknowledge in the clearest and strongest Terms, the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, according as it is limited by Acts of Parliament (made during the Reign of the late King *WILLIAM III.* of Glorious Memory, and of Her Majesty now Reigning) to the Protestant Line in the House of *Hannover*.

THE most Christian King shall promise besides, as well for Himself, as for his Heirs and Successors, never to Acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of *Great-Britain*, other than Her MAJESTY now Reigning, and those Kings or Queens who shall succeed her by Virtue of the aforesaid Acts of Parliament.

THE most Christian King shall likewise oblige himself, to cause the Person who pretends to the aforesaid Crown of *Great-Britain*, to depart forthwith the Territories of *France*.

THE most Christian King shall promise for Himself, his Heirs and Successors, never to disturb the Queen of *Great-Britain*, her Heirs and Successors of the aforesaid Protestant Line, in the peaceable Possession of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and of all depending thereon: As also, never to grant any Aid or Assistance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Mariners, Soldiers, or Otherwise, to any Person or Persons, who hereafter would attempt, under any Pretext, or under any Cause whatsoever, to Oppose the aforesaid Succession, or to Favour those who should Oppose it, directly or indirectly, by open WAR, or by Fomenting Seditions or Conspiracies, against such Prince or Princess, who shall be on the Throne of *Great - Britain*, by Virtue of the aforementioned Acts, or against Her or Him, on whom the

the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain* shall devolve, conformably to the aforesaid Acts.

THE Plenipotentiaries of *France*, shall forthwith enter into Negotiation with those of *Great-Britain*, to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

THE most Christian King shall cause all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolish'd, as also that Port to be fill'd up, and the Sluices which serve to cleanse it, to be destroy'd; the whole at his Expence, and within two Months after the Signing of the P E A C E: And, his said Majesty shall likewise be oblig'd, never to cause the said Fortifications, Port, or Sluices to be Repair'd.

HIS most Christian Majesty shall remit to Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, on the Day of Exchanging the Ratifications of the P E A C E to be made, Authentick Acts and Formularies of the Cession of the Islands of *St. Christopher*, and of *Newfoundland*; with the Town of *Placentia*, and the other Islands Scituate in the Sea round the same: As also *Acadia*, with the Town of *Port-Royal* (otherwise call'd *Annapolis Royal*) and such part of the said Country as depends thereon.

THE most Christian King shall restore to the Queen and Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, *Hudson's-Bay*, and *Streights*; together with all the Countries, Seas, Coasts, Rivers, Places and Forts belonging thereto; and shall consent that the Limits, betwixt the said *Hudson's-Bay*, and the Possessions of the *French* on the sides of the River of *St. Lawrence*, shall be regulated, and the Subjects of *Great-Britain* and of *France*, prohibited from ever passing the said Limits, or going by Land or Sea one to the other.

THE most Christian King shall likewise cause just and reasonable Re-imbursments to be made to the *English Hudson's-Bay* Company, of all the Losses which the said Company has suffer'd by the Invasion and Depredation made by the *French*, in Time of P E A C E, to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Effects,

THE

THE Subjects of *France* who are Inhabitants of *Canada*, and Others, shall for the Future, forbear to hinder the reciprocal Traffick, between the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, and the Natives of the Country of *America*; as also to disturb the 5 *Indian Nations*, or Cantons, or others who are under Obedience.

HER Majesty, conformably to her Alliances, insists, that the most Christian King shall cause just and reasonable Satisfaction to be given, to all and every one of the High-Allies, upon what they Demand of *France*.

ALTHO' it be found convenient, that every one of the High-Allies should make their own particular Demands; yet, because the Ministers of his Electoral Highness of *Hannover* are not yet Arriv'd, and for other Considerations; Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries insist, that *France* shall own the Electoral Dignity of his said Highness, with all the Rights and Prerogatives there to appertaining.

HER Majesty the Queen reserves to the Allies (whose Ministers could not yet come to the Congress) the Privilege of delivering in hereafter their Pretensions and Demands, which shall be receiv'd and consider'd in the same Manner as if they were now presented: It being Her Majesty's Intention, that the same Regard shall be had thereto, and just Satisfaction given them.

THE Queen demands likewise, that the better to preserve Tranquility in the Empire, the Clause added to the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Reswick*, shall be Abolish'd; and that *France* shall not in any Manner Oppose the Setling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire, conformably to the Treaties of *Westphalia*.

WHAT Her Majesty thinks her self oblig'd to Demand, in Favour of the Reform'd Protestants of *France*, of those who are in, or condemn'd to the Gallies, detain'd in Prisons or other Places, or are Refugees, shall be explained in the Course of the Negotiation, in concert with those of the Allies who concern themselves therein.

HER

H E R *Britanick* Majesty demands further, that the most Christian King cause good and speedy Justice to be done to the House of *Hamilton* for the Dutchy of *Chastelerault*, to Colonel *Charles Douglas*, for the Lands taken from him by *France*, and others of her Subjects.

H E R Majesty demands besides, that *France* cause just and equitable Satisfaction to be given to her Friends, who shall be named in the Progress of the Negotiation, for the Losses and Damages they have suffer'd by *France*, with the Re-establishment of the Liberties, and Privileges which they have Right to claim.

A L L the Members of the Grand Alliance, having likewise given in their Respective Demands (which would be too tedious here to insert) the *French* Plenipotentiaries promis'd to Explain themselves on the Demands of the Allies, the 9th of *March* (N.S.) In order thereto, there was a General Conference held that Day; but those Ministers declar'd, that the said Demands being very Extensive, they could not give in the Explanation they had Promis'd, till they had receiv'd new Instructions from the Courts of *Versailles* and *Madrid*: And so desir'd a further time of 3 Weeks; which being agreed to, they promis'd to deliver the 30th of *March*, their Answer or Explanation. Accordingly, the Plenipotentiaries met on the Day appointed; and those of *France* declar'd, That as they had communicated in Writing, the Specifick Offers of the most Christian King; and that the Allies, likewise, had given theirs in Writing, it was needless to continue to Treat in Writing: But, that they were ready to Treat with the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies by way of Conference. The Ministers of the Allies declar'd thereupon, that they expected an Answer in Writing, as they had Promis'd: On which they insisted again, in another Conference, held the 2d of *April*; wherein they declar'd, that they were Unanimous in the same Opinion. The *French* return'd the same Answer as they had done before: And when, in another Conference, held the 6th of *April*, the Allies insisted again upon a Specifick Answer in Writing to their Specifick Demands, which had been deliver'd in Writing; the *French* Ministers declar'd, That as they had Positive Instructions, not to Engage themselves into a Negotiation in Writing, they could

Differences  
arise between  
the Plenipo-  
tentiaries in  
the General  
Conferences.

could not do it without New Orders from their Court. We must not Omit, that as in these Conferences, the Allies insisted upon a Promise made by the *French* Plenipotentiaries, that they would return an Answer in Writing : This was deny'd by the Latter, which Occasion'd a warm Debate, and amongst other Arguments, the Allies produc'd the Resolution agreed upon in the first Conference, declaring, That all Proposals on both sides, should be sign'd by one of the Plenipotentiaries ; which Resolution they said would have been needless, if both Parties had not then design'd to Treat in Writing. The *French* pretended, that this related only to the Specifick Offers they had made, and the Specifick Demands of the Allies.

*The General  
Conferences  
Suspended.*

THIS Difficulty, suspended the General Conferences, which were to be held twice a Week, till the 13th of *April* ; when the *French* declar'd, that they had not yet received any new Instructions, on the Matters debated in the former Conferences, at which, most Persons seem'd very much surpriz'd. For, as the *French* Court was under an inexpressible Grief for the Death of the *Dauphin*, who Died the 18th of *February*, Six Days after the Death of the *Dauphiness* ; and the Loss of his Eldest Son, the *Dauphin*, Duke of *Britany*, who departed this Life the 8th of *March* : It was believ'd, that the dismal Prospect of a Minority (the last *Dauphin* being but about two Years old) would have oblig'd the Ministers of *France*, to pass over several Difficulties and Formalities, in order to conclude a P E A C E : Especially, seeing that the Grief for so many Losses, had so impair'd the Health of the most Christian King, that they were much afraid of his Life. However, they persisted in their Refusal to give an Answer in Writing : Whereupon, the General Conferences were still suspended ; and the Publick knew nothing of the further Steps made towards a Treaty, till the 6th of *June* (O.S.) when Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, was pleas'd to communicate to her Parliament, the Terms upon which a G E N E R A L P E A C E might be Made.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE making *Peace* and *War*, is the undoubted Pre-rogative of the Crown : Yet, such is the just Confidence that I place in You, that at the Opening of this Session, I acquainted You that a Negotiation for a GENERAL PEACE was begun, and afterwards by Messages, I promis'd to Communicate to You the Terms of PEACE, before the same shall be Concluded.

*Her Majesty communicates to the Parliament the Terms of a General PEACE.*

IN pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let You know upon what Terms a GENERAL PEACE may be made.

I NEED not mention the Difficulties which arise from the very Nature of this Affair ; and it is but too Apparent, that these Difficulties have been increas'd by other Obstructions ARTFULLY contriv'd to hinder this Great and Good Work.

NOTHING however, has mov'd me from steadily pursuing in the first Place, the true Interest of my own Kingdoms ; and I have not Omitted any thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

THE assuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd, in the House of *Hannover* to these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at Heart ; particular Care is taken, not only to have that Acknowledg'd in the strongest Terms ; but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Person out of the Dominions of *France*, who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

THE Apprehension that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* might be United to *France*, was the chief Inducement to begin this WAR ; and the effectual preventing of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down, at the Commencement of this Treaty.

FORMER Examples, and the late Negotiations, sufficiently shew how difficult it is to find Means to Accomplish

## An Abstract of the

complish this Work ; I would not content my self with such as are Speculative, or depend on Treaties only : I insisted on what is Solid, and to have at Hand, the Power of executing what should be Agreed.

I CAN therefore now tell You, that *France* at last is brought to Offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* shall, for Himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever all claim to the Crown of *France* : And, that this Important Article may be expos'd to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promise.

AT the same time, the Succession to the Crown of *France*, is to be declar'd, after the Death of the present *Dauphin*, and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry*, and his Sons ; the Duke of *Orleans*, and his Sons ; and so on to the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

AS to *Spain*, and the *Indies*, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou*, and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty ; for ever excluding the rest of the House of *Bourbon*.

FOR confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before-mention'd, it is further offer'd, that they shall be Ratified in the most Strong and Solemn Manner, both in *France* and *Spain* ; and that those Kingdoms, as well as the other Powers engag'd in the Present WAR, shall be Guarantees to the same.

THE Nature of this Proposal is such, that it Executes it self. The Interest of *Spain* is to Support it ; and in *France*, the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be Ready and Powerful enough to Vindicate their own Right.

FRANCE and SPAIN are now more effectually divided than Ever. And thus, by the Blessing of GOD, will a real Ballance of Power be fix'd in *Europe*, and remain liable to as few Accidents, as Humane Nature can be exempted from.

A TREATY of Commerce between these Kingdoms and *France*, has been enter'd upon ; but the excessive Duties laid on some Goods, and the Prohibitions  
of



of Others, make it impossible to finish this Work so soon as were to be Desir'd. Care is therefore taken, to establish a Method of settling this Matter; and in the mean time, Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages, as shall be Granted to any other Nation by *France*, shall be Granted in like Manner to Us.

THE Division of the Island of *St. Christopher* between Us and the *French*, having been the Cause of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects; I have Demanded to have an absolute Cession made to Me of that whole Island, and *France* agrees to this Demand.

OUR Interest is so deeply concern'd in the Trade of North *America*, that I us'd my utmost Endeavours to adjust that Article in the most Beneficial Manner. *France* consents to restore to Us, the whole Bay and Streights of *Hudson*: To deliver up the Island of *Newfoundland* with *Placentia*, and to make an absolute Cession of *Annapoli*, with the rest of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*.

THE Safety of our own Trade, will be better Provided for by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

OUR *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *British* Interest and Influence in these Parts, will be secured by the Possession of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, with the whole Island of *Minorca*, which are Offer'd to Remain in my Hands.

THE Trade to *Spain*, and to the *West-Indies*, may in General be settled, as it was in the Time of the late King of *Spain*, *CHARLES II*. And a parricular Provision be made, that all Advantages, Rights, or Privileges, which have been Granted, or which may hereafter be Granted by *Spain*, to any other Nation, shall be in like Manner Granted to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*.

BUT, the Part which we have Born in the Prosecution of this WAR, entitling Us to some Distinction in the Terms of P E A C E, I have insisted and Obtain'd, that the *Affiento* or Contract for furnishing the *Spanish West-Indies* with Negroes, shall be made with Us for the Term of 30 Years, in the same Manner as it has been enjoy'd by the *French* for 10 Years past.

D d

I HAVE

I HAVE not taken upon Me to determine the Interests of our Confederates; these must be adjusted in the Congress at *UTRECHT*, where my best Endeavours shall be Employ'd, as they have hitherto constantly been, to procure to every one of them all Just and Reasonable Satisfaction. In the mean Time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Brisack*, the Fort of *Hehl* and *Landau*, and to Raze all the Fortresses, both on the other Side of the *Rhine*, and in that River.

AS to the Protestant Interest in *Germany*, there will be, on the Part of *France*, no Objection to the Resettling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

THE *Spanish Low-Countries* may go to his Imperial Majesty: The Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coast of *Tuscany*, may likewise be yielded by the Treaty of *PEACE* to the Emperor.

AS to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Disposition thereof is not yet Determin'd.

THE Interests of the States-General, with respect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Ministers, with the Exception only of some very few Species of Merchandises, and the Entire Barrier, as demanded by the States, in 1709, from *France*, except two or three Places at most.

AS to these Exceptions, several Expedients are Propos'd; and I make no doubt, but this Barrier may be settled, as to render that Republick perfectly secure against any Enterprize on the Part of *France*, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

THE Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Disposition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in Dispute, it has not been yet possible to make any considerable

derable Progress therein : But, my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to assist that King in his Pretensions.

THOSE of the King of *Prussia* are such as, I hope, will admit of little Difficulty, on the Part of *France* : And, my utmost Endeavours shall not be Wanting, to procure all I am able to so good an Ally.

THE Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*, is very Inconsiderable : But, that Prince having so signally distinguished himself in the Service of the Common Cause, I am endeavouring to procure for him still farther Advantages.

FRANCE has Consented, that the Elector *Palatine* shall continue his present Rank among the Electors, and remain in Possession of the *Upper-Palatinate*.

THE Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledged in the House of *Hannover*, according to the Article inserted, at that Prince's Desire, in my Demands.

AND, as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to secure their several Interests.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE now communicated to You, not only the Terms of PEACE, which may, by the Future Treaty, be obtain'd for my own Subjects ; but likewise the Proposals of *France*, for satisfying our Allies.

THE former are such as I have Reason to expect, to make my People some Amends for that Great and Unequal Burden which they have lain under thro' the whole Course of this WAR : And I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates (and especially those to whom so great Accessions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this PEACE) will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

THE latter are not yet so perfectly Adjusted, as a little more Time might have Render'd them : But, the Season of the Year making it necessary to put an End to

this Session ; I resolv'd no longer to defer communicating these Matters to You.

I CAN make no doubt, but You are all fully perswaded, that Nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the P E A C E to a Happy and Speedy Issue : And I depend on your entire Confidence in Me, and your Chearful Concurrence with Me.

WHILST the General Conferences at *Utrecht* were quite at a Stand, (the *French* having not return'd any Answer to the Allies) the Conditions of P E A C E were Negotiating elsewhere ; and the Congress was appointed only to Sign what should be Agreed upon in the Cabinets of Princes. In the mean Time, there happen'd a Misunderstanding between Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States-General : For, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the States Field-Deputies, being determin'd either to Attack the Enemy (who, with Inferior Forces, lay Encamp'd with the Right at *Castelet*, and their Left near *Cambray*) Or, if that was found impracticable, to Undertake a SIEGE. On the 28th of *May*, they communicated their Designs to the Duke of *Ormond*, who Declared, " THAT he had receiv'd Positive Orders " from the Queen, not to enter into any Action against " the Enemy, either by BATTLE or SIEGE. Hereupon the States-Deputies dispatch'd the same Evening an Express to their High-Mightinesses, with an Account of what had Pass'd. This Accident occasion'd no small Surprise ; so that the Plenipotentiaries of the States at *Utrecht*, went to the Bishop of *Bristol*, and complain'd to him, in the Name of the States, against those Orders, which the Duke of *Ormond* said he had receiv'd. His Excellency answer'd, " THAT two Days before, HE " had receiv'd an Express, with a LETTER from " Her Majesty ; in which She complain'd, That notwithstanding all the Advances She had made from " Time to Time to the States, in order to Engage them " to Enter with Her upon a Plan of P E A C E ; their " High-Mightinesses had not Answer'd Her as they " Ought, and as Her Majesty Hop'd they Would : That " therefore, they ought not to be surpriz'd, if Her " Majesty did now think Her self at Liberty to enter " into Separate Measures, in order to obtain a P E A C E " for

“ for Her own Conveniency. Hereupon, the Plenipotentiaries of the States represented to the Lord Privy-Seal, “ THAT such a Step would be contrary to all “ the Alliances and Treaties betwixt their High-Mightinesses and the Queen : That they thought they had “ Merited otherwise, by the Deference, which on all “ Occasions they had shew’d to Her Majesty : And, “ that they knew nothing of the Advances which the “ Bishop said Her Majesty had made towards the States “ on the Subject of a Plan of P E A C E. His Excellency the Lord Privy Seal, made Answer, That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions did further Bear, “ THAT considering the Conduct of the States towards Her Majesty, she thought Her self disengag’d “ from all Alliances and Engagements with their High-Mightinesses. This Answer, and Declaration of the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, was communicated to the Ministers of the Allies at the *Hague* on the 4th of *June*, which occasion’d several Conferences ; and the States-General wrote the following L E T T E R to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, which they sent on the 5th of *June*, by an Express to their Envoy Extraordinary in *London*, with Orders to deliver it into Her Majesty’s Hands.

M A D A M,

AFTER all the Proofs, which your Majesty has given, during the Course of your Glorious Reign, of your great Zeal for the Publick Good, and your Adherence to the Common Cause of the Allies : After so many Marks, as you have had the Goodness to give us, of your tender Affection, and of your Friendship to our Republick : And after the repeated Assurances which you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions, that your Troops should act against the Common Enemy, until the WAR was concluded by a GENERAL P E A C E : It was impossible but we should be Surpris’d, and Afflicted, by two Declarations we have lately receiv’d, one after another, in the Name of your Majesty ; the first by the Duke of *Ormond* (your General) that he could undertake nothing, without new Orders from you ; the other by the Bishop of *Bristol* (your Plenipotentiary to the Congress at *Utrecht*) that your Majesty perceiving, that we did not Answer as we ought, the Proposals, which you had made us ; and that we would not act.

A Letter  
from the  
States-Gen-  
eral to the  
Queen.

concert with your Ministers on the Subject of PEACE ; you would take your Measures apart : And, that you did not look upon your self to be, now, under any Obligation whatever, with respect to Us.

AS soon as we had Notice of those Declarations, we sent Orders to our Minister, who has the Honour to reside at your Majesty's Court, to represent to you the Reasons of our Surprise, and the Consequences of those Declarations ; and to request you, with that Respect which we always had for You, and which we shall for ever Entertain for your Royal Person, that You would give other Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, that he may Act with all possible Vigour, according to the Reason of the WAR ; and that your Majesty would have the Goodness to entertain other Sentiments of Us, than those which the Bishop of *Bristol* has declar'd to our Plenipotentiaries at *UTRECHT*.

BUT, the more we consider those Declarations, the more Important we find them, and the more we Apprehend their Consequences. Therefore, we could not forbear to apply our selves, by this Letter, directly to your Majesty ; hoping that you will consider it, as we promise our selves you will, as well because of your great Prudence and Wisdom, as your so much fam'd Zeal for the Publick Welfare, and particularly from your usual Friendship and Affection for us, and our Republick.

WE protest before all Things, that as we have ever had a true Friendship, as well as the highest Respect for your Majesty, and a sincere Affection to all your Interests, with an earnest Desire to live in a perfect good Understanding and Union with you : We have still the same Sentiments, and shall always preserve them, wishing for nothing more than to be able to give your Majesty the most convincing Proofs of it.

AFTER this, we pray your Majesty to consider, according to your great Penetration, whether we have not just Ground to be surpris'd, when we see a Stop put, by an Order in your Majesty's Name, without our Knowledge, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the Finest and Strongest which, perhaps, has been in the Field, during the whole Course of the WAR, and

and provided with all Neecessaries to Act with Vigour ; and this after they had March'd, according to the Resolution taken in concert with your Majesty's General, almost up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority, both as to Number, and Goodness of Troops, and Animated with a Noble Courage and Zeal to Acquit themselves bravely : So that in all Humane Appearance, and with the Divine Assistance, which we have experienc'd so fully, on so many other Occasions, we should have been able, either by Battle or Sieges to gain great Advantage over the Enemy, to have better'd the Affairs of the Allies, and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

WE flatter our selves, Indeed, with the Hopes which the Duke of *Ormond* has given Us, That in a few Days, he expects other Orders : But, in the mean time, we are sorry to see one of the finest Opportunities lost, being uncertain whether we shall have another so Favourable ; since the Enemy have Time given them to Fortify themselves, and take their Precautions : While the Army of the Allies lies still without Action, and consuming the Forrage all round, deprive themselves of the Means of Subsisting for time to come, in those Places, where by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign are design'd : Which may make such Enterprises Impossible hereafter, as were Practicable now ; and consequently render the whole CAMPAIGN unsuccessful, to the inestimable Prejudice of the Common Cause of the High Allies.

CERTAINLY, when we consider the Army, as it really is, to be Compos'd of the Troops of your Majesty, and the other Allies, join'd together by Common Concert, to Act for the greatest Advantage, and Furtherance of the Common Cause ; and the Assurances, which your Majesty had given us by your Letters, by your Ministers, and last of all, by your General, the Duke of *Ormond*, of your Intentions, that your Troops should be order'd to Act with their usual Vigour ; as well as the Engagements, into which your Majesty is enter'd, not only with respect to us, but also separately and jointly with us in respect to the other Allies, 'tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive how an Order so prejudicial to the Common Cause, given so suddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too, without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can

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correspond

correspond and subsist with the Nature of an Alliance and with those Assurances and Engagements just now mentioned. For tho', according to the Declaration of the Bishop of *Bristol*, your Majesty holds your self to be disengag'd from every Obligation, with regard to Us; 'tis plain, that the Matter now in Question, is not our particular Interest or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will suffer by the Prejudice, which an Order so little expected, must needs bring to the Common Cause.

BUT, M A D A M, we cannot forbear telling your Majesty, that the Declaration made by the Bishop of *Bristol*, at *Utrecht*, has no less surpris'd Us, than that of the Duke of *Ormond*, in the Army. It appears to Us so Extraordinary, that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodness and Kindness, that your Majesty has always Honoured Us with: And not being able to conceive how such a sudden Change could happen, with respect to us; we are not only Surpris'd, but Afflicted at it. We have carefully examin'd our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given Ground to that Dissatisfaction which your Majesty expresses with Us by this Declaration.

FROM the very first Day that your Majesty Ascended the Throne, we testify'd all the Deference that you could desire from a State in Friendship and Alliance with You. We carefully sought after your Amity and Affection; and considering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony and Union betwixt your Majesty, and Us, and the two Nations, might produce, and have really produc'd; and the Advantage which resulted from thence to both one and the other: We made it our Business heartily to Cultivate 'em; and more and more to gain your Majesty's Confidence, and to conform our selves to your Sentiments, as much as possibly we could.

WE think that we gave a signal Proof of this, particularly with regard to the Negotiations of P E A C E; since not only after we were inform'd of the Conferences formerly held in *England* upon this Subject, we did expect that your Majesty would give us an Account of them. Having this firm Confidence in your Friendship for our Republick, and in your Zeal for the Good of the



the Common Cause, that nothing would be done to Prejudice Us, or the other Allies: But also, when your Majesty communicated to us the Preliminary Articles, sign'd by M. *Mefnager*, in *England*: And when you propos'd to us the calling and holding a Congress for a General Peace; and requir'd of us, to grant for this End, necessary Passports for the Enemies Ministers; we consented to it, tho' we had many Reasons, which to us seem'd very well grounded, not to enter into such a Treaty, without a better Foundation, or at least, without the Concurrence of the other Allies. But, we preferr'd your Majesty's Sentiments to our Own, in order to give you a new Proof of our Deference.

WE did no less, with respect to the Difficulties which were started on the Subject of the mutual Guaranty for THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROTESTANT LINE to your Majesty's Kingdoms, and for our BARRIER; a TREATY of such Importance to the Two Nations, that we look upon it as the Strongest Tye that could be thought on, to unite for ever the Hearts and Interests of Both; concluded after the maturest Declaration, and Ratify'd on both sides, in the most Authentick Form. For tho' we might have stood to the Treaty, as it was; yet, we enter'd into a Negotiation upon those Difficulties, and particularly, on the Point of the *Assiento*; concerning which, we gave our Plenipotentiaries such Instructions, that we no longer doubred but all the Difficulties would have been Adjusted to mutual Content; and that we should thereby have entirely regain'd your Majesty's Confidence: And so much the more, because in the first Place, when the meeting of a Congress for a GENERAL PEACE was in Hand, your Majesty declar'd to us by your Ambassador, That you desir'd no more than our Concurrence in that single Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence. And that then you would give Us strong and real Proofs of your Affection towards Us, and of your upright Intentions, with respect to the Common Cause of all the Allies. And that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the Succession and the Barrier were rais'd, your Majesty did likewise assure us, that if we would remit something upon the most Essential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the *Assiento*, it would be the true Way to re-establish a mutual Confidence; which being once restor'd, your Majesty would take particularly

larly to Heart the Interests of this State, and Act in Conjunction with Us in the whole Negotiation, to obtain an Honourable, Good, and Sure PEACE.

BUT, we find our selves very much out in our Expectations ; since at the very same Time, when we made the greatest Advances towards your Majesty ; and that we did verily believe we should come to an Agreement about the Points in Difference ; we see the Earl of *Strafford* gone without finishing that Affair ; we see the Army stopp'd in the beginning of its Career ; and we hear a Declaration, by which your Majesty looks upon your self to be disengag'd from all Obligations with us : For which, the Reasons alledg'd are, That we have not Answered, as we Ought, the Advances which your Majesty made towards Us ; and that we would not Act in Concert with your Ministers about the PEACE.

IF your Majesty will be pleas'd to look with a Favourable and Equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we flatter our selves, and have a firm Confidence, that you will find nothing in it, which can give you such disadvantageous Ideas and Thought of us : But, that you will rather find, that we have perform'd, and do still perform, all that we owe, as Good and Faithful Allies ; and particularly, to your MAJESTY.

WHAT we have said already, might, Perhaps, be sufficient to persuade You of it : But we must add, That having always esteem'd your Majesty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the Two Nations, as one of the strongest Supports of our State, and of the Protestant Religion ; and as one of the most effectual Methods to Maintain and Advance our Common Interest, and those of the whole Confederacy : And this sincere Opinion, being firmly Imprinted on our Hearts ; we were never backward to Communicate and Consult in all Confidence, with your Majesty and your Ministers, upon the Affairs of Peace, according to the Foundations, laid down in the Grand Alliance, and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it, and are so still, as far as we can, without Prejudice to the other Allies ; and without contravening the Engagements, Treaties, and Alliances which we have enter'd into.

BUT,

BUT, Madam, all the Proposals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, were couch'd in very General Terms, without communicating to us the Result of the Negotiations, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers, and those of *France*: Nor even your Majesty's Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together. 'Tis true, that in some of the last Conferences, your Majesty's Ministers demanded to know, whether ours were furnish'd with a full Power, and Authoriz'd to draw up a Plan for the P E A C E: But, it had been JUST, before such a Thing was demanded of us, That they should have communicated the Result of the Negotiations, so long Treated of, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers and those of the Enemy: Or, at least, they should have told us your Majesty's Thoughts.

HAD that Plan related only to your Majesty's Interest and Ours, we should, perhaps, have been in the Wrong, not to have forthwith come into it; tho', even in that Case, the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, since the least Notice of it, which should have come to the Enemy, must have been very Prejudicial: But, as the Plan in Question, concern'd the Interest of all the Allies, and almost all *Europe*; we had very strong Apprehensions, that as the particular Negotiations, betwixt your Majesty's Ministers, and those of *France*; and the Readiness with which we consented to the Congress at *Utrecht*; and to the giving of Passports to the Enemy's Ministers, had already occasion'd abundance of Suspicions, and much uneasiness to his Imperial Majesty and the other Allies: We say, we apprehended, that his Imperial Majesty, and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from 'em) the Concert betwixt your Majesty's Ministers and Ours, for a Plan of P E A C E, and that before the Ministers of *France* had given a Specifick Answer to the Demands of the Allies; their Suspicions and Uneasiness would have increas'd: And that Way of Proceeding, might have given them Ground to entertain prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been THE INTENTION OF YOUR MAJESTY AND US, TO ABANDON THE GRAND ALLIANCE, AND THE COMMON CAUSE: Or at least, that WE ALONE took upon Us, to Determine the FATE of all the OTHER ALLIES; by which, his Imperial Majesty and the other Confederates, might have been pushed on

to SEPERATE MEASURES, and to take such Steps as would be no ways agreeable to your Majesty's Interest.

WE thought these Reasons strong enough, to justify our Conduct to your Majesty on this Head: And if we did not enter, with all the Haste you might have wished for, into the Concert propos'd; we hope, that at most, your Majesty will look upon our Backwardness, only as an Excess of Prudence, or of Scruple; and not in the least, as a Want of Confidence in your Majesty: While the Allies might have consider'd it, as a Contravention of the Treaties; and particularly, of the 8th Article of the Grand Alliance. We also hope, that your Majesty, for the Reasons which are here alledg'd, will lay aside those hard Thoughts of us; as if we had not Answer'd as we ought, to the Advances which your Majesty made towards us; and that we would not Act, in concert with your Ministers, upon the Subject of the P E A C E. But, Madam, tho' your Majesty should not Acquiesce in our Reasons (of which however, we cannot doubt) We pray your Majesty to consider, whether that be sufficient for your Majesty to think that **YOU ARE DISENGAGED** from all Obligations with respect to Us.

HAD we contravened the Engagements and Treaties, which we had the Honour to conclude with your Majesty; we might have expected from your Goodness and Justice, that you would have represented those Contraventions to us; and not have look'd upon your self to be Disengag'd, till such time as we had refused to give all necessary Redress. But as we did no ways **ENGAGE TO ENTER** with your Majesty into a **CONCERT** to draw up a Plan of P E A C E, without the Participation of the other Members of the Grand Alliance; the Backwardness which we have shewn upon that Head, cannot be look'd upon, as a Contravention of our Engagements; and therefore, cannot serve to **DISENGAGE** your Majesty from Yours, with respect to Us; since we are verily persuaded, that we have fully answer'd all our Treaties, and all our Alliances, both with your Majesty, and with the High Allies in general: And that we have done more this present War, than could in Justice and Equity have been expected from Us. All the Difference betwixt your Majesty and Us, in  
this

this Point, is no more, if rightly consider'd, than a Disparity of Sentiments.

IN Truth, MADAM, if for such a Cause, betwixt Potentates Ally'd and United together by the Strongest and Strictest Ties of Alliance, Interest and Religion, any One of those Potentates could quit all their Engagements, and Disengage themselves from all their Obligations; there's no Tye so Strong which mayn't be Broke at any Time; and we know of no Engagements that could be rely'd on for Time to come.

WE assure our selves, that when your Majesty considers the Consequences, you will not persist in the Declaration which the Bishop of *Bristol* has made: We beseech you, with all the Respect, and all the Earnestness of which we are capable, that you would not: And also, that you would be pleas'd to revoke the Order given to the Duke of *Ormond* (if it be not revok'd already) and that you would Authorize him to Act according to Occurrences; and as the Reason of the WAR, and the Advancement of the Common Cause shall require.

WE also request you, MADAM, to communicate to us, the Result of the Conferences, betwixt your Ministers and Those of the Enemy; or, at least, your Thoughts upon the P E A C E: And, we will endeavour, to give your Majesty all Imaginable Proofs of our Deference for your Sentiments; and of our sincere Desire to preserve your VALUABLE FRIENDSHIP, as much as we can, without Acting contrary to the Faith of the Engagements, into which we have enter'd by Treaties, and Alliances, with your Majesty and other Potentates.

WE are firmly perswaded, that it is not your Majesty's Intention, in any Manner, to break them; since you have always been of the same Opinion with Us, and the other Allies, That A GOOD UNION betwixt the Allies, not only DURING THE PRESENT WAR, but also, after the P E A C E shall be Concluded, is, and always will be the most Solid, and even the Only Method, to preserve the Liberty, and Independency of All together, and of every One in particular, against the great Power of *France*.

WE

## An Abstract of the

WE expect also, that after having given such Great and Signal Proofs of your Wisdom, of your Firmness, and of your Zeal, for the Support of the Common Cause; your Majesty will not now take such Resolutions, as may be prejudicial to us, and to the other Allies; but that, to obtain an Honourable, Sure, and General P E A C E, you will pursue the same Methods, and keep to the same Maxims, which you formerly held, and which the Good G O D hath Blessed in so remarkable a Manner, by Victories and Great Events; which will make the Glory of your Majesty's Reign Immortal.

WE again renew to your Majesty, the Assurances of our high and perfect Esteem for your Person and Friendship; as also of our Intentions, and sincere Desires, to entertain with your Majesty the same good Correspondence, Harmony, and Union, as before; and to cultivate the same betwixt the Two Nations, as far as it shall lye in our Power: And we pray your Majesty, to preserve likewise for Us and our Republick, your former Affection. We refer for the rest, to what the *Sieur Van Borsselle* (our Envoy Extraordinary) has further to say to your Majesty, on this Subject; and pray the Almighty, &c.

H E R Majesty, having perus'd the foregoing L E T T E R was pleas'd to send the following Answer to the States-General.

*HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, FRIENDS,  
ALLIES, and CONFEDERATES, &c.*

T H E R E is nothing dearer to us, than the Conservation of a Good Understanding, and a perfect Union with your State. This has been the Principal Object of our Care; and we have so little Ground to accuse our selves of having in the least contributed to the lessening of the same, that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happen'd, with relation to the Interests of the Two Nations, should be amicably Determin'd, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve upon those of the Publick: For in the present Con-  
ecture

ture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on both sides, and a mutual Confidence.

WE suppose the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Bishop of *Bristol* are now Over; and we repeat to You, what we have so often Declar'd, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about WAR or PEACE be not taken in concert with your State.

THE Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be Dispos'd and Authoriz'd, to do all that's Incumbent on Us, to renew an entire Confidence with you; and to prevent, for the Future, such Misunderstandings as have been Fomented with so much Artifice, and so little Foundation.

BUT, we cannot pass over in Silence our great Surprise, to see that your Letter of the 5th Instant (N. S.) was Printed and Publish'd almost as soon as we receiv'd it from the Hands of your Minister: A Proceeding which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a REMONSTRANCE, instead of a REPRESENTATION and an Appeal to the People, instead of an Address to the Sovereign. We hope, that you will not suffer the like to be done again: For, our Honour will engage us to give no Answer to any Letters or Memorials which shall be publish'd in that Manner. For the rest, we pray, &c.

*Kensington, June*  
20th. 1712.

*Your Good Friend,*

*ANNA, Regina.*

ON the 27th of *June*, the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, <sup>The Queen's</sup> communicated to the Ministers of the Allies, at *U-* <sup>Speech communicated to</sup> *TRECHT*, the *Queen's Speech*, and consequently the <sup>the Ministers</sup> Terms which the *French King* had been prevail'd to <sup>of the Allies.</sup> make to the Allies: At which those Ministers said nothing, but that they would acquaint their respective Masters therewith, and wait for new Orders. The same Day, his Excellency had a Private Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of the States; and represented

*The British  
Forces take  
Possession of  
Dunkirk.*

sented to them, the Necessity of a Suspension of Arms in the *Netherlands*, in Order to Facilitate the Conclusion of the Treaty. About the same time, the *French* offering to put *DUNKIRK* into the Hands of Her Majesty, as a Security of the Performance of the Offers they had made; great Endeavours were us'd at the *Hague* and *Utrecht*, to induce the Allies to agree to that Suspension, that no Incident might obstruct the Negotiations for a General P E A C E: But, this having not been Obtain'd, a Suspension of Arms between the Queen's Troops, and those of *France*, for two Months, was Publish'd in the Army of the Duke of *Ormond*, and in that of the Mareschal *De Villars*, the 17th of *July* (N. S.) and (a) *DUNKIRK* was deliver'd, the 18th, to the Queen's Forces, commanded by Brigadier *Hill*.

*Disputes be-  
tween Mon-  
sieur Mesna-  
ger and  
Count Rech-  
terea retard  
the General  
Conferences.*

I T was then Believ'd, and commonly Reported, that the *French* Plenipotentiaries would make new Overtures for a General P E A C E, and for a Suspension of Arms: But, the Negotiations at *Utrecht*, remain'd at a Stand; and an unlucky Difference that happen'd some time after, between the *Sieur Mesnager* (one of the Plenipotentiaries of *France*) and the *Count De Rechteren* (one of the Plenipotentiaries of the States) which for some time made no small Disturbance, was the Occasion (or Pretence) of suspending the General Conferences; the *French* having declar'd, that they could not renew the said Conferences, till their King had receiv'd Satisfaction upon that Affair, which he prescrib'd in such Terms, that the States did not think fit to submit to.

THIS unhappy Dispute, was industriously kept up for colouring the Refusal of the *French*, to give their Answer in Writing, insist'd upon by the Allies, and the Year 1712 ended before it was Adjusted. In the mean time, the Negotiations were continued by the Mediation of the Ministers of *Great-Britain*, who concluded a Sus-

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(a) *DUNKIRK*, is a Large, Strong Sea-Port Town, and Noble Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquisate of the Territory of Berge (or Winoxberg) The *French* bought it of the English, in 1662. It stands 10 Miles North-East of Graveling, 16 South-West of Newport, 19 almost East of Calais, 24 South-West of Ostend, 54 West of Ghent, and 48 almost East of Dover in England. Longitude 21. 30. Latitude 51. 7.







OCEAN



Fort of the Estrand

Sand to be Seen at Low Tide

the Guillaud Castle

the  
Green  
Castle

the Canal

Fort of Rivers

the  
Castle  
of good  
hope

the Ruband

**EXPLANATION.**

*Names of the Churches.*

A. The Great Church. —

B. The Carmelites. —

C. Jesuities. —

D. The White Sisters. —

E. The Town House. —

F. The Intendant. —

G. The Minimes or Monks. —

H. The English. —

I. The Good Daughters. —

K. The Good Sons. —

L. The Poor Claires. —

M. The Tower. —

N. The Capucines. —

O. The Penitents. —

P. The Recollects. —

1. the Intrenchments. —

2. the Guardhouse. —

3. the Royal place. —

4. the Woodend place. —

5. the Dauphin's place. —

6. the Park of the Marine. —

7. the Bay. —

8. the Basin. —

Sand to be seen  
at Low Tide

Esplanade of  
the Citadel

Creek

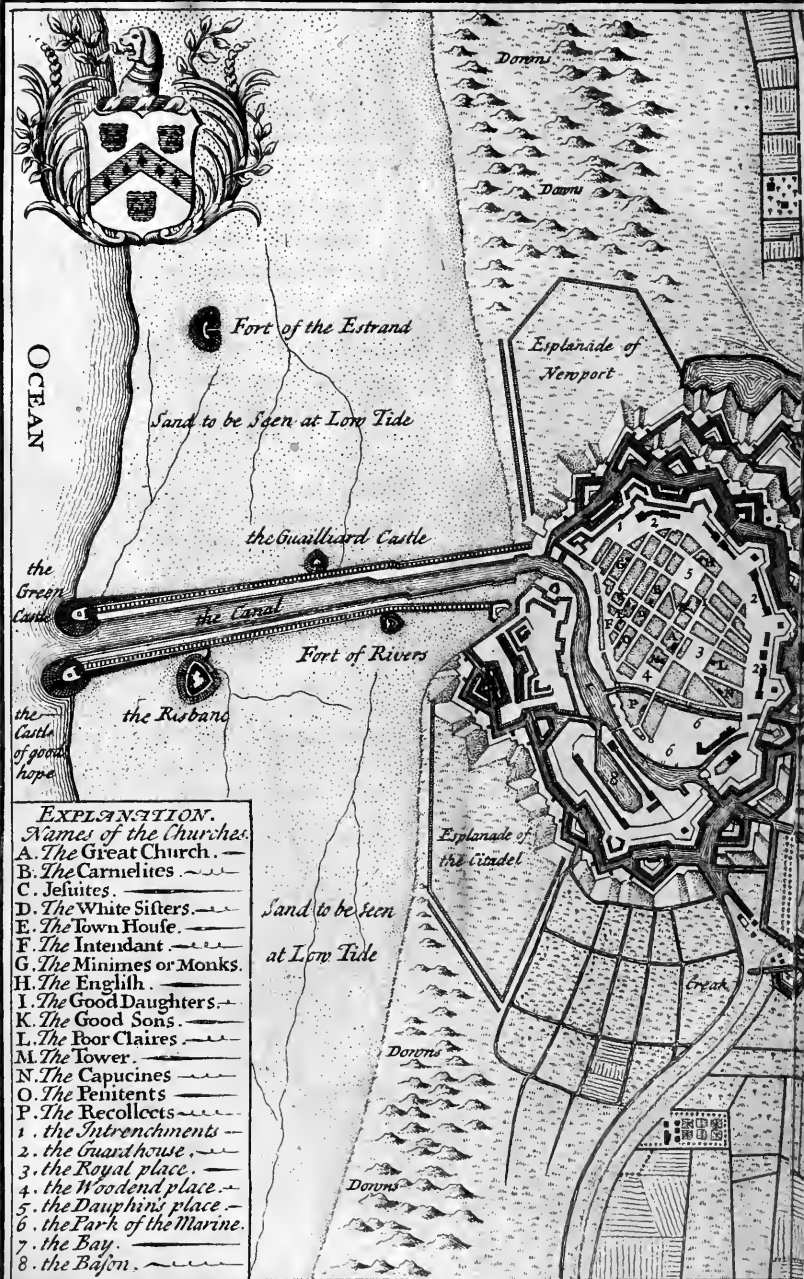
Downs

Downs

Downs

Downs

Esplanade of  
Newport







A Suspension of Arms with *France*, both by Sea and Land, on the 19th of *August* (N.S.) and after its Expiration, Prolong'd it for Four Months more. During this Interval, the Lord *Lexington* was sent to *Madrid*, where he was Present at the Solemn Renunciation King *PHILIP* made, of all the Claims, and Pretensions, which he had, or might have for the Future, to the Crown of *France*, for Himself, and his Successors. This Renunciation, was made the 5th of *October*, and Confirm'd by the general *Cortez* of the Kingdom of *Spain*, who were Summon'd for that Purpose. As this is the Foundation on which the whole Fabrick of the PEACE stands, it was made in the strongest Terms possible: And so, if any Renunciation is capable of preventing for Ever, the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, on the Head of one Prince; 'tis certain that THIS will do it.

*King Philip renounces all Pretensions to the Crown of France.*

THIS necessary Preliminary being Concluded, in the Form and Manner that it was desir'd by the Queen of *Great-Britain*; and King *Philip* having long before, given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Propriety and Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*; wherely he extricated himself at Once, of all the Difficulties relating to the Barrier of the States-General in those Provinces; it was believ'd that his Ministers would have been admitted into the Congress: But, the Allies would not consent to it; insomuch, that King *Philip* had not any Minister at *UTRECHT*, at the Time, when the Negotiations of PEACE seem'd to draw towards a Conclusion.

*His Plenipotentiaries not admitted into the Congress.*

IT has been already Observ'd, that altho' the General Conferences were Suspended, upon Pretence of the Disputes, between the *Sieur Mesnager*, and the Count *De Rechteren*; the Negotiations were continued by the good Offices of the *British* Ministers, who Acted, since their Suspension of Arms with *France*, as Mediators: And, as the States were very much press'd to come into the Queen's Measures, their Plenipotentiaries communicated to those of *Great-Britain*, in the Beginning of *October*, a New Plan of PEACE, in which they Declar'd, "That for the Good of PEACE, their Highnesses were willing to Yield *Lisle* to *France*, and Recede from their Pretensions to have *Doway*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto

*New Scheme of PEACE propos'd by the Dutch.*

Req.

"insisted.

“insisted upon; provided *Conde* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier; the Tariffs of 1664 Restor’d: And, that *Sicily* be yielded to the *Emperor*, and *Strasburg* to the Empire. This PROPOSAL was immediately transmitted to the Court of *Great-Britain*, by the Earl of *Strafford*, where it was favourably entertain’d, and look’d upon as more reasonable than any of the former S C H E M E S.

*A Suspension of Arms declar’d between Portugal and France.*

IN the mean time, the Affairs of *Portugal* being reduc’d to great Extremities, and their Forces being not able to make Head against the *Spaniards*, being depriv’d of the Assistance of the *British* Troops; there was a Treaty of Suspension of Arms, for Four Months, concluded at *Utrecht*, between the Ministers of the most Christian King, and those of *Portugal*, which was sign’d the 7th of *November*, 1712.

*The Earl of Strafford Embarks for Holland.*

THE Earl of *Strafford* continu’d in *England* till the latter End of *November*; and having procur’d a New Plan, containing Her Majesty’s last Intentions about PEACE; His Excellency embark’d for *Holland*, and arriv’d at the *Hague*, the 6th of *December* (N.S.) and the next Day, made a Visit to the Grand Pensionary: And, having communicated to the States, the New Plan of PEACE, he desir’d a Positive Answer thereunto, as being the utmost Concessions that were to be expected from *France*; and which Her Majesty had Obtain’d with much Difficulty. What pass’d in that Memorable Conference is fully related in the following Particulars.

*An Account of his Conference with the States-Deputies.*

“THE Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, being with the Earl of *Strafford*, at his own House, his Excellency first of all assur’d the Deputies, in very Obliging Terms, THAT he never was more pleas’d with being here, and with meeting the said Deputies, than on this Occasion; as wishing nothing more than to see the ancient Friendship, and good Correspondence between Her Majesty and this State, Reviv’d; and flattering himself, that as he was charg’d with Orders and Instructions from Her Majesty, which tended to procure a GOOD PEACE for all *Europe*, and the firm Security and Augmentation of this State, so a Good, Solid, and Lasting Friendship and Correspondence might thereby be establish’d, between  
Her

" Her Majesty and her Successors, and this State. He  
 " added, that he could not forbear saying, he wish'd  
 " the Love of WAR, and the Private Interests of some  
 " Persons, had never given Occasion for a Coldness in  
 " that Friendship, which might have prov'd Fatal to  
 " this State; and may yet Prove so, if the last Offers,  
 " now to be made on the part of Her Majesty, for Re-  
 " establishing a perfect Union with this State should  
 " not be Accepted. That Reflection on what had pass'd  
 " might serve to prevent Inconveniences for the Future;  
 " seeing the Refusal to agree to the Suspension of Arms,  
 " propos'd on the Part of Her Majesty, might have  
 " brought Ruin on this State, and had actually cost  
 " them so dear: And, that there was Cause to Fear  
 " much greater Evil, in case their High-Mightinesses  
 " should now Refuse to come to a Resolution, to con-  
 " clude the P E A C E jointly with Her Majesty.

" THE said Earl of *Strafford* further represented,  
 " that he was commanded by Her Majesty to return an  
 " Answer to the last Propositions (or Overture) made by  
 " their High-Mightinesses touching P E A C E: That  
 " the said Propositions (or Overture) contain'd one  
 " Point, which is contrary to the Engagements where-  
 " into Her Majesty had before enter'd, as their High-  
 " Mightinesses had been before inform'd, *viz.* That  
 " *Sicily* shall be given to the Duke of *Savoy*: That, as  
 " to some other Points, there are at present insurmount-  
 " able Obstacles risen, which might have been got over;  
 " had not so Strong Opposition been made to Her Ma-  
 " jesty's Measures; and had not Her Majesty been  
 " constrain'd to agree separately to a Suspension of  
 " Arms.

" THAT, every one must needs be sensible, that  
 " the Irresolution of this State, had been attended with  
 " very Unhappy Accidents; and that therefore, Her  
 " Majesty was very desirous, they would at length  
 " come to fix upon some Propositions, which might be  
 " reasonable in themselves, and of such a Nature, that  
 " in the unlucky Conjunction, wherein Affairs now  
 " stand, they might be obtain'd of *France*.

" THAT, what is above-mention'd, being the An-  
 " swer which Her Majesty thought fit to make to their  
 " High-Mightinesses last Propositions (or Overture) Her  
 " Majesty

“ Majesty had given him, the said Earl of *Strafford*,  
 “ permission to Declare further, that he well knew Her  
 “ Majesty was determin’d to insist upon, and even to  
 “ procure from *France*, the Cession of *Tournay*, to  
 “ Strengthen the Barrier of this State, with a Place of  
 “ so great Importance : But, that he (the said Earl)  
 “ knowing This to be Her Majesty’s Firm Intention,  
 “ knew likewise, that Her Majesty’s Conduct in this  
 “ Matter, would wholly depend upon that of this  
 “ State ; and that after making so considerable a Step,  
 “ in Favour of this State, it was expected, that this  
 “ State, on their Part, should forthwith concur with  
 “ Her Majesty in concluding the P E A C E, without  
 “ seeking new Objections, and without making other  
 “ Demands. And, that as soon as this State shall De-  
 “ clare themselves in an Authentick Manner, so that Her  
 “ Majesty can depend upon it ; then Her Majesty will  
 “ cause a Declaration to be made in full Congress, that  
 “ the Article of the Cession of *Tournay*, shall be one of  
 “ the Conditions of P E A C E, and a Condition *Sine*  
 “ *Qua Non*.

“ T H A T, he was likewise to Inform their High-  
 “ Mightinesses, that his Majesty the King of *France*,  
 “ had made very Strong Instances for his Ally, the  
 “ Elector of *Bavaria* ; and that the least which his said  
 “ Majesty pretended to Ask for him, was, That the  
 “ said Elector shall continue in Possession of *Luxemburgh*,  
 “ *Namur*, and *Charleroy*, Subject, however, to the  
 “ Terms of the Barrier for this State, till the said  
 “ Electorate be restor’d to the Electorate of *Bavaria*,  
 “ exclusive of the *Upper-Palatinate*, and be plac’d in  
 “ the Rank and Dignity of Ninth Elector.

“ T H A T besides, the King of *France* will propose,  
 “ That the Kingdom of *Sardinia* be given to the said  
 “ Elector, for Effacing, by the Title of King, the Dis-  
 “ grace and Mortification, of being Degraded from his  
 “ Rank of Elector. That Her Majesty judg’d that  
 “ this Point may be Granted, that so the Possession of  
 “ *Tournay* may be secur’d to this State, and a P E A C E  
 “ made which will be Safe and Lasting.

“ T H A T, he was also to represent to their High-  
 “ Mightinesses, in Her Majesty’s Name, that Her Ma-  
 “ jesty was not only desirous to Re-establish, but like-  
 “ wise



“ wise to maintain an entire Union between Her Majesty and this State ; and that Her Majesty hop’d, and assuredly believ’d, that their High-Mightinesses were of the same Sentiments with Her in this Matter : That it was therefore Necessary, without any Loss of Time, to remove all that this State may seem to have Gain’d, either to the immediate Prejudice, or to the future Danger of Her Majesty’s, or her Kingdom’s Interest.

“ THAT, he had Order to inform their High-Mightinesses on this Occasion, that he had brought with him a Plan of a New Treaty of Succession and Barrier ; and must insist, that this Treaty might be Sign’d, before the Conclusion of the P E A C E.

“ THAT, upon a Discussion of the several Articles of the now-existing Barrier Treaty, he would make appear to the Ministers of this State, that therein many things are inserted, which in *England* are look’d upon as Disadvantageous to Her Majesty’s Subjects ; and which certainly cannot be Reconcil’d either to the Letter, or to the Design of the Grand Alliance ; nor are conformable to any Principles, upon which the Present Confederacy was made, and the Present WAR begun. That he would further shew, that the Alterations, Additions, and Omissions now propos’d, are no other than such as are Necessary to Rectify the Mistakes, and to Explain what is Dubious in the aforesaid Treaty, and to fill up some Articles, which in the said Treaty were left open, and were to be settled by further Agreement, which further Agreement was never yet made : And lastly, to take away some Obstructions thence arising to the Commerce of *Great-Britain*, and to remedy yet greater Evils, which there was but too much Reason to Apprehend. That besides, the particular Guaranty of the Succession and Barrier being thus Explain’d, and made better, will not only be an Additional Security for both Nations, and be cordially executed at what time soever the Occasion shall happen ; but will more than ever Unite the two Nations in Friendship and Affection. Whereas, on the other Hand, this State cannot but expect a slow Execution of a Treaty, which according to the Sentiments of the *British* Nation, has been declar’d Dishonourable, and Disadvantageous.

E c 3

“ to it.

“ to it. That to pretend to hold the said Nation under  
 “ an Engagement of such a Nature as this, can have  
 “ no other Effect, than to Nourish Jealousy and Mis-  
 “ understanding, which, one time or other, may break  
 “ out in an open Rupture.

“ THAT, among the Terms of the New Plan, the  
 “ 4th Article of the Treaty of Barrier, imported, That  
 “ Her Majesty consented to the States putting Garrisons,  
 “ Providing, Changing, Augmenting, or Diminishing  
 “ them, as they should think fit, into the following  
 “ Places, *Viz.* Furnes, Fort-Knocque, Ipres, Menin, the  
 “ Town and Castle of Tournay, Mons, Charleroy, the  
 “ Town and Castle of Namur, the Castle of Ghent, the  
 “ Forts Pearle, Philip, and Damme; that Fort St. Dho-  
 “ na being join'd to the Fortifications of Sluyce, shall be  
 “ yielded in Propriety to this State, and that the Fort  
 “ of Rodenhuyfen on this side of Ghent, shall be Raz'd.

“ That, in the Ninth Article 'tis Stipulated, that all  
 “ the Revenues of the Places to be yielded up by France,  
 “ which did not belong to the Crown of Spain, at the  
 “ time of the Death of King CHARLES II. shall  
 “ be given to this State, towards maintaining the Bar-  
 “ rier, except only so much as is Necessary for the Ci-  
 “ vil Government of the said Towns, Places, and Ca-  
 “ stellanies; as also a Million of Guilders Yearly out  
 “ of the clearest Revenues of the rest of the Spanissh  
 “ Netherlands.

“ THAT, what relates to *Bonne, Huy, and Liege*,  
 “ shall be settled with the Ministers of the Emperor  
 “ and Empire: But, that Her Majesty's Sentiment was,  
 “ that the first of those Places should be Garrison'd by  
 “ the Imperialists, and the other two by this State.

“ THAT lastly, notwithstanding all the Provoca-  
 “ tions, and all the Delays on the Part of this State,  
 “ the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiations open:  
 “ That Her Majesty thought she had now retarded it  
 “ long enough, and possibly too long in good Policy.  
 “ That therefore, the Offers which Her Majesty now  
 “ made by Him (the Earl of *Strafford*) in Quality of her  
 “ Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, were her Ultimate  
 “ Resolutions. And that this was the last Time She  
 “ would Address Her self to their High-Mightinesses,  
 “ in

“ in case they should Form new Delays, and not answer  
 “ Her Majesty’s good Intention, for this States own  
 “ Interests.

“ T H A T, in the mean while, Her Majesty had  
 “ Order’d him (the Earl of *Strafford*) in Testimony of  
 “ the entire Confidence which She has in their High-  
 “ Mightinesses, to Represent, that Her Majesty had  
 “ judg’d Her self Oblig’d, not only in good Policy, but  
 “ likewise in Consideration of the great Services which  
 “ the Duke of *Savoy* has done for the Common Cause,  
 “ and of the Danger to which he was expos’d by his  
 “ Firm Adherence thereto, to take Care, not only for  
 “ his Security, but likewise for his Grandeur, by procu-  
 “ ring for him *Sicily*, and the Tracts of the Countrey  
 “ on this side the *Alps*, which are necessary to secure  
 “ *Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, and to cover *Piedmont*. That,  
 “ his Succession after that of King *Philip* is Acknow-  
 “ ledg’d by the Renunciation. That, Her Majesty desir’d  
 “ the Concurrence of this State, in all that has  
 “ been promis’d to his Royal Highness: And, that Her  
 “ Majesty desir’d likewise, that this State should join  
 “ with Her to Oblige the Emperor to a Neutrality for  
 “ *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia* ;  
 “ And, that Her Majesty was resolv’d to make that  
 “ Neutrality a Condition of Transporting the said  
 “ Troops, which Her Majesty would do at her own  
 “ Expence: Seeing, without that Neutrality, the Em-  
 “ peror might disturb all *Italy*, and particularly the  
 “ Duke of *Savoy*, on Account of his Treaty of the Year  
 “ 1703 ; one of the Imperial Ministers having already  
 “ threatned a Minister of the Duke of *Savoy* therewith,  
 “ which would certainly engage the Queen and this  
 “ State in the Troubles and Wars of *Italy*. Then the  
 “ said Earl of *Strafford*, communicated to them, the  
 “ said Deputies, an Answer, on the part of Her Ma-  
 “ jesty, to the last Memorial of the Emperor’s Minister  
 “ in *England*, by which Her Majesty’s Sentiments in  
 “ this Matter were Confirm’d.

“ T H E said Earl of *Strafford* further Represented,  
 “ that Her Majesty being inform’d of the present Dis-  
 “ orders in the *Spanish Netherlands*, had sent over the  
 “ Earl of *Orrery* hither to Redress them, to Consert  
 “ thereupon, with the Deputies of this State, and to  
 “ resume the Administration in common with their.

“ High-Mightinesses Deputies, and to keep the same,  
 “ till the Emperor shall accept the said *Netherlands*, on  
 “ the Conditions which the Queen, and their High-  
 “ Mightinesses shall agree upon for yielding them up to  
 “ him : Adding hereto, that the Earl of *Orrery* had  
 “ Order not to do any thing in this Affair, but accord-  
 “ ing as he should find a Disposition here, to Act in  
 “ concert with the Queen.

“ A F T E R this, the said Earl of *Strafford* repeated  
 “ briefly the Substance of his Discourse, pressing for a  
 “ speedy Resolution, whether this State, or not, is wil-  
 “ ling to Sign the P E A C E joyntly with Her Ma-  
 “ jesty immediately and without any Delay ; for other-  
 “ wise, Her Majesty would be Oblig’d to Sign Her  
 “ P E A C E, without waiting for this State to come  
 “ into it longer than a Fortnight, or Three Weeks at  
 “ furthest. That Her Majesty, assuring Her self, that  
 “ this State will not Delay to conclude the P E A C E  
 “ with Her, will procure *Tournay* for them ; which,  
 “ with many other Places, were not to be expected  
 “ from *France*, if the Queen should Sign her P E A C E  
 “ seperately. That the Plan of P E A C E was very  
 “ near the same with that contain’d in Her Majesty’s  
 “ Speech : Adding thereto, that Her Majesty had judg-  
 “ ed it Necessary for the better Security of the Barrier,  
 “ that this State should have a Garrison in *Mons*, as  
 “ well as in other Places of the Barrier.

“ T H A T, Her Majesty had endeavour’d to Prevail  
 “ with *France* to yield up *Conde*, but that her Efforts to  
 “ that End had prov’d Ineffectual.

“ T H A T, as to the Empire, there would be no Al-  
 “ teration in what was contain’d in the said Speech  
 “ relating thereto ; nor in any thing with respect to the  
 “ Emperor, only that *Sardinia* shall be given to the  
 “ Elector of *Bavaria* ; and that the Duke of *Savoy* shall  
 “ have *Sicily*. That Her Majesty is very desirous to  
 “ have the Concurrence of this State, in all that relates  
 “ to that Duke, as well as to the Elector of *Bavaria*,  
 “ and to Oblige the Emperor to consent to the Neutra-  
 “ lity of *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Cata-*  
 “ *lonia*.

“ T H A T,

“THAT, She farther desir’d, that the Plenipotentiaries of this State at *Utrecht*, might be furnish’d with full Powers, to conclude forthwith the new Treaty of Barrier: And, that above all, Her Majesty requir’d their High-Mightinesses Speedy and Positive Resolution and Answer, for bringing this Great Negotiation to an End: Setling a Good and Firm PEACE, and renewing a perpetual Friendship and Union between Her Majesty’s Kingdoms and this State.

“IN Conclusion, the said Earl of *Stafford*, gavē into the Hands of the Register *Fagel*, a Copy of the Project of the New Treaty of Succession and Barrier, mention’d in his Propositions, saying, that tho’ he was commandēd to Communicate it jointly with the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* to their High-Mightinesses Plenipotentiaries at *UTRECHT*, yet he was willing to deliver it here, that thereby Time might be sav’d; and that their High-Mightinesses might the sooner give Instructions to their Plenipotentiaries thereupon.

THIS New Plan of PEACE, was communicated to the Respective Provinces of the Republick, and the States-General were inclinable to come into the Queen’s Measures; but insistēd upon some Explanations and Restrictions. This Affair was warmly Debated by the States of *Holland*, who met several Times before they could come to a Resolution, thro’ the Divisions amongst the Cities of that Province. The Majority were for Rejecting the PLAN, as disadvantageous to the Republick, and for continuing the WAR: But, *Amsterdam* being of another Opinion, and the Sentiments of that City, being always of great Weight with the States: The Wisest Members of that Assembly propos’d, that the Deputies should return Home, and advise with their Principals, in Order that the Resolution of their Province, might be Unanimous if Possible. During this Interval, the Earl of *Stafford* took a Tour to *Amsterdam*, where he had several Successful Conferences with the leading Magistrates of that City. And, on the 29th of *December* (N.S.) the States came to a Resolution

*The States  
Consent to the  
New Plan of  
PEACE.*

to comply with the Queen's Measures, and accordingly, wrote the following LETTER to Her Majesty.

M A D A M,

*The Letter  
of the States-  
General to  
the Queen  
about the  
New Plan of  
P E A C E.*

" I F we have taken some Time to Deliberate upon  
" the Proposal which the Earl of *Strafford* (your  
" Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) made  
" to Us, after his Return hither, we hope, the Con-  
" stitution of our State, as well as the Importance of the  
" Affairs in Question, will serve to Excuse Us: And  
" that the small Delay, occasion'd by our Consultations,  
" will be abundantly made up, by the Uprightness of  
" our Sentiments, and by the Resolution we have taken  
" just now, of adhering more than ever to Your Ma-  
" jesty. In the first Place, we think our selves Oblig'd  
" to return Your Majesty Thanks, for the Overtures  
" You have caus'd the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before  
" Us; and for the Assurances, no less Obliging than  
" Strong, he has added to them, both of Your Maje-  
" sty's Desire to procure a Good P E A C E for all *Eu-*  
" *rope*; and to provide for the Safety, and even Aug-  
" mentation of our State, and of Your Majesty's Inten-  
" tion to settle a Good, Firm, and Lasting Friendship  
" and Correspondence for Your Self, and Your Succes-  
" sors, with Our Republick. These Assurances have  
" been extreamly Acceptable to Us; since We only  
" Wish for such a P E A C E, as may be Enjoy'd by all  
" *Europe*, by the Restoration of the Security of its Re-  
" pose. We have nothing in View for our State, but  
" the Preservation of our Rights, and our Safety; with-  
" out any other Increase, or Accession of Strength, than  
" what is Necessary for the said Preservation and Secu-  
" rity. And since, above all Things, We have nothing  
" so much at Heart (as We have formerly express'd it  
" often to Your Majesty, and still repeat here) as to  
" Knit as fast as possible, the Ties of Good Intelligence,  
" Friendship, and Union between Your Majesty, Your  
" Successors, and this Republick; in order to render  
" the same Indissoluble, and Perpetual; We thought  
" We could not give a more Solemn and Solid Proof  
" of it, than by Declaring, as we do hereby Declare,  
" That we are resolv'd to join with Your Majesty, to  
" enter into the Measures You have taken for the  
" P E A C E, and to Conclude and Sign it jointly, and  
" at the same Time with You, as also to enter into  
" New

" New Engagements with Your Majesty about the  
 " Succession and Barrier; to make a New Treaty of  
 " it; and to Conclude, and Sign it before the  
 " P E A C E.

" W E doubt not, but after this Solemn Declaration,  
 " Your Majesty will be convinc'd of the Sincerity of  
 " our Intentions, both with respect to the P E A C E,  
 " and the Ties that may more Strongly Unite Us to  
 " Your Majesty. However, We Hope, MADAM,  
 " You will allow of some Observations and Remarks  
 " We have made, both on the Project of the New  
 " Treaty of Succession and Barrier, and on the Condi-  
 " tions of the ensuing P E A C E: Which we think  
 " necessary; the one to Explain some Things, and the  
 " other to make the P E A C E Solid and Lasting, and  
 " for our own Security. We have Order'd our Pleni-  
 " potentiaries, at the Congress of *Utrecht*, to commu-  
 " nicate our Observations and Remarks, to Your Ma-  
 " jesty's Ministers, to confer with them about 'em, and  
 " to adjust the Matter with them, as far as they can.  
 " But, as it may happen, that Your Majesty's Pleni-  
 " potentiaries be not sufficiently Instructed, or Authoriz'd  
 " to Determine, in such a Manner as we desire, all those  
 " Points upon which We have made our Remarks, and  
 " which we think necessary: And as, in the mean  
 " while, We have a Mind to save Time, as much as  
 " possible, and to Act, in all Respects, openly with  
 " Your Majesty; We thought We could not do better,  
 " than to send our Observations, and Remarks upon  
 " this whole Matter, to the *Sieur De Borselen* (our En-  
 " voy Extraordinary) both, that he may have the Ho-  
 " nour to Communicate the same to Your Majesty, or  
 " to such Commissioners as You shall please to Appoint.  
 " And that Your Majesty may be Persuaded, that We,  
 " by no Means, design to Delay, much less, to Hinder  
 " the Conclusion of the P E A C E, by Starting Diffi-  
 " culties. And that, at the same Time, we may shew  
 " the Great and Entire Confidence we repose in Your  
 " Majesty; We submit our Sentiments in these Affairs  
 " (how Important, and of what Consequence soever  
 " they may be) to those of Your Majesty: Committing  
 " our Interests into Your Hands; and most humbly  
 " Praying Your Majesty, to be pleas'd to Examine our  
 " Observations and Remarks, and to transmit your Or-  
 " ders, and Instructions thereupon, to your Plenipoten-  
 " tiaries

"tiaries at *UTRECHT*, as soon as possible, in Case  
 "they should not be yet sufficiently Instructed, about  
 "some of the Points and Articles, that are the Subject  
 "Matter of our Remarks.

"AND, since we entirely Trust in Your Majesty's  
 "Great Wisdom, in Your Zeal for the Publick Good,  
 "and Your Affection to Us and our Republick; We  
 "will conform Our Selves to Your Majesty's Senti-  
 "ments upon those Points, as soon as Your Plenipoten-  
 "tiaries shall Communicate them to Ours.

"AFTER this Proof of the Confidence We place  
 "in Your Majesty, We cannot doubt but Your Maje-  
 "sty will take our Interests to Heart. We think it  
 "were needless to renew to Your Majesty, the Assuran-  
 "ces of our Ardent Desire for *PEACE*; of our Sin-  
 "cere Intentions to join with You, and to enter into  
 "Your Measures; and of our Firm Resolution to U-  
 "nite Our Selves to Your Majesty by an unalterable  
 "Tie, since 'tis our Design to Demonstrate the whole  
 "by Deeds.

"IN the mean time, We Pray *GOD, Madam,*  
 "to pour His Blessings on the Measures Your Majesty  
 "has taken, and on those We design to take with You;  
 "and to Compleat the Happiness and Glory of Your  
 "Reign, by Preserving, many Years, Your Sacred Per-  
 "son in Health, and Prosperity, &c.

WHEREUPON, Her Majesty (on the 25th  
 of *January*) was pleas'd to send the following Answer.

*HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, Our Good  
 ALLIES, FRIENDS and CONFEDERATES.*

*The Queen's  
 Answer to  
 the Letter of  
 the States-  
 General.*

"BY the Real and Solid Proofs We have given of  
 "our Friendship for Your State; by the continu'd  
 "Efforts We have made, to Defeat the Intrigues of  
 "those, who, either thro' Private Passion, or Interest,  
 "have endeavour'd to Divide You from Us: And last-  
 "ly, by the Grief We have been affected with, when  
 "any Attempt has been made to Break the Good In-  
 "telligence, that was between Us and Your Republick,  
 "it will be easy for You to Judge of the Satisfaction  
 "which Your Letter of the 29th past has given Us.

"OUR



" OUR Conduct has ever run upon the Constant  
 " Principle of a sincere Desire of preserving the Bal-  
 " lance of *Europe* ; and to procure, not only the Safety,  
 " but also the Augmentation of Your State ; and has  
 " been the Principal Motive that has induc'd Us to  
 " carry on so long, and so Burthensom a War, as that  
 " which We hop'd to be near extricating Our Selves  
 " from, when by the Events, which the Wisdom of a  
 " Divine Over-ruling Providence has brought about,  
 " We thought it most proper to hearken to the Over-  
 " tures made, on the Part of *France*, for a GENERAL-  
 " PEACE. The same Desire enclin'd Us, before all  
 " Things, to Communicate Our Design to You ; and  
 " to endeavour, in so Critical a Conjuncture, to Knit  
 " faster, if possible, the Ties of Our Union.

" THEREFORE, the Assurances You have lately  
 " receiv'd from the Earl of *Strafford*, and which have  
 " been so acceptable to You, are no more than a Repe-  
 " tition of those, which the same Minister has given  
 " You, on so many other Occasions, from Us. These  
 " Assurances never have, nor will ever deceive You ;  
 " since they proceed from the Heart of a True Friend,  
 " who places Her own Interest, and that of Her Reli-  
 " gion, in maintaining Yours ; and who is equally un-  
 " capable, either of Inviting You to PEACE, or ex-  
 " citing You to WAR, upon any other VIEW.

" YOUR Resolution to enter with Us into New  
 " Engagements about the Succession, and Barrier, to  
 " make a New Treaty thereupon, and to Conclude,  
 " and Sign it before the PEACE, cannot but be at-  
 " tended with the best Consequences : And, when all  
 " Occasions of Dispute about the Reciprocal Interests  
 " of the Two Nations will be remov'd, We shall then  
 " be in a Condition to concert with You, the providing  
 " for those of Our Allies ; and to Treat more effectual-  
 " ly with the Potentates, against Whom We have made  
 " WAR.

" THE Season of the Year, and the present Jun-  
 " cture of Affairs (the Difficulties of which, are to be  
 " ascrib'd to the Inaction, in which the Congress of  
 " *UTRECHT* has remain'd, while the Armies Acted  
 " in the Field) allow but very little Time for the set-  
 " tling

## An Abstract of the

"ding of such Points, as are to be Adjusted, before  
 "the Conclusion of the P E A C E. Wherefore our Mi-  
 "nisters have been Instructed to propose to You, the  
 "bare Project of a New Treaty ; which contains only,  
 "Articles often Discus'd, and about which, the Sentim-  
 "ents on both Sides are fully Explain'd. As We  
 "thought the same might have been Accepted, and  
 "Approv'd, without any Contests ; 'tis for the same  
 "Reason, that in the Answers which our Ministers are  
 "Order'd to give to the Observations on that Plan of  
 "the Treaty of Succession and Barrier, We have  
 "thought fit to refer to another Convention all the  
 "Points which appear to Us to admit of too long a  
 "Discussion, to be inserted in this, with which, We  
 "hope, You will be Satisfy'd : For, as We do not  
 "Doubt, that You are sincerely resolv'd to entertain for  
 "the Future, a Perfect Intelligence, Friendship, and  
 "Union with Us ; so You need not Question, but We  
 "shall use all Our Endeavours to adjust what relates to  
 "Your Barrier in the most Reasonable Manner, and  
 "most Agreeable to Your Interests.

"THE Declaration You have lately made, That  
 "You are *resolv'd to join with Us*, to enter into the  
 "Measures We have taken for a P E A C E, and to  
 "Conclude and Sign it Jointly, and *at the same Time*  
 "with Us, will, in some Measure, make Amends for  
 "the Misfortunes, that have been occasion'd by the  
 "DISUNION of the Allies, and prevent those  
 "that were to be Fear'd for the Future.

"ON Our Part, We desire You to be firmly per-  
 "suaded, That We have ever in Our Eye, the Exam-  
 "ple and Wise Conduct of that GREAT QUEEN,  
 "Our Predecessor ; Who contributed so much to the  
 "Support of Your Common-Wealth, at the Time  
 "when Your Brave Ancestors laid the first Foundation  
 "of it. And that, We look upon it as One of the  
 "Greatest Glories of Our Reign, that We have not  
 "only Imitated, but even Surpass'd whatever that  
 "Princes did for the Establishment of Your State, and  
 "the Increase of Your Power.

"THIS is also what We shall continue to do : We  
 "shall take Your Interests to Heart equally with Our  
 "Own : And We shall be ready to do all that lies in  
 "Our

" Our Power, to Advance Them ; being Sorry that  
 " *We are not in a Condition to Support both Yours, and*  
 " those of our Common Allies, as effectually as We  
 " could have done, the last Spring. So We pray God  
 " to have You, *High and Mighty LORDS, our Good*  
 " *ALLIES, FRIENDS, and CONFEDERATES*, in his  
 " Holy and Worthy Keeping.

Done at our Court at St. James's  
 the 7<sup>th</sup>  
 18<sup>th</sup> of January 1713.

ANNA Regina.

HER Majesty's Letter contributed very much to the Success of the Negotiations ; infomuch, that the *British and Dutch* Ministers had several Conferences together, to make a New Treaty for the Guaranty of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line of *Hannover*, and the Barrier to be Granted to the States, which was Concluded and Sign'd on the 30th of *January* (N.S.) and sent to *England* for its Ratification, and to the Respective Provinces of the Republick. After the Signing of this Treaty, the Negotiations of PEACE were carry'd on with greater Expedition than before, and made Way for the Setling several important Preliminaries, which had Obstructed the Conclusion of a General Treaty. The Ministers of the Emperor and *France*, enter'd into a Negotiation for the Evacuating of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*. The States-General were (by the Mediation of the *British* Ministers) prevail'd with to grant Passports for the Ministers of *Spain*, which their High-Mightinesses had all along declin'd to comply with, for fear of disobliging the Emperor, with whom it was their Interest to keep strictly United. The Passports which the *French* Plenipotentiaries demanded also for the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*, were Granted with little Difficulty. The Affair of Monsieur *Mesnager* and Count *Rechteren* was Adjusted : And, in short, all the Difficulties which Obstructed the General Conferences were Remov'd. So that on the 13th of *March* (N.S.) the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* made a Speech to the Ministers of the Allies ; wherein, he put them in Mind, " That the Congress " had been Open'd Fourteen Months, and therefore, it " was high Time to bring that Great Work to a Conclusion. That Her Majesty had Observ'd with Dis-  
New Treaty of Succession and Barrier Sign'd.  
The Dutch grant Passports for the Plenipotentiaries of Spain.  
The Bishop of Bristol's Speech about Signing the PEACE.  
 " satisfaction,

"satisfaction, the Slowness and Delays with which  
 "they had Proceeded in the Negotiations; so that She  
 "was Resolv'd to Conclude Her PEACE without any  
 "further Delay, being perswaded that the other Allies  
 "would follow Her Example, that so the PEACE  
 "might be General: And, that in Case any of them  
 "were not yet ready, a convenient Time should be Re-  
 "serv'd for Them. Count *Sinzendorf* (one of the Im-  
 "perial Plenipotentiaries) reply'd, That, the Proposal  
 "made by the *British* Plenipotentiaries, was of so great  
 "Importance, that it requir'd some Time to consider  
 "of it, and to be Prepar'd to Declare on this Subject  
 "in the following Conferences, at least on the Part of  
 "the Emperor, and the Empire: And, that it were to  
 "be wish'd, the PEACE might be General; to which  
 "the Allies, by the Advances they had made, and their  
 "Facilitating of Things, had sufficiently shewn their  
 "Inclination. Hereupon, the *British* Ministers fix'd  
 "the 25th of *March*, as the last Day to which they  
 "were Instructed to defer the Signing of the PEACE.  
 "In the mean time, the several Instruments relating to  
 "the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy*  
 "(to which the Queen was Guaranty) were Sign'd, be-  
 "tween Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those of the  
 "*Emperor, France, and Savoy.*

*The Instru-  
 ments for  
 the Evacua-  
 tion of Cata-  
 lonia and  
 Neutrality  
 of Italy  
 Sign'd.*

*The Dukes of  
 Berry and  
 Orleans re-  
 nounce their  
 Pretensions  
 to the Crown  
 of Spain.*

THESE Difficulties being Remov'd, the *French*  
 Court agreed, that, the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*  
 should make a Solemn Renunciation to the Crown of  
*Spain*, in the Parliament of *Paris*, in the like Manner  
 as *PHILIP V.* had Renounc'd the Crown of *France*  
 in the *Cortez* of *Spain*; which was perform'd according-  
 ly with great Ceremony: And which was insisted upon  
 by the Court of *Great-Britain*, as the most Effectual  
 Means to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain* under  
 one Sovereign.

THE Imperial Ministers still refusing to come into  
 the Measures propos'd, and, the last Courier the *French*  
 Plenipotentiaries had sent to their Court, being re-  
 turn'd (on the 6th of *April*, N.S.) with his most Chri-  
 stian Majesty's fresh Instructions, by which they were  
 Impower'd to remove some Difficulties that Principally  
 Obstructed the Signing of the PEACE, on the Side  
 of the States-General. The next Day, the *French* Ple-  
 nipotentiaries had a long Conference with those of  
*Great-*

*Great-Britain*; after which, the latter were also in Conference with the Ministers of the States, and those of the Emperor, and told them, that as a Sufficient Time had been allow'd them to receive Instructions from their Court, they hop'd they were ready to Sign their Respective Treaties the *Tuesday* following (being the 11th of *April*) on which they had resolv'd to Sign T H E I R S. Whereupon, Count *Sinzendorf* declar'd, that the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, and the Empire, were not ready; nor could they consent to the P E A C E, without the Restoration of *Strasburgh*, nor admit several Pretensions of the *French*, in Relation to the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*. The Ministers of *Portugal*, *Prussia* and *Savoy* said nothing, having agreed before with the *French*, to Sign at the same time with the *British*: And, those of the States, Declar'd, That they would Acquaint their Respective Masters therewith. At the same time, the Imperial Ministers made a further Declaration, that they were Order'd to Protest against the P E A C E, on the Foot it was Projected.

*The Imperial  
Plenipotentiaries refuse  
to Sign the  
P E A C E.*

T H E *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries having conferr'd amongst themselves, deputed three of their Members to the *Hague*, who immediately upon their Arrival, had a Conference with the Pensionary, and afterwards with the Deputies of the States, to whom they Communicated the Declarations made by the *British* Ministers, and the State of the Negotiation. This Report was the same Day Communicated by the Pensionary to the States of *Holland* (which were Extraordinarily Assembled) and they Declar'd for P E A C E, and that their Plenipotentiaries should have full Power to Sign it. The next Morning, the Instructions drawn up for the said Plenipotentiaries, were Communicated to the States of *Holland*; and being Approv'd by them, were deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries, who immediately return'd to U T R E C H T.

*The States of  
Holland  
Declare for  
P E A C E.*

C O U N T *Sinzendorf* went in the mean Time to the *Hague*, where he Us'd all possible Means to persuade the States to put off the Signing of the P E A C E; till he had receiv'd an Answer to the Express he had dispatch'd to *Vienna*; and declar'd, that if the States Sign'd before his Master, his Imperial Majesty would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*: But, finding his Reasons and Representations

*Count Sin-  
zendorf Pro-  
tests against  
the P E A C E.*

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Ineffectual;

Ineffectual, he Protested against the PEACE, as he had done before at *Utrecht*; whither he return'd the same Evening, and found that the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had adjusted several Articles, in Relation to their Commerce with *France*.

PEACE  
Concluded.

ON the 31st Day of *March* (OLD STILE) or the 11th of *April* (according to the NEW) the Ministers of the Protestant Princes met together in the Morning, and drew up a Representation in Favour of the Poor Protestants of *France*, which they deliver'd to the *British* Ministers, and desir'd them to deliver it to those of *France*, which was done accordingly. The *BRITISH* Plenipotentiaries went afterwards to Count *Sinzendorf*, told him they were going to Sign the PEACE, and shew'd him the PLAN they had Stipulated with the *French* for the Emperor, and the Empire, till the First of *June*. They proceeded from thence to the Houses of the other Ministers of the Allies, to whom they made the same Declaration. At Two in the Afternoon, the Ministers of *FRANCE*, came to the House of the Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, where the Treaties of PEACE and COMMERCE between Her MAJESTY, and the Most *CHRISTIAN KING*, were Sign'd. And Sign'd. The Ministers of the Duke of *SAVOY*, Sign'd the Treaty about Four; and about Eight, Those of *PRUSSIA* did the like. The *PORTUGUEZE* Sign'd the Treaty about Twelve at Night: And it was past One in the Morning, when the Plenipotentiaries of the STATES, Sign'd their Treaties of PEACE and COMMERCE.

THE Imperial Ministers being highly Dissatisfy'd with the Conclusion of these Treaties, quitted *UTRECHT*; and the Baron *De Heems* (Envoy of the Emperor to the States) Declar'd, That he was expressly forbidden by his Master, to enter into any Conference about Expedients or Overtures relating to PEACE: So that the *FRENCH* and *GERMANS* are making all possible Preparations for continuing the WAR.



# A TREATY of PEACE, &c.

Concluded at *UTRECHT* the  $\frac{31}{11}$  Day of

*March*  
*April.* 1713.



HEREAS it has pleased Almighty GOD, for the Glory of His Name; and for the Universal Welfare, so to Direct the Minds of Kings, for the Healing, now in His own Time, the Miseries of the Wasted World, that they are disposed towards one another

with a Mutual Desire of making PEACE: Be it therefore known to All and Singular, whom it may Concern, That under this Divine Guidance, the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess and Lady *ANNE*, by the Grace of GOD, Queen of *Great-Britain, France, and Ireland*; and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of GOD, the Most Christian King; Consulting, as well the Advantage of their Subjects, as Providing (as far as Mortals are able to do) for the Perpetual Tranquility of the whole Christian World, have resolv'd at last to put an End to the WAR, which was unhappily Kindled, and has been obstinately carried on above these Ten Years; being both Cruel and Destructive, by reason of the Frequency of Battles, and the Effusion of Christian Blood. And for Promoting this Their Royal Purpose, of Their own proper Motion, and from that Paternal Care which they Delight to Use towards Their Own Subjects, and the Publick Weal of *Christendom*, have Nominated and Appointed the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, Their Royal Majesties respective Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries,

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ries, viz. Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain*, the Right Reverend, *John*, by Divine Permission, Bishop of *Bristol*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal of *England*, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Dean of *Windsor*, and Register of the most Noble Order of the Garter: As also, the most Noble, Illustrious and Excellent Lord, *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, Viscount *Wentworth*, of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*, and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, One of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United *Netherlands*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of Her Majesty's Forces, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. And His Sacred Royal Most Christian Majesty, the most Noble, Illustrious, and Excellent Lords, *Nicolas*, Marquiss of *Huxelles*, Mareschal of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, and Lieutenant-General of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and *Nicolas Mesnager*, Knight of the King's Order of *St. Michael*: And have furnish'd the said Ambassadors Extraordinary, with Full and Ample Power to Treat, Agree of, and Conclude a Firm and Lasting PEACE between Their Royal Majesties. Wherefore, the aforesaid Ambassadors, after Divers and Important Consultations, had in the Congress held at *Utrecht* for that Purpose, having at length Overcome, without the Intervention of any Mediator, all the Obstacles which hindered the End of so wholesome a Design: And having invoked the Divine Assistance, that GOD would be pleased to Preserve This their Work intire and unviolated, and to prolong it to the latest Posterity, after having mutually Communicated, and duly Exchang'd their full Powers, they have agreed on the Reciprocal Conditions of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between Their above-mention'd Majesties, and their People and Subjects, as follows.

## I.

THAT there be an Universal, Perpetual PEACE, and a True and Sincere FRIENDSHIP, between the Most Serene and Most Potent Princess ANNE, Queen of *Great-Britain*; and the Most Serene and



and Most Potent Prince *LEWIS XIV*, the Most Christian King ; and their Heirs, and Successors : As also, the Kingdoms, States, and Subjects of both, as well without as within *Europe* ; and that the same be so Sincerely and Inviolably Preserved and Cultivated, that the One do Promote the Interest, Honour, and Advantage of the Other ; and that a Faithful Neighbourhood on all Sides, and a Secure Cultivating of Peace and Friendship do daily Flourish again, and Increase.

## II.

T H A T all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords, and Wars, between the said Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the said Most Cristian King, and their Subjects, do Cease and be Abolished ; so that on both Sides they do wholly Refrain and Desist from all Plundering, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Annoyance whatsoever ; as well by Land, as by Sea, and Fresh-Waters, in all Parts of the World, and chiefly thro' all Tracts, Dominions, and Places, of what Kind soever, of the Kingdoms, Countries, and Territories of either Side.

## III.

ALL Offences, Injuries, Harms, and Damages, which the aforesaid Queen of *Great-Britain*, and Her Subjects, or the aforesaid Most Christian King, and His Subjects, have suffered, the One from the Other, during this WAR, shall be Buried in Oblivion : So that neither on Account, or under Pretence thereof, or of any other Thing, shall either hereafter, or the Subjects of either, do, or give, cause, or suffer to be done, or given to the other, any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation, or Hindrance, by themselves, or by others, Secretly or Openly, Directly or Indirectly, under Colour of Right, or by Way of Fact.

## IV.

F U R T H E R M O R E for adding a greater Strength to the P E A C E which is restor'd, and to the Faithful Friendship which is never to be Violated ; and for cutting off all Occasions of Distrust, which might at any Time arise from the Establish'd Right and Order of the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Limitation thereof, by the Laws of *Great-Britain* (Made and Enacted in the Reigns of

the late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, and of the Present Queen) to the Issue of the abovesaid Queen, and in Default thereof to the most Serene Princess *Sophia*, Dowager of *Brunswick-Hannover*, and Her Heirs in the Protestant Line of *Hannover*. That therefore the said Succession may remain Safe and Secure, the Most Christian King sincerely and solemnly Acknowledges the abovesaid Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*; and on the Faith and Word of a King, on the Pledge of His own, and His Successors Honour, He does Declare and Engage, that He Accepts and Approves the same, and that His Heirs and Successors do, and shall Accept and Approve the same for ever. And under the same Obligation of the Word and Honour of a King, the Most Christian King promises, That no One besides the Queen Her Self, and Her Successors, according to the Series of the said Limitation, shall ever by Him, or by His Heirs or Successors, be Acknowledged, or Reputed to be King or Queen of *Great-Britain*. And for adding more Ample Credit to the said Acknowledgement and Promises, the Most Christian King does Engage, That whereas the Person who, in the Life-time of the late King *James the Second*, did take upon him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Decease, that of King of *Great-Britain*, is lately gone, of his own Accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*, to reside in some other Place, He, the abovesaid Most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, will take all possible Care, that he shall not at any Time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatsoever return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

## V.

MOREOVER, the Most Christian King Promises, as well in His own Name, as in That of His Heirs and Successors, That they will at no Time whatever, Disturb, or give any Molestation to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, Her Heirs and Successors, Descended from the abovesaid Protestant Line, who possess the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Dominions belonging thereunto. Neither will the abovesaid Most Christian King, or any one of His Heirs, give at any Time, any Aid, Succour, Favour or Council, Directly or Indirectly, by Land, or by Sea, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Warlike Provision, Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other Way, to any Person or Persons, whosoever they

they be, who for any Cause, or under any Pretext whatsoever, should hereafter endeavour to Oppose the said Succession, either by Open WAR, or by Fomenting Seditions, and Forming Conspiracies against such Prince or Princess who are in Possession of the Throne of *Great-Britain*, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament afore-mention'd, or against that Prince or Princess, to whom the Succession to the Crown of *Great-Britain* shall be Open, according to the said Acts of Parliament.

## VI.

WHEREAS the most Destructive Flame of WAR, which is to be Extinguished by this PEACE, arose chiefly from thence, that the Security and Liberties of *Europe* could by no means bear the Union of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* under one and the same King: And whereas it has at length been brought to pass by the Assistance of the Divine Power, upon the most earnest Instances of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and with the Consent both of the most Christian, and of the Catholick King; that this Evil should, in all Times to come, be Obviated, by Means of Renuntiations Drawn in the most Effectual Form, and Executed in the most Solemn Manner. (a)

NOW whereas it is Provided and Settled by the preceding Renuntiation (which is always to have the Force of a Pragmatick, Fundamental, and Inviolable Law) that at no Time whatever, either the Catholick King Himself, or any one of His Lineage, shall seek to obtain the Crown of *France*, or Ascend the Throne thereof; and by reciprocal Renuntiations on the Part of *France*, and by Settlements of the Hereditary Succession there, tending to the same Purpose, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* are so Divided and Separated from each other, that the aforesaid Renuntiations, and the other Transactions relating thereto, remaining in force, and being truly and faithfully Observed, they can never be joined in One. Wherefore, the most Serene Queen

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of

(a) IN this Place are included, I. The French King's Letters Patent, which admit the Renuntiations of the King of Spain, and those of the Dukes of Berry and Orleans. II. The King of Spain's Renuntiation. III. The Duke of Berry's Renuntiation. IV. The Duke of Orleans's Renuntiation. V. The French King's Letters Patent of December, 1700. All which would be too Prolix to Inert in this Work.

of *Great-Britain*, and the most Serene the most Christian King, engage to each other Solemnly, and on their Royal Words, that nothing ever shall be done by Them, or their Heirs and Successors, or allow'd to be done by Others, whereby the aforesaid Renuntiations, and the other Transactions aforementioned, may not have their full Effect: But rather on the contrary, their Royal Majesties, with joynt Councils and Forces, will always sincerely take that Care, and use those Endeavours, that the said Foundations of the Publick Safety may remain Unshaken, and be preserved Untouch'd for ever.

MORE OVER, the most Christian King consents and engages, That he will not, for the Interest of His Subjects, hereafter endeavour to Obtain, or Accept of any other Usage of Navigation and Trade to *Spain*, and the *Spanish Indies*, than what was practis'd there in the Reign of the late King *Charles the Second of Spain*, or than what shall likewise be fully Given and Granted at the same time to other Nations and People, concern'd in Trade.

#### VII.

THAT there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both their Royal Majesties, as it was formerly in time of PEACE, and before the Declaration of this last WAR; and also as it is Agreed and Concluded by the Treaty of Commerce this Day made between the two Nations.

#### VIII.

THAT the Ordinary Distribution of Justice be Reviv'd and Open again thro' the Kingdoms and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majesties; so that it may be free for all the Subjects on both Sides, to Sue for, and Obtain their Rights, Pretensions, and Actions according to the Laws, Constitutions, and Statutes of each Kingdom.

#### IX.

THE most Christian King shall take Care that all the Fortifications of the City of *DUNKIRK* be Razed, that the Harbour be filled up, and that the Slucies or Moles which serve to cleanse the Harbour be Levell'd, and that at the said King's own Expence, within the Space  
of

of Five Months after the Conditions of P E A C E are Concluded and Sign'd: That is to say, the Fortifications towards the Sea, within the Space of Two Months; and those towards the Land, together with the said Banks, within Three Months; on this express Condition also, that the said Fortifications, Harbour, Moles or Sluices, be never Repaired again. All which shall not however be begun to be Ruined, till after that every thing is put into His Christian Majesty's Hands, which is to be given him, instead thereof, or as an Equivalent.

## X.

THE said most Christian King shall restore to the Kingdom and Queen of *Great-Britain*, to be possessed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Streights of *Hudson*, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea-Coasts, Rivers, and Places situate in the said Bay, and Streights, and which belong thereunto; no Tracts of Land or of Sea being excepted, which are at present Possess'd by the Subjects of *France*. All which, as well as any Buildings there made, in the Condition they now are, and likewise all Fortresses there erected, either before or since the *French* seiz'd the same, shall, within Six Months from the Ratification of the Present Treaty, or sooner, if possible, be well and truly deliver'd to the *British* Subjects, having Commission from the Queen of *Great-Britain* to demand and receive the same, entire and undemolish'd, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball which are therein, as also with a Quantity of Powder, if it be there found, in Proportion to the Cannon-Ball, and with the other Provision of WAR usually belonging to Cannon. It is however provided, that it may be intirely free for the Company of *Quebec*, and all other the Subjects of the most Christian King whatsoever, to go by Land, or by Sea, whithersoever they please, out of the Lands of the said Bay, together with all their Goods, Merchandizes, Arms, and Effects, of what Nature or Condition soever, except such things as are above reserved in this Article. But it is agreed on both sides, to determine within a Year, by Commissaries to be forthwith named by each Party, the Limits which are to be fixed between the said Bay of *Hudson*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits both the *British* and *French* Subjects shall be wholly forbid to Pass over, or thereby to go to each other by Sea

Sea or by Land. The same Commissaries shall also have Orders to Describe and Settle in like Manner the Boundaries between the other *British* and *French* Colonies in those Parts.

# XI.

THE above - mentioned most Christian King shall take Care that Satisfaction be given, according to the Rule of Justice and Equity, to the *English* Company Trading to the Bay of *Hudson*, for all Damages and Spoil done to their Colonies, Ships, Persons, and Goods, by the Hostile Incurfions and Depredations of the *French*, in time of PEACE, an Estimate being made thereof by Commissaries to be named at the Requisition of each Party. The same Commissaries shall moreover inquire as well into the Complaints of the *British* Subjects concerning Ships taken by the *French* in time of Peace, as also concerning the Damages sustain'd last Year in the Island called *Montserrat*, and Others; as into those Things of which the *French* Subjects complain, relating to the Capitulation in the Island of *Nevis*, and Castle of *Gambia*: Also to *French* Ships, if perchance any such have been taken by *British* Subjects in Time of PEACE. And in like Manner, into all Disputes of this Kind, which shall be found to have arisen between both Nations, and which are not yet ended; and due Justice shall be done on both Sides without Delay.

# XII.

THE most Christian King shall take care to have delivered to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, on the same Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanging'd, Solemn, and Authentick Letters, or Instruments, by Virtue whereof it shall Appear, that the Island of *St. Christopher*, is to be possess'd alone hereafter by *British* Subjects; likewise all *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, with its ancient Boundaries; as also the City of *Port Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis Royal*, and all other Things in those Parts, which depend on the said Lands and Islands; together with the Dominion, Propriety, and Possession of the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and all Right whatsoever, by Treaties, or by any other Way Obtain'd, which the most Christian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects thereof, have hitherto had to the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and the Inhabitants of the same, are yielded and made over  
to

to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and to Her Crown for ever, as the most Christian King doth at Present yield and make over all the Particulars abovesaid; and that in such Ample Manner and Form, that the Subjects of the most Christian King shall hereafter be Excluded from all kind of Fishing in the said Seas, Bays, and other Places, on the Coasts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to say, on those wich lye towards the *East*, within Thirty Leagues, beginning from the Island commonly called *Sable*, inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the *South-West*.

## XIII.

THE Island called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Islands, shall, from this Time forward, belong of Right wholly to *Britain*; and to that End, the Town and Fortress of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the said Island, are in the Possession of the *French*, shall be yielded and given up, within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King, to those who have a Commission from the Queen of *Great-Britain*, for that Purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, or any of their Subjects, at any time hereafter lay Claim to any Right to the said Island, and Islands, or to any Part of it, or them. Moreover, it shall not be Lawful for the Subjects of *France* to Fortify any Place in the said Island of *Newfoundland*, or to Erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts, necessary and usual for Drying of Fish; or to Resort to the said Island, beyond the Time necessary for Fishing, and Drying of Fish. But it shall be allow'd to the Subjects of *France*, to Catch Fish, and to Dry them on Land, in that Part only, and in no Other besides that, of the said Island of *Newfoundland*, which stretches from the Place call'd Cape *Bonavista*, to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the *Western*-side, reaches as far as the Place call'd *Point Riche*. But the Island called *Cape Breton*, as also all others, both in the Mouth of the River of *St. Lawrence*, and in the Gulph of the same Name, shall hereafter belong of Right to the *French*; and the most Christian King shall have all manner of Liberty to Fortify any Place, or Places there.

## XIV. I T

## XIV.

IT is expressly Provided, that in all the said Places and Colonies to be Yielded and Restor'd by the most Christian King, in pursuance of this Treaty, the Subjects of the said King may have Liberty to remove themselves, within a Year, to any other Place, as they shall think fit, together with all their Moveable Effects. But those who are willing to remain there, and to be Subject to the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, are to enjoy the Free Exercise of their Religion, according to the Usage of the Church of *Rome*, as far as the Laws of *Great-Britain* do allow the same.

## XV.

THE Subjects of *France* Inhabiting *Canada*, and Others, shall hereafter give no Hindrance or Molestation to the Five Nations or Cantons of *Indians*, Subject to the Dominion of *Great-Britain*; nor to the other Natives of *America*, who are Friends to the same. In like manner, the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, shall behave themselves Peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects or Friends to *France*; and on both Sides, they shall enjoy full Liberty of going and coming on Account of Trade. As also the Natives of those Countries shall, with the same Liberty, Resort, as they please, to the *British* and *French* Colonies; for Promoting Trade on one Side, and the other, without any Molestation or Hindrance, either on the Part of the *British* Subjects or of the *French*. But it is to be Exactly and Distinctly settled by Commissaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* or of *France*.

## XVI.

THAT all Letters, as well of Reprisal, as of Marque and Counter-Marque, which have hitherto on any Account been Granted on either Side, be, and remain Null, Void, and of no Effect: And that no Letters of this Kind be hereafter Granted by either of Their said Royal Majesties, against the Subjects of the other, unless there shall have been plain Proof beforehand of a Denial, or wrongful Delay of Justice; and unless the Petition of him, who desires the Grant of Letters of Reprisal, be exhibited, and shown to the Minister, who Resides there in the Name of that Prince, against



against whose Subjects those Letters are demanded, that he within the Space of Four Months, or sooner, may make enquiry to the contrary, or procure that Satisfaction be forthwith given to the Plaintiff by the Party Accused. But in case no Minister be Residing there from that Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are Demanded, that Letters of Reprisal be not Granted till after the Space of Four Months, to be Computed from the Day whereon the Petition was Exhibited and Presented to the Prince, against whose Subjects Reprisals are desired, or to his Privy-Council.

## XVII.

WHEREAS it is expressly Stipulated among the Conditions of the Suspension of Arms, made between the above-mention'd Contracting Parties, the  $\frac{11}{12}$  Day of *August* last past, and afterwards, prolong'd for Four Months more, in what Cases Ships, Merchandizes, and other moveable Effects, taken on either side, should either become Prize to the Captor, or be Restor'd to the former Proprietor: It is therefore agreed, that in those Cases, the Conditions of the aforesaid Suspension of Arms shall remain in full Force, and that all things relating to such Captures, made either in the *British* and *Northen-Sea*, or in any other Place, shall be well and truly executed according to the Tenor of the Same.

## XVIII.

BUT in case it happen thro' Inadvertency, or Imprudence, or any other Cause whatsoever, that any Subject of Their aforesaid Royal Majesties do, or commit any thing by Land, by Sea, or on Fresh Waters, in any Part of the World, whereby this present Treaty be not Observed, or whereby any particular Article of the same, hath not its Effect, this P E A C E and Good Correspondence between the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the most Christian King, shall not be therefore Interrupted or Broken, but shall remain in its former Strength, Force, and Vigour. But that Subject alone shall be answerable for his own Fact, and shall suffer the Punishment, which is inflicted by the Rules and Directions of the Law of Nations.

## XIX. HOWE

## XIX.

HOWEVER, in case (which God Almighty forbid) the Diffensions which have been laid asleep, should at any time be renew'd; between Their said Royal Majesties; or Their Successors, and break out into Open WAR, the Ships, Merchandizes, and all the Effects, both Moveable and Immoveable, on both Sides, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports, and in the Dominions of the Adverse Party, shall not be Confiscated, or any wise Endamaged: But the intire Space of Six Months, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Rupture, shall be allow'd to the said Subjects of each of Their Royal Majesties, in which they may Sell the aforesaid Things, or any part else of their Effects; or carry and remove them from thence, whither they please, without any Molestation, and retire from thence themselves.

## XX.

JUST and reasonable Satisfaction shall be given to All and Singular the Allies of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in those Matters which they have a right to demand from *France*.

## XXI.

THE most Christian King will, in consideration of the Friendship of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, Grant, that in making the Treaty with the Empire, all things concerning the State of Religion in the aforesaid Empire, shall be settled conformable to the Tenor of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, so that it shall plainly appear, that the most Christian King neither will have, nor would have had any Alteration made in the said Treaties.

## XXII.

MOREOVER, the most Christian King engages, that he will forthwith, after the PEACE is made, cause Justice to be done to the Family of *Hamilton*, concerning the Dukedom of *Chatelaraute*, to the Duke of *Richmond*, concerning such Requests as he has to make in *France*, as also to *Charles Douglas*, concerning certain Lands, to be reclaimed by him, and to Others.

## XXIII. BY

## XXIII.

BY the mutual Consent of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and of the most Christian King; the Subjects of each Party, who were taken Prisoners during the WAR, shall be set at Liberty, without any Distinction or Ransom; paying such Debts, as they shall have Contracted in the Time of their being Prisoners.

## XXIV.

IT is mutually Agreed, That All, and Singular the Conditions of the P E A C E made this Day, between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, be confirm'd by this Treaty: And Her Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain* takes upon Her self the Guaranty of the same, to the end that it may be more Firmly and Inviolably observed.

## XXV.

THE Treaty of P E A C E made this Day between His Sacred Royal most Christian Majesty, and His Royal Highness, the Duke of *Savoy*, is particularly included in this Treaty, as an Essential Part of it; and is confirm'd by it, in the same Manner as if it were Word for Word inserted therein: Her Royal Majesty of *Great-Britain* declaring expressly that She will be bound by the Stipulations of Security and Guaranty promis'd therein, as well as by those, which She has formerly taken upon Her self.

## XXVI.

THE most Serene King of *Sweden*, with His Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, and Rights; as also, the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are in the best manner included in this Treaty.

## XXVII.

THEIR Majesties have also been pleased to comprehend in this Treaty the Hans-Towns, namely *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*, and the City of *Dantzick*, with this Effect, that as soon as the General P E A C E shall be concluded, the Hans-Towns, and the City of *Dantzick*, may for the future, as Common Friends, enjoy the ancient Advantages which they have heretofore had

had in the Business of Trade, either by Treaties, or by old Custom.

## XXVIII.

THOSE shall be comprehended in this present Treaty of P E A C E, who shall be nam'd by common Consent, on the one Part, and on the other, before the Exchange of the Ratifications, or within Six Months after.

## XXIX.

L A S T L Y, solemn Ratifications of this present Treaty, and made in due Form, shall be exhibited on both Sides at *Utrecht*, and mutually and duly exchange'd within the Space of Four Weeks, to be computed from the Day of the Signing, or sooner if possible.

## XXX.

I N Witness whereof, WE, the Under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of the QUEEN of *Great-Britain*, and of the most Christian KING, have put our Seals to these present Instruments; Subscribed with our own Hands, at *Utrecht* the  $\frac{11}{17}$  Day of <sup>March</sup> ~~April~~ in the Year 1713.

(L.S.) *Job.* BRISTOL. C.P.S.  
(L.S.) STRAFFORD.

(L.S.) HUXELLES:  
(L.S.) MESNAGER:



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